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History of Morrow County and
Ohio : 1880

HISTORY

OF

MORROW COUNTY

AND

OHIO.

Containing a brief History of the State of Ohio, from its earliest settlement to the present time, embracing its topography, geological, physical and climatic features; its agricultural, stock-growing, railroad interests, etc.; a History of Morrow County, giving an account of its aboriginal inhabitants, early settlement by the whites, pioneer incidents, its growth, its improvements, organization of the county, its judicial and political history, its business and industries, churches, schools, etc.; Biographical Sketches; Portraits of some of the Early Settlers and Prominent Men, etc., etc.

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PREFACE.

FOR several months past, our historians, W. H. PERRIN and J. H. BATTLE, have been actively engaged in compiling the history of Morrow County, upon the pages of which much time and labor have been expended. They have traced the tedious journey of the pioneer from homes of comfort and refinement in the older settled States to the unbroken wilds of the West. They have noted the rearing of cabins, the clearing of the forests, the privations of the early settlements, the heroic fortitude with which the pioneer surmounted these obstacles, and the patient toil that has "made the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose;" they have marked the coming of the schoolmaster, and that greater teacher, the faithful minister of the cross; the rise of the schoolhouse and church, and their great influence in molding society. This work has been undertaken in the belief that there is a proper demand that the events which relate to the early times should find a permanent record, and with what fidelity to facts, and with what patience of research the task has been accomplished, is left to the judgment of a discriminating public, in whose keeping the traditions of that day remain, and for whom the work was undertaken. We have availed ourselves of such historical manuscripts and published records as were found, but our chief resource for information has been the traditions that have been handed down from one generation to another. These we have generally been able to verify from other sources, but in some not essential particulars, we have been obliged to depend upon tradition alone, and may thus have sanctioned some errors. These, it is believed, will be found of trifling importance, and the favorable judgment of the public obtained upon the essential correctness and completeness of this volume as a history of Morrow County.

We desire in this connection to thank the citizens everywhere in the county who have so cordially aided our historians in gathering the materials for this volume, and to acknowledge our indebtedness to the gentlemen who were associated with them in the various parts of the work; to Rev. H. SHEDD, Dr. D. L. SWINGLEY, and others whose names appear witth heir contributions.

August, 1880. THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY OF OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY — TOPOGRAPHY — GEOLOGY — PRIMITIVE — RACES — ANTIQUITIES — INDIAN TRIBES.

THE present State of Ohio, comprising an extent of country 210 miles north and south, 220 miles east and west, in length and breadth—25,576,969 acres—is a part of the Old Northwest Territory. This Territory embraced all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and so much of Minnesota as lies east of the Mississippi River. It became a corporate existence soon after the formation of the Virginia Colony, and when that colony took on the dignity of State government it became a county thereof, whose exact outline was unknown. The county embraced in its limits more territory than is comprised in all the New England and Middle States, and was the largest county ever known in the United States. It is watered by the finest system of rivers on the globe; while its inland seas are without a parallel. Its entire southern boundary is traversed by the beautiful Ohio, its western by the majestic Mississippi, and its northern and a part of its eastern are bounded by the fresh-water lakes, whose clear waters preserve an even temperature over its entire surface. Into these reservoirs of commerce flow innumerable streams of limpid water, which come from glen and dale, from mountain and valley, from forest and prairie—all avenues of health, commerce and prosperity. Ohio is in the best part of this territory—south of its river are tropical heats; north of Lake Erie are polar snows and a polar climate.

The territory comprised in Ohio has always remained the same. Ohio's history differs somewhat from other States, in that it was never under Territorial government. When it was created, it was made a State, and did not pass through the stage incident to the most of other States, *i. e.*, exist as a Territory before being advanced to the powers of a State. Such was not the case with the other States of the West; all were Territories, with Territorial forms of government, ere they became States.

Ohio's boundaries are, on the north, Lakes Erie and Michigan; on the west, Indiana; on the south, the Ohio River, separating it from Kentucky; and, on the east, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is situated between 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude; and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 210 miles; the extreme width, from east to west, 220 miles. Were this an exact outline, the area of the State would be 46,200 square miles, or 29,568,000 acres; as the outlines of the State are, however, rather irregular, the area is estimated at 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. In the last census—1870—the total number of acres in Ohio is given as 21,712,420, of which 14,469,132 acres are improved, and 6,883,575 acres are woodland. By the last statistical report of the State Auditor, 20,965,371¾ acres are reported as taxable lands. This omits many acres untaxable for various reasons, which would make the estimate, 25,576,960, nearly correct.

The face of the country, in Ohio, taken as a whole, presents the appearance of an extensive monotonous plain. It is moderately undulating but not mountainous, and is excavated in places by the streams coursing over its surface, whose waters have forced a way for themselves through cliffs of sandstone rock, leaving abutments of this material in bold outline. There are no mountain ranges, geological uplifts or peaks. A low ridge enters the State, near the northeast corner, and crosses it in a southwesterly direction, emerging near the intersection of the 40th degree of north latitude with

the western boundary of the State. This "divide" separates the lake and Ohio River waters, and maintains an elevation of a little more than thirteen hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The highest part is in Richland County, at the south-east corner, where the elevation is 1,390 feet.

North of this ridge the surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake, the inequalities of the surface being caused by the streams which empty into the lake. The central part of Ohio is almost, in general, a level plain, about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, slightly inclining southward. The Southern part of the State is rather hilly, the valleys growing deeper as they incline toward the great valley of the Ohio, which is several hundred feet below the general level of the State. In the southern counties, the surface is generally diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries, exercised through long periods of time. There are a few prairies, or plains, in the central and northwestern parts of the State, but over its greater portion originally existed immense growths of timber.

The "divide," or water-shed, referred to, between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, is less elevated in Ohio than in New York and Pennsylvania, though the difference is small. To a person passing over the State in a balloon, its surface presents an unvarying plain, while, to one sailing down the Ohio River, it appears mountainous. On this river are bluffs ranging from two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet in height. As one ascends the tributaries of the river, these bluffs diminish in height until they become gentle undulations, while toward the sources of the streams, in the central part of the State, the banks often become low and marshy.

The principal rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, on the southern slope, emptying into the Ohio; on the northern, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron and Cuyahoga, emptying into Lake Erie, and, all but the first named, entirely in Ohio.

The Ohio, the chief river of the State, and from which it derives its name, with its tributaries, drains a country whose area is over two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and extending from the water-shed to Alabama. The river was first discovered by La Salle in 1669, and was by him navigated as far as the Falls, at Louisville, Ky. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, in Pennsylvania, whose waters unite at Pittsburgh. The entire length of the river, from its source to its mouth, is 950 miles, though by a straight line from Pittsburgh to Cairo, it is only 615 miles. Its current is very gentle, hardly three miles per hour, the descent being only five inches per mile. At high stages, the rate of the current increases, and at low stages decreases. Sometimes it is barely two miles per hour. The average range between high and low water mark is fifty feet, although several times the river has risen more than sixty feet above low water mark. At the lowest stage of the river, it is fordable many places between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The river abounds in islands, some of which are exceedingly fertile, and noted in the history of the West. Others, known as "tow-heads," are simply deposits of sand.

The Scioto is one of the largest inland streams in the State, and is one of the most beautiful rivers. It rises in Hardin County, flows southeasterly to Columbus, where it receives its largest affluent, the Olentangy or Whetstone, after which its direction is southerly until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. It flows through one of the richest valleys in the State, and has for its companion the Ohio and Erie Canal, for a distance of ninety miles. Its tributaries are, besides the Whetstone, the Darby, Walnut and Paint Creeks.

The Muskingum River is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Waldhoning Rivers, which rise in the northern part of the State and unite at Coshocton. From the junction, the river flows in a southeastern course about one hundred miles, through a rich and populous valley, to the Ohio, at Marietta, the oldest settlement in the State. At its outlet, the Muskingum is over two hundred yards wide. By improvements, it has been made navigable ninety-five miles above Marietta, as far as Dresden, where a side cut, three miles long, unites its waters with those of the Ohio Canal. All along this stream exist, in abundant profusion, the remains of an ancient civilization, whose history is lost in the twilight of antiquity. Extensive mounds, earthworks and various fortifications, are everywhere to be found, inclosing a mute history as silent as the race that dwelt here and left these traces of their existence. The same may be said of all the other valleys in Ohio.

The Miami River—the scenes of many exploits in pioneer days—rises in Hamlin County, near the headwaters of the Scioto, and runs southwesterly, to the Ohio, passing Troy, Dayton and Hamilton. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through

a highly productive and populous valley, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. Its total length is about one hundred and fifty miles.

The Maumee is the largest river in the northern part of Ohio. It rises in Indiana and flows northeasterly, into Lake Erie. About eighty miles of its course are in Ohio. It is navigable as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from its mouth. The other rivers north of the divide are all small, rapid-running streams, affording a large amount of good water-power, much utilized by mills and manufactories.

A remarkable feature of the topography of Ohio is its almost total absence of natural lakes or ponds. A few very small ones are found near the water-shed, but all too small to be of any practical value save as watering-places for stock.

Lake Erie, which forms nearly all the northern boundary of the State, is next to the last or lowest of America's "inland seas." It is 290 miles long, and 57 miles wide at its greatest part. There are no islands, except in the shallow water at the west end, and very few bays. The greatest depth of the lake is off Long Point, where the water is 312 feet deep. The shores are principally drift-clay or hard-pan, upon which the waves are continually encroaching. At Cleveland, from the first survey, in 1796, to 1842, the encroachment was 218 feet along the entire city front. The entire coast is low, seldom rising above fifty feet at the water's edge.

Lake Erie, like the others, has a variable surface, rising and falling with the seasons, like great rivers, called the "annual fluctuation," and a general one, embracing a series of years, due to meteorological causes, known as the "secular fluctuation." Its lowest known level was in February, 1819, rising more or less each year, until June, 1838, in the extreme, to six feet eight inches.

Lake Erie has several excellent harbors in Ohio, among which are Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky, Port Clinton and Ashtabula. Valuable improvements have been made in some of these, at the expense of the General Government. In 1818, the first steamboat was launched on the lake. Owing to the Falls of Niagara, it could go no farther east than the outlet of Niagara River. Since then, however, the opening of the Welland Canal, in Canada, allows vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from one lake to the other, greatly facilitating navigation.

As early as 1836, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Dr. John Locke, Prof. J. H. Riddle and Mr. I. A. Lapham, were appointed a committee by the Legislature of Ohio to report the "best method of obtaining a complete geological survey of the State, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same." In the preparation of their report, Dr. Hildreth examined the coal-measures in the southeastern part of the State, Prof. Riddle and Mr. Lapham made examinations in the western and northern counties, while Dr. Locke devoted his attention to chemical analyses. These investigations resulted in the presentation of much valuable information concerning the mineral resources of the State and in a plan for a geological survey. In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee, the Legislature, in 1837, passed a bill appropriating $12,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next year. The Geological Corps appointed consisted of W. W. Mather, State Geologist, with Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Locke, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, J. W. Foster, Charles Whittlesey and Charles Briggs, Jr., Assistants. The results of the first year's work appeared in 1838, in an octavo volume of 134 pages, with contributions from Mather, Hildreth, Briggs, Kirtland and Whittlesey. In 1838, the Legislature ordered the continuance of the work, and, at the close of the year, a second report, of 286 pages, octavo, was issued, containing contributions from all the members of the survey.

Succeeding Legislatures failed to provide for a continuance of the work, and, save that done by private means, nothing was accomplished till 1869, when the Legislature again took up the work. In the interim, individual enterprise had done much. In 1841, Prof. James Hall passed through the State, and, by his indentification of several of the formations with those of New York, for the first time fixed their geological age. The next year, he issued the first map of the geology of the State, in common with the geological maps of all the region between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Similar maps were published by Sir Charles Lyell, in 1845; Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in 1853, and by J. Mareon, in 1856. The first individual map of the geology of Ohio was a very small one, published by Col. Whittlesey, in 1848, in Howe's History. In 1856, he published a larger map, and, in 1865, another was issued by Prof. Nelson Sayler. In 1867, Dr. J. S. Newberry published a geological map and sketch of Ohio in the Atlas of the State issued by H. S. Stebbins. Up to this time, the geological knowledge was very general in its character, and, consequently, erroneous in many of its details. Other States had been

accurately surveyed, yet Ohio remained a kind of *terra incognita*, of which the geology was less known than any part of the surrounding area.

In 1869, the Legislature appropriated, for a new survey, $13,900 for its support during one year, and appointed Dr. Newberry Chief Geologist; E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and J. H. Klipplart were appointed Assistants, and T. G. Wormley, Chemist. The result of the first year's work was a volume of 164 pages, octavo, published in 1870.

This report, accompanied by maps and charts, for the first time accurately defined the geological formations as to age and area. Evidence was given which set at rest questions of nearly thirty years' standing, and established the fact that Ohio includes nearly double the number of formations before supposed to exist. Since that date, the surveys have been regularly made. Each county is being surveyed by itself, and its formation accurately determined. Elsewhere in these pages, these results are given, and to them the reader is referred for the specific geology of the county. Only general results can be noted here.

On the general geological map of the State, are two sections of the State, taken at each northern and southern extremity. These show, with the map, the general outline of the geological features of Ohio, and are all that can be given here. Both sections show the general arrangements of the formation, and prove that they lie in sheets resting one upon another, but not horizontally, as a great arch traverses the State from Cincinnati to the lake shore, between Toledo and Sandusky. Along this line, which extends southward to Nashville, Tenn., all the rocks are raised in a ridge or fold, once a low mountain chain. In the lapse of ages, it has, however, been extensively worn away, and now, along a large part of its course, the strata which once arched over it are removed from its summit, and are found resting in regular order on either side, dipping away from its axis. Where the ridge was highest, the erosion has been greatest, that being the reason why the oldest rocks are exposed in the region about Cincinnati. By following the line of this great arch from Cincinnati northward, it will be seen that the Helderberg limestone (No. 4), midway of the State, is still unbroken, and stretches from side to side; while the Oriskany, the Corniferous, the Hamilton and the Huron formations, though generally removed from the crown of the arch, still remain over a limited area near Bellefontaine, where they form an island, which proves the former continuity of the strata which compose it.

On the east side of the great anticlinal axis, the rocks dip down into a basin, which, for several hundred miles north and south, occupies the interval between the Nashville and Cincinnati ridge and the first fold of the Alleghany Mountains. In this basin, all the strata form trough-like layers, their edges outcropping eastward on the flanks of the Alleghanies, and westward along the anticlinal axis. As they dip from this margin eastward toward the center of the trough, near its middle, on the eastern border of the State, the older rocks are deeply buried, and the surface is here underlaid by the highest and most recent of our rock formations, the coal measures. In the northwestern corner of the State, the strata dip northwest from the anticlinal and pass under the Michigan coal basin, precisely as the same formations east of the anticlinal dip beneath the Alleghany coal-field, of which Ohio's coal area forms a part.

The rocks underlying the State all belong to three of the great groups which geologists have termed "systems," namely, the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous. Each of these are again subdivided, for convenience, and numbered. Thus the Silurian system includes the Cincinnati group, the Medina and Clinton groups, the Niagara group, and the Salina and Water-Line groups. The Devonian system includes the Oriskany sandstone, the Carboniferous limestone, the Hamilton group, the Huron shale and the Erie shales. The Carboniferous system includes the Waverly group, the Carboniferous Conglomerate, the Coal Measures and the Drift. This last includes the surface, and has been divided into six parts, numbering from the lowest, viz.: A glacialed surface, the Glacial Drift, the Erie Clays, the Forest Bed, the Iceberg Drift and the Terraces or Beaches, which mark intervals of stability in the gradual recession of the water surface to its present level.

"The history we may learn from these formations," says the geologist, "is something as follows:

"*First.* Subsequent to the Tertiary was a period of continual elevation, during which the topography of the country was much the same as now, the draining streams following the lines they now do, but cutting down their beds until they flowed sometimes two hundred feet lower than they do at present. In the latter part of this period of elevation, glaciers, descending from the Canadian

islands, excavated and occupied the valleys of the great lakes, and covered the lowlands down nearly to the Ohio.

"*Second.* By a depression of the land and elevation of temperature, the glaciers retreated northward, leaving, in the interior of the continent, a great basin of fresh water, in which the Erie clays were deposited.

"*Third.* This water was drained away until a broad land surface was exposed within the drift area. Upon this surface grew forests, largely of red and white cedar, inhabited by the elephant, mastodon, giant beaver and other large, now extinct, animals.

"*Fourth.* The submergence of this ancient land and the spreading over it, by iceberg agency, of gravel, sand and bowlders, distributed just as icebergs now spread their loads broadcast over the sea bottom on the banks of Newfoundland.

"*Fifth.* The gradual draining-off of the waters, leaving the land now as we find it, smoothly covered with all the layers of the drift, and well prepared for human occupation."

"In six days, the Lord made the heavens and the earth, and rested the seventh day," records the Scriptures, and, when all was done, He looked upon the work of His own hands and pronounced it "good." Surely none but a divine, omnipotent hand could have done all this, and none can study the "work of His hands" and not marvel at its completeness.

The ancient dwellers of the Mississippi Valley will always be a subject of great interest to the antiquarian. Who they were, and whence they came, are still unanswered questions, and may remain so for ages. All over this valley, and, in fact, in all parts of the New World, evidences of an ancient civilization exist, whose remains are now a wonder to all. The aboriginal races could throw no light on these questions. They had always seen the remains, and knew not whence they came. Explorations aid but little in the solution of the problem, and only conjecture can be entertained. The remains found in Ohio equal any in the Valley. Indeed, some of them are vast in extent, and consist of forts, fortifications, moats, ditches, elevations and mounds, embracing many acres in extent.

"It is not yet determined," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "whether we have discovered the first or the original people who occupied the soil of Ohio. Modern investigations are bringing to light evidences of earlier races. Since the presence of man has been established in Europe as a cotemporary of the fossil elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros and the horse, of the later drift or glacial period, we may reasonably anticipate the presence of man in America in that era. Such proofs are already known, but they are not of that conclusive character which amounts to a demonstration. It is, however, known that an ancient people inhabited Ohio in advance of the red men who were found here, three centuries since, by the Spanish and French explorers.

"Five and six hundred years before the arrival of Columbus," says Col. Charles Whittlesey, "the Northmen sailed from Norway, Iceland and Greenland along the Atlantic coast as far as Long Island. They found Indian tribes, in what is now New England, closely resembling those who lived upon the coast and the St. Lawrence when the French and English came to possess these regions.

"These red Indians had no traditions of a prior people; but over a large part of the lake country and the valley of the Mississippi, earth-works, mounds, pyramids, ditches and forts were discovered—the work of a more ancient race, and a people far in advance of the Indian. If they were not civilized, they were not barbarians. They were not mere hunters, but had fixed habitations, cultivated the soil and were possessed of considerable mechanical skill. We know them as the *Mound-Builders*, because they erected over the mortal remains of their principal men and women memorial mounds of earth or unhewn stone—of which hundreds remain to our own day, so large and high that they give rise to an impression of the numbers and energy of their builders, such as we receive from the pyramids of Egypt."

Might they not have been of the same race and the same civilization? Many competent authorities conjecture they are the work of the lost tribes of Israel; but the best they or any one can do is only conjecture.

"In the burial-mounds," continues Col. Whittlesey, "there are always portions of one or more human skeletons, generally partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of stone, bone, shells, mica and copper. The largest mound in Ohio is near Miamisburg, Montgomery County. It is the second largest in the West, being nearly seventy feet high, originally, and about eight hundred feet in circumference. This would give a superficial area of nearly four acres. In 1864, the citizens of Miamisburg sunk a shaft from the summit to the natural surface, without finding the bones

or ashes of the great man for whom it was intended. The exploration has considerably lowered the mound, it being now about sixty feet in height.

"Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is a good specimen of the military defenses of the Mound-Builders. It is well located on a long, high, narrow, precipitous ridge. The parapets are now from ten to eighteen feet high, and its perimeter is sufficient to hold twenty thousand fighting men. Another prominent example of their works exists near Newark, Licking County. This collection presents a great variety of figures, circles, rectangles, octagons and parallel banks, or highways, covering more than a thousand acres. The county fair-ground is permanently located within an ancient circle, a quarter of a mile in diameter, with an embankment and interior ditch. Its highest place was over twenty feet from the top of the moat to the bottom of the ditch."

One of the most curious-shaped works in this county is known as the "Alligator," from its supposed resemblance to that creature. When measured, several years ago, while in a good state of preservation, its dimensions were two hundred and ten feet in length, average width over sixty feet, and height, at the highest point, seven feet. It appears to be mainly composed of clay, and is overgrown with grass.

Speaking of the writing of these people, Col. Whittlesey says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture-writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial-hearths and around skeletons not consumed by fire.

"The most extensive earthworks occupy many of the sites of modern towns, and are always in the vicinity of excellent land. Those about the lakes are generally irregular earth forts, while those about the rivers in the southern part of the State are generally altars, pyramids, circles, cones and rectangles of earth, among which fortresses or strongholds are exceptions.

"Those on the north may not have been cotemporary or have been built by the same people. They are far less prominent or extensive, which indicates a people less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was war among themselves or against their neighbors. This style of works extends eastward along the south shore of Lake Ontario, through New York. In Ohio, there is a space along the water-shed, between the lake and the Ohio, where there are few, if any, ancient earthworks. It appears to have been a vacant or neutral ground between different nations.

"The Indians of the North, dressed in skins, cultivated the soil very sparingly, and manufactured no woven cloth. On Lake Superior, there are ancient copper mines wrought by the Mound-Builders over fifteen hundred years ago." Copper tools are occasionally found tempered sufficiently hard to cut the hardest rocks. No knowledge of such tempering exists now. The Indians can give no more knowledge of the ancient mines than they can of the mounds on the river bottoms.

"The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable; at least, the example of white men, and their efforts during three centuries, have made little, if any, impression."

When white men came to the territory now embraced in the State of Ohio, they found dwelling here the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. Each nation was composed of several tribes or clans, and each was often at war with the others. The first mentioned of these occupied that part of the State whose northern boundary was Lake Erie, as far west as the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where the city of Cleveland now is; thence the boundary turned southward in an irregular line, until it touched the Ohio River, up which stream it continued to the Pennsylvania State line, and thence northward to the lake. This nation were the implacable foes of the French, owing to the fact that Champlain, in 1609, made war against them. They occupied a large part of New York and Pennsylvania, and were the most insatiate conquerors among the aborigines. When the French first came to the lakes, these monsters of the wilderness were engaged in a war against their neighbors, a war that ended in their conquering them, possessing their territory, and absorbing the remnants of the tribes into their own nation. At the date of Champlain's visit, the southern shore of Lake Erie was occupied by the Eries, or, as the orthography of the word is

sometimes given, Erigos, or Errienous.* About forty years afterward, the Iroquois (Five Nations) fell upon them with such fury and in such force that the nation was annihilated. Those who escaped the slaughter were absorbed among their conquerors, but allowed to live on their own lands, paying a sort of tribute to the Iroquois. This was the policy of that nation in all its conquests. A few years after the conquest of the Eries, the Iroquois again took to the war-path, and swept through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, even attacking the Mississippi tribes. But for the intervention and aid of the French, these tribes would have shared the fate of the Hurons and Eries. Until the year 1700, the Iroquois held the south shore of Lake Erie so firmly that the French dared not trade or travel along that side of the lake. Their missionaries and traders penetrated this part of Ohio as early as 1650, but generally suffered death for their zeal.

Having completed the conquest of the Hurons or Wyandots, about Lake Huron, and murdered the Jesuit missionaries by modes of torture which only they could devise, they permitted the residue of the Hurons to settle around the west end of Lake Erie. Here, with the Ottawas, they resided when the whites came to the State. Their country was bounded on the south by a line running through the central part of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot Counties. At the western boundary of this county, the line diverged northwesterly, leaving the State near the northwest corner of Fulton County. Their northern boundary was the lake; the eastern, the Iroquois.

The Delawares, or "Lenni Lenapes," whom the Iroquois had subjugated on the Susquehanna, were assigned by their conquerors hunting-grounds on the Muskingum. Their eastern boundary was the country of the Iroquois (before defined), and their northern, that of the Hurons. On the west, they extended as far as a line drawn from the central part of Richland County, in a semi-circular direction, south to the mouth of Leading Creek. Their southern boundary was the Ohio River.

West of the Delawares, dwelt the Shawanees, a troublesome people as neighbors, whether to whites or Indians. Their country was bounded on the north by the Hurons, on the east, by the Delawares; on the south, by the Ohio River. On the west, their boundary was determined by a line drawn southwesterly, and again southeasterly—semi-circular—from a point on the southern boundary of the Hurons, near the southwest corner of Wyandot County, till it intersected the Ohio River.

All the remainder of the State—all its western part from the Ohio River to the Michigan line—was occupied by the Miamis, Mineamis, Twigtwees, or Tawixtawes, a powerful nation, whom the Iroquois were never fully able to subdue.

These nations occupied the State, partly by permit of the Five Nations, and partly by inheritance, and, though composed of many tribes, were about all the savages to be found in this part of the Northwest.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When acquired by such a right, either by treaty, purchase or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land.

The English derived title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi partly by the claim that, in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in February, 1763. Long before this treaty took place, however, she had granted, to individuals and colonies, extensive tracts of land in that part of America, based on the right of discovery. The French had done better, and had acquired title to the land by discovering the land itself and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon. The right to possess this country led to the French and Indian war, ending in the supremacy of the English.

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* Father Louis Hennepin, in his work published in 1684, thus alludes to the Eries: "These good fathers," referring to the priests, "were great friends of the Hurons, who told them that the Iroquois went to war beyond Virginia, or New Sweden, near a lake which they called '*Erige*,' or '*Erie*,' which signifies '*the cat*,' or '*nation of the cat*,' and because these savages brought captives from this nation in returning to their cantons along this lake, the Hurons named it, in their language, '*Erige*,' or '*Erike*,' '*the lake of the cat*,' and which our Canadians, in softening the word, have called 'Lake Erie.'"

Charlevoix, writing in 1721, says: "The name it bears is that of an Indian nation of the Huron (Wyandot) language, which was formerly seated on its banks, and who have been entirely destroyed by the Iroquois. *Erie*, in that language, signifies '*cat*,' and, in some acounts, this nation is called the '*cat nation*.' This name, probably, comes from the large numbers of that animal found in this region."

The Five Nations claimed the territory in question by right of conquest, and, though professing friendship to the English, watched them with jealous eyes. In 1684, and again in 1726, that confederacy made cessions of lands to the English, and these treaties and cessions of lands were regarded as sufficient title by the English, and were insisted on in all subsequent treaties with the Western Nations. The following statements were collected by Col. Charles Whittlesey, which show the principal treaties made with the red men wherein land in Ohio was ceded by them to the whites:

In September, 1726, the Iroquois, or Six Nations, at Albany, ceded all their claims west of Lake Erie and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River.

In 1744, this same nation made a treaty at Lancaster, Penn., and ceded to the English all their lands "that may be within the colony of Virginia."

In 1752, this nation and other Western tribes made a treaty at Logstown, Penn., wherein they confirmed the Lancaster treaty and consented to the settlements south of the Ohio River.

February 13, 1763, a treaty was made at Paris, France, between the French and English, when Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley were ceded to the English.

In 1783, all the territory south of the Lakes, and east of the Mississippi, was ceded by England to America—the latter country then obtaining its independence—by which means the country was gained by America.

October 24, 1784, the Six Nations made a treaty, at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., with the Americans, and ceded to them all the country claimed by the tribe, west of Pennsylvania.

In 1785, the Chippewas, Delawares, Ottawas, and Wyandots ceded to the United States, at Fort McIntosh, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, all their claims east and south of the "Cayahaga," the Portage Path, and the Tuscarawas, to Fort Laurens (Bolivar), thence to Loramie's Fort (in Shelby County); thence along the Portage Path to the St. Mary's River and down it to the "Omee," or Maumee, and along the lake shore to the "Cayahaga."

January 3, 1786, the Shawanees, at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami (not owning the land on the Scioto occupied by them), were allotted a tract at the heads of the two Miamis and the Wabash, west of the Chippewas, Delawares and Wyandots.

February 9, 1789, the Iroquois made a treaty at Fort Harmar, wherein they confirmed the Fort Stanwix treaty. At the same time, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Delawares, and Wyandots—to which the Sauks and Pottawatomies assented—confirmed the treaty made at Fort McIntosh.

Period of war now existed till 1795.

August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne, on behalf of the United States, made a treaty with twelve tribes, confirming the boundaries established by the Fort Harmar and Fort McIntosh treaties, and extended the boundary to Fort Recovery and the mouth of the Kentucky River.

In June, 1796, the Senecas, represented by Brant, ceded to the Connecticut Land Company their rights east of the Cuyahoga.

In 1805, at Fort Industry, on the Maumee, the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawanees, Menses, and Pottawatomies relinquished all their lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the Reserve, and south of the line from Fort Laurens to Loramie's Fort.

July 4, 1807, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Wyandots, and Pottawatomies, at Detroit, ceded all that part of Ohio north of the Maumee River, with part of Michigan.

November 25, 1808, the same tribes with the Shawanees, at Brownstone, Mich., granted the Government a tract of land two miles wide, from the west line of the Reserve to the rapids of the Maumee, for the purpose of a road through the Black Swamp.

September 18, 1815, at Springwells, near Detroit, the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Miamis, having been engaged in the war of 1812 on the British side, were confined in the grants made at Fort McIntosh and Greenville in 1785 and 1795.

September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Maumee, the Wyandots ceded their lands west of the line of 1805, as far as Loramie's and the St. Mary's River and north of the Maumee. The Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas ceded the territory west of the Detroit line of 1807, and north of the Maumee.

October 6, 1818, the Miamis, at St. Mary's, made a treaty in which they surrendered the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of St. Mary's River.

The numerous treaties of peace with the Western Indians for the delivery of prisoners were—

one by Gen. Forbes, at Fort Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), in 1758; one by Col. Bradstreet, at Erie, in August, 1764; one by Col. Boquet, at the mouth of the Waldhoning, in November, 1764; in May, 1765, at Johnson's, on the Mohawk, and at Philadelphia, the same year; in 1774, by Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, Pickaway County. By the treaty at the Maumee Rapids, in 1817, reservations were conveyed by the United States to all the tribes, with a view to induce them to cultivate the soil and cease to be hunters. These were, from time to time, as the impracticability of the plan became manifest, purchased by the Government, the last of these being the Wyandot Reserve, of twelve miles square, around Upper Sandusky, in 1842, closing out all claims and composing all the Indian difficulties in Ohio. The open war had ceased in 1815, with the treaty of Ghent.

"It is estimated that, from the French war of 1754 to the battle of the Maumee Rapids, in 1794, a period of forty years, there had been at least 5,000 people killed or captured west of the Alleghany Mountains. Eleven organized military expeditions had been carried on against the Western Indians prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about twelve hundred men killed. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions, and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors."

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but their villages were little more than movable camps. Savage men, like savage beasts, are engaged in continual migrations. Now, none are left. The white man occupies the home of the red man. Now

> "The verdant hills
> Are covered o'er with growing grain,
> And white men till the soil,
> Where once the red man used to reign."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE WEST.

WHEN war, when ambition, when avarice fail, religion pushes onward and succeeds. In the discovery of the New World, wherever man's aggrandizement was the paramount aim, failure was sure to follow. When this gave way, the followers of the Cross, whether Catholic or Protestant, came on the field, and the result before attempted soon appeared, though in a different way and through different means than those supposed.

The first permanent efforts of the white race to penetrate the Western wilds of the New World preceded any permanent English settlement north of the Potomac. Years before the Pilgrims anchored their bark on the cheerless shores of Cape Cod, "the Roman Catholic Church had been planted by missionaries from France in the Eastern moiety of Maine; and Le Caron, an ambitious Franciscan, the companion of Champlain, had passed into the hunting-grounds of the Wyandots, and, bound by the vows of his life, had, on foot or paddling a bark canoe, gone onward, taking alms of the savages until he reached the rivers of Lake Huron." This was in 1615 or 1616, and only eight years after Champlain had sailed up the waters of the St. Lawrence, and on the foot of a bold cliff laid the foundation of the present City of Quebec. From this place, founded to hold the country, and to perpetuate the religion of his King, went forth those emissaries of the Cross, whose zeal has been the admiration of the world. The French Colony in Canada was suppressed soon after its establishment, and for five years, until 1622, its immunities were enjoyed by the colonists. A grant of New France, as the country was then known, was made by Louis XIII to Richelieu, Champlain, Razilly and others, who, immediately after the restoration of Quebec by its English conquerors, entered upon the control and government of their province. Its limits embraced the whole basin of the St. Lawrence and of such other rivers in New France as flowed directly into the sea. While away to the south on the Gulf coast, was also included a country rich in foliage and claimed in virtue of the unsuccessful efforts of Coligny.

Religious zeal as much as commercial prosperity had influenced France to obtain and retain the dependency of Canada. The commercial monopoly of a privileged company could not foster a colony; the climate was too vigorous for agriculture, and, at first there was little else except religious enthusiasm to give vitality to the province. Champlain had been touched by the simplicity of the Order of St. Francis, and had selected its priests to aid him in his work. But another order, more in favor at the Court, was interested, and succeeded in excluding the mendicant order from the New World, established themselves in the new domain and, by thus enlarging the borders of the French King, it became entrusted to the Jesuits.

This "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola when Calvin's Institutes first saw the light, saw an unequaled opportunity in the conversion of the heathen in the Western wilds; and, as its members, pledged to obtain power only by influence of mind over mind, sought the honors of opening the way, there was no lack of men ready for the work. Through them, the motive power in opening the wilds of the Northwest was religion. "Religious enthusiasm," says Bancroft, "colonized New England, and religious enthusiasm founded Montreal, made a conquest of the wilderness about the upper lakes, and explored the Mississippi."

Through these priests—increased in a few years to fifteen—a way was made across the West from Quebec, above the regions of the lakes, below which they dared not go for the relentless Mohawks. To the northwest of Toronto, near the Lake Iroquois, a bay of Lake Huron, in September, 1634, they raised the first humble house of the Society of Jesus among the Hurons. Through them they learned of the great lakes beyond, and resolved one day to explore them and carry the Gospel of peace to the heathen on their shores. Before this could be done, many of them were called upon to give up their lives at the martyr's stake and receive a martyr's crown. But one by one they went on in their good work. If one fell by hunger, cold, cruelty, or a terrible death, others stood ready, and carrying their lives in their hands, established other missions about the eastern shores of Lake Huron and its adjacent waters. The Five Nations were for many years hostile toward the French and murdered them and their red allies whenever opportunity presented. For a quarter of century, they retarded the advance of the missionaries, and then only after wearied with a long struggle, in which they began to see their power declining, did they relinquish their warlike propensities, and allow the Jesuits entrance to their country. While this was going on, the traders and Jesuits had penetrated farther and farther westward, until, when peace was declared, they had seen the southwestern shores of Lake Superior and the northern shores of Lake Michigan, called by them Lake Illinois.* In August, 1654, two young adventurers penetrated the wilds bordering on these western lakes in company with a band of Ottawas. Returning, they tell of the wonderful country they have seen, of its vast forests, its abundance of game, its mines of copper, and excite in their comrades a desire to see and explore such a country. They tell of a vast expanse of land before them, of the powerful Indian tribes dwelling there, and of their anxiety to become annexed to the Frenchman, of whom they have heard. The request is at once granted. Two missionaries, Gabriel Dreuillettes and Leonard Gareau, were selected as envoys, but on their way the fleet, propelled by tawny rowers, is met by a wandering band of Mohawks and by them is dispersed. Not daunted, others stood ready to go. The lot fell to René Mesnard. He is charged to visit the wilderness, select a suitable place for a dwelling, and found a mission. With only a short warning he is ready, "trusting," he says, "in the Providence which feeds the little birds of the desert and clothes the wild flowers of the forest." In October, 1660, he reached a bay, which he called St. Theresa, on the south shore of Lake Superior. After a residence of eight months, he yielded to the invitation of the Hurons who had taken refuge on the Island of St. Michael, and bidding adieu to his neophytes and the French, he departed. While on the way to the Bay of Chegoi-me-gon, probably at a portage, he became separated from his companion and was never afterward heard of. Long after, his cassock and his breviary were kept as amulets among the Sioux. Difficulties now arose in the management of the colony, and for awhile it was on the verge of dissolution. The King sent a regiment under command of the aged Tracy, as a safeguard against the Iroquois, now proving themselves enemies to

*Mr. C. W. Butterfield, author of *Crawford's Campaign*, and good authority, says: "John Nicholet, a Frenchman, left Quebec and Three Rivers in the summer of 1634, and visited the Hurons on Georgian Bay, the Chippewas at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, returning to Quebec in the summer of 1635. This was the first white man to see any part of the Northwest Territory. In 1641, two Jesuit priests were at the Sault Ste. Marie for a brief time. Then two French traders reached Lake Superior, and after them came that tide of emigration on which the French based their claim to the country."

the French. Accompanying him were Courcelles, as Governor, and M. Talon, who subsequently figures in Northwestern history. By 1665, affairs were settled and new attempts to found a mission among the lake tribes were projected.

"With better hopes—undismayed by the sad fate of their predecessors" in August, Claude Allouez embarked on a mission by way of Ottawa to the Far West. Early in September he reached the rapids through which rush the waters of the lakes to Huron. Sailing by lofty sculptured rocks and over waters of crystal purity, he reached the Chippewa village just as the young warriors were bent on organizing a war expedition against the Sioux. Commanding peace in the name of his King, he called a council and offered the commerce and protection of his nation. He was obeyed, and soon a chapel arose on the shore of the bay, to which admiring crowds from the south and west gathered to listen to the story of the Cross.

The scattered Hurons and Ottawas north of Lake Superior; the Pottawatomies from Lake Michigan; the Sacs and Foxes from the Far West; the Illinois from the prairies, all came to hear him, and all besought him to go with them. To the last nation Allouez desired to go. They told him of a "great river that flowed to the sea," and of "their vast prairies, where herds of buffalo, deer and other animals grazed on the tall grass." "Their country," said the missionary, "is the best field for the Gospel. Had I had leisure, I would have gone to their dwellings to see with my own eyes all the good that was told me of them."

He remained two years, teaching the natives, studying their language and habits, and then returned to Quebec. Such was the account that he gave, that in two days he was joined by Louis Nicholas and was on his way back to his mission.

Peace being now established, more missionaries came from France. Among them were Claude Dablon and James Marquette, both of whom went on to the mission among the Chippewas at the Sault. They reached there in 1668 and found Allouez busy. The mission was now a reality and given the name of St. Mary. It is often written "Sault Ste. Marie," after the French method, and is the oldest settlement by white men in the bounds of the Northwest Territory. It has been founded over two hundred years. Here on the inhospitable northern shores, hundreds of miles away from friends, did this triumvirate employ themselves in extending their religion and the influence of their King. Traversing the shores of the great lakes near them, they pass down the western bank of Lake Michigan as far as Green Bay, along the southern shore of Lake Superior to its western extremity, everywhere preaching the story of Jesus. "Though suffering be their lot and martyrdom their crown," they went on, only conscious that they were laboring for their Master and would, in the end, win the crown.

The great river away to the West of which they heard so much was yet unknown to them. To explore it, to visit the tribes on its banks and preach to them the Gospel and secure their trade, became the aim of Marquette, who originated the idea of its discovery. While engaged at the mission at the Sault, he resolved to attempt it in the autumn of 1669. Delay, however, intervened—for Allouez had exchanged the mission at Che-goi-me-gon for one at Green Bay, whither Marquette was sent. While here he employed a young Illinois Indian to teach him the language of that nation, and thereby prepare himself for the enterprise.

Continued commerce with the Western Indians gave protection and confirmed their attachment. Talon, the intendant of the colony of New France, to further spread its power and to learn more of the country and its inhabitants, convened a congress of the Indians at the Falls of St. Mary, to which he sent St. Lusson on his behalf. Nicholas Perrot sent invitations in every direction for more than a hundred leagues round about, and fourteen nations, among them Sacs, Foxes and Miamis, agreed to be present by their embassadors.

The congress met on the fourth day of June, 1671. St. Lusson, through Allouez, his interpreter, announced to the assembled natives that they, and through them their nations, were placed under the protection of the French King, and to him were their furs and peltries to be traded. A cross of cedar was raised, and amidst the groves of maple and of pine, of elm and hemlock that are so strangely intermingled on the banks of the St. Mary, the whole company of the French, bowing before the emblem of man's redemption, chanted to its glory a hymn of the seventh century:

> "The banners of heaven's King advance;
> The mysteries of the Cross shines forth."*

A cedar column was planted by the cross and marked with the lilies of the Bourbons. The power of France, thus uplifted in the West of which Ohio is now a part, was, however, not destined

* Bancroft.

to endure, and the ambition of its monarchs was to have only a partial fulfillment.

The same year that the congress was held, Marquette had founded a mission among the Hurons at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan. Although the climate was severe, and vegetation scarce, yet fish abounded, and at this establishment, long maintained as a key to further explorations, prayer and praise were heard daily for many years. Here, also, Marquette gained a footing among the founders of Michigan. While he was doing this, Allouez and Dablon were exploring countries south and west, going as far as the Mascoutins and Kickapoos on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis at the head of Lake Michigan. Allouez continued even as far as the Sacs and Foxes on the river which bears their name.

The discovery of the Mississippi, heightened by these explorations, was now at hand. The enterprise, projected by Marquette, was received with favor by M. Talon, who desired thus to perpetuate his rule in New France, now drawing to a close. He was joined by Joliet, of Quebec, an emissary of his King, commissioned by royal magnate to take possession of the country in the name of the French. Of him but little else is known. This one excursion, however, gives him immortality, and as long as time shall last his name and that of Marquette will endure. When Marquette made known his intention to the Pottawatomies, they were filled with wonder, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. "Those distant nations," said they, "never spare the strangers; the Great River abounds in monsters, ready to swallow both men and canoes; there are great cataracts and rapids, over which you will be dashed to pieces; the excessive heats will cause your death." "I shall gladly lay down my life for the salvation of souls," replied the good man; and the docile nation joined him.

On the 9th day of June, 1673, they reached the village on Fox River, where were Kickapoos, Mascoutins and Miamis dwelling together on an expanse of lovely prairie, dotted here and there by groves of magnificent trees, and where was a cross garlanded by wild flowers, and bows and arrows, and skins and belts, offerings to the Great Manitou. Allouez had been here in one of his wanderings, and, as was his wont, had left this emblem of his faith.

Assembling the natives, Marquette said, "My companion is an envoy of France to discover new countries; and I am an embassador from God to enlighten them with the Gospel." Offering presents, he begged two guides for the morrow. The Indians answered courteously, and gave in return a mat to serve as a couch during the long voyage.

Early in the morning of the next day, the 10th of June, with all nature in her brightest robes, these two men, with five Frenchmen and two Algonquin guides, set out on their journey. Lifting two canoes to their shoulders, they quickly cross the narrow portage dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin River, and prepare to embark on its clear waters. "Uttering a special prayer to the Immaculate Virgin, they leave the stream, that, flowing onward, could have borne their greetings to the castle of Quebec. 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone in this unknown land, in the hand of Providence.' France and Christianity stood alone in the valley of the Mississippi. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west, went solitarily down the stream between alternate prairies and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forests; no sound broke the silence but the ripple of the canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, 'they entered happily the Great River, with a joy that could not be expressed;' and the two birchbark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over the broad, clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable waterfowl—gliding past islets that swelled from the bosom of the stream, with their tufts of massive thickets, and between the wild plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests, or checkered by island groves and the open vastness of the prairie."*

Continuing on down the mighty stream, they saw no signs of human life until the 25th of June, when they discovered a small foot-path on the west bank of the river, leading away into the prairie. Leaving their companions in the canoes, Marquette and Joliet followed the path, resolved to brave a meeting alone with the savages. After a walk of six miles they came in sight of a village on the banks of a river, while not far away they discovered two others. The river was the "Mou-in-gou-e-na," or Moingona, now corrupted into Des Moines. These two men, the first of their race who ever trod the soil west of the Great

* Bancroft.

River, commended themselves to God, and, uttering a loud cry, advanced to the nearest village. The Indians hear, and thinking their visitors celestial beings, four old men advance with reverential mien, and offer the pipe of peace. "We are Illinois," said they, and they offered the calumet. They had heard of the Frenchmen, and welcomed them to their wigwams, followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd. At a great council held soon after, Marquette published to them the true God, their Author. He also spoke of his nation and of his King, who had chastised the Five Nations and commanded peace. He questioned them concerning the Great River and its tributaries, and the tribes dwelling on its banks. A magnificent feast was spread before them, and the conference continued several days. At the close of the sixth day, the chieftains of the tribes, with numerous trains of warriors, attended the visitors to their canoes, and selecting a peace-pipe, gayly comparisoned, they hung the sacred calumet, emblem of peace to all and a safeguard among the nations, about the good Father's neck, and bid the strangers good speed. "I did not fear death," writes Marquette; "I should have esteemed it the greatest happiness to have died for the glory of God." On their journey, they passed the perpendicular rocks, whose sculptured sides showed them the monsters they should meet. Farther down, they pass the turgid flood of the Missouri, known to them by its Algonquin name, Pekitanoni. Resolving in his heart to one day explore its flood, Marquette rejoiced in the new world it evidently could open to him. A little farther down, they pass the bluffs where now is a mighty emporium, then silent as when created. In a little less than forty leagues, they pass the clear waters of the beautiful Ohio, then, and long afterward, known as the Wabash. Its banks were inhabited by numerous villages of the peaceful Shawanees, who then quailed under the incursions of the dreadful Iroquois. As they go on down the mighty stream, the canes become thicker, the insects more fierce, the heat more intolerable. The prairies and their cool breezes vanish, and forests of whitewood, admirable for their vastness and height, crowd close upon the pebbly shore. It is observed that the Chickasaws have guns, and have learned how to use them. Near the latitude of 33 degrees, they encounter a great village, whose inhabitants present an inhospitable and warlike front. The pipe of peace is held aloft, and instantly the savage foe drops his arms and extends a friendly greeting. Remaining here till the next day, they are escorted for eight or ten leagues to the village of Akansea. They are now at the limit of their voyage. The Indians speak a dialect unknown to them. The natives show furs and axes of steel, the latter proving they have traded with Europeans. The two travelers now learn that the Father of Waters went neither to the Western sea nor to the Florida coast, but straight south, and conclude not to encounter the burning heats of a tropical clime, but return and find the outlet again. They had done enough now, and must report their discovery.

On the 17th day of July, 1673, one hundred and thirty-two years after the disastrous journey of De Soto, which led to no permanent results, Marquette and Joliet left the village of Akansea on their way back. At the 38th degree, they encounter the waters of the Illinois which they had before noticed, and which the natives told them afforded a much shorter route to the lakes. Paddling up its limpid waters, they see a country unsurpassed in beauty. Broad prairies, beautiful uplands, luxuriant groves, all mingled in excellent harmony as they ascend the river. Near the head of the river, they pause at a great village of the Illinois, and across the river behold a rocky promontory standing boldly out against the landscape. The Indians entreat the gentle missionary to remain among them, and teach them the way of life. He cannot do this, but promises to return when he can and instruct them. The town was on a plain near the present village of Utica, in La Salle County, Ill., and the rock was Starved Rock, afterward noted in the annals of the Northwest. One of the chiefs and some young men conduct the party to the Chicago River, where the present mighty city is, from where, continuing their journey along the western shores of the lake, they reach Green Bay early in September.

The great valley of the West was now open. The "Messippi" rolled its mighty flood to a southern sea, and must be sully explored. Marquette's health had keenly suffered by the voyage and he concluded to remain here and rest. Joliet hastened on to Quebec to report his discoveries. During the journey, each had preserved a description of the route they had passed over, as well as the country and its inhabitants. While on the way to Quebec, at the foot of the rapids near Montreal, by some means one of Joliet's canoes became capsized, and by it he lost his box of papers and two of his men. A greater calamity could have

hardly happened him. In a letter to Gov. Frontenac, Joliet says:

"I had escaped every peril from the Indians; I had passed forty-two rapids, and was on the point of disembarking, full of joy at the success of so long and difficult an enterprise, when my canoe capsized after all the danger seemed over. I lost my two men and box of papers within sight of the French settlements, which I had left almost two years before. Nothing remains now to me but my life, and the ardent desire to employ it in any service you may please to direct."

When Joliet made known his discoveries, a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral at Quebec, and all Canada was filled with joy. The news crossed the ocean, and the French saw in the vista of coming years a vast dependency arise in the valley, partially explored, which was to extend her domain and enrich her treasury. Fearing England might profit by the discovery and claim the country, she attempted as far as possible to prevent the news from becoming general. Joliet was rewarded by the gift of the Island of Anticosti, in the St. Lawrence, while Marquette, conscious of his service to his Master, was content with the salvation of souls.

Marquette, left at Green Bay, suffered long with his malady, and was not permitted, until the autumn of the following year (1674), to return and teach the Illinois Indians. With this purpose in view, he left Green Bay on the 25th of October with two Frenchmen and a number of Illinois and Pottawatomie Indians for the villages on the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Entering Lake Michigan, they encountered adverse winds and waves and were more than a month on the way. Going some distance up the Chicago River, they found Marquette too weak to proceed farther, his malady having assumed a violent form, and landing, they erected two huts and prepared to pass the winter. The good missionary taught the natives here daily, in spite of his afflictions, while his companions supplied him and themselves with food by fishing and hunting. Thus the winter wore away, and Marquette, renewing his vows, prepared to go on to the village at the foot of the rocky citadel, where he had been two years before. On the 13th of March, 1675, they left their huts and, rowing on up the Chicago to the portage between that and the Desplaines, embarked on their way. Amid the incessant rains of spring, they were rapidly borne down that stream to the Illinois, on whose rushing flood they floated to the object of their destination. At the great town the missionary was received as a heavenly messenger, and as he preached to them of heaven and hell, of angels and demons, of good and bad deeds, they regarded him as divine and besought him to remain among them. The town then contained an immense concourse of natives, drawn hither by the reports they heard, and assembling them before him on the plain near their village, where now are prosperous farms, he held before their astonished gaze four large pictures of the Holy Virgin, and daily harangued them on the duties of Christianity and the necessity of conforming their conduct to the words they heard. His strength was fast declining and warned him he could not long remain. Finding he must go, the Indians furnished him an escort as far as the lake, on whose turbulent waters he embarked with his two faithful attendants. They turned their canoes for the Mackinaw Mission, which the afflicted missionary hoped to reach before death came. As they coasted along the eastern shores of the lake, the vernal hue of May began to cover the hillsides with robes of green, now dimmed to the eye of the departing Father, who became too weak to view them. By the 19th of the month, he could go no farther, and requested his men to land and build him a hut in which he might pass away. That done, he gave, with great composure, directions concerning his burial, and thanked God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness in the midst of his work, an unshaken believer in the faith he had so earnestly preached. As twilight came on, he told his weary attendants to rest, promising that when death should come he would call them. At an early hour, on the morning of the 20th of May, 1675, they heard a feeble voice, and hastening to his side found that the gentle spirit of the good missionary had gone to heaven. His hand grasped the crucifix, and his lips bore as their last sound the name of the Virgin. They dug a grave near the banks of the stream and buried him as he had requested. There in a lonely wilderness the peaceful soul of Marquette had at last found a rest, and his weary labors closed. His companions went on to the mission, where the news of his death caused great sorrow, for he was one beloved by all.

Three years after his burial, the Ottawas, hunting in the vicinity of his grave, determined to carry his bones to the mission at their home, in accordance with an ancient custom of their tribe. Having opened the grave, at whose head a cross had been planted, they carefully removed the bones and

cleaning them, a funeral procession of thirty canoes bore them to the Mackinaw Mission, singing the songs he had taught them. At the shores of the mission the bones were received by the priests, and, with great ceremony, buried under the floor of the rude chapel.

While Marquette and Joliet were exploring the head-waters of the "Great River," another man, fearless in purpose, pious in heart, and loyal to his country, was living in Canada and watching the operations of his fellow-countrymen with keen eyes. When the French first saw the inhospitable shores of the St. Lawrence, in 1535, under the lead of Jacques Cartier, and had opened a new country to their crown, men were not lacking to further extend the discovery. In 1608, Champlain came, and at the foot of a cliff on that river founded Quebec. Seven years after, he brought four Recollet monks; and through them and the Jesuits the discoveries already narrated occurred. Champlain died in 1635, one hundred years after Cartier's first visit, but not until he had explored the northern lakes as far as Lake Huron, on whose rocky shores he, as the progenitor of a mighty race to follow, set his feet. He, with others, held to the idea that somewhere across the country, a river highway extended to the Western ocean. The reports from the missions whose history has been given aided this belief; and not until Marquette and Joliet returned was the delusion in any way dispelled. Before this was done, however, the man to whom reference has been made, Robert Cavalier, better known as La Salle, had endeavored to solve the mystery, and, while living on his grant of land eight miles above Montreal, had indeed effected important discoveries.

La Salle, the next actor in the field of exploration after Champlain, was born in 1643. His father's family was among the old and wealthy burghers of Rouen, France, and its members were frequently entrusted with important governmental positions. He early exhibited such traits of character as to mark him among his associates. Coming from a wealthy family, he enjoyed all the advantages of his day, and received, for the times, an excellent education. He was a Catholic, though his subsequent life does not prove him to have been a religious enthusiast. From some cause, he joined the Order of Loyola, but the circumscribed sphere of action set for him in the order illy concurred with his independent disposition, and led to his separation from it. This was effected, however, in a good spirit, as they considered him fit for a different field of action than any presented by the order. Having a brother in Canada, a member of the order of St. Sulpice, he determined to join him. By his connection with the Jesuits he had lost his share of his father's estate, but, by some means, on his death, which occurred about this time, he was given a small share; and with this, in 1666, he arrived in Montreal. All Canada was alive with the news of the explorations; and La Salle's mind, actively grasping the ideas he afterward carried out, began to mature plans for their perfection. At Montreal he found a seminary of priests of the St. Sulpice Order who were encouraging settlers by grants of land on easy terms, hoping to establish a barrier of settlements between themselves and the Indians, made enemies to the French by Champlain's actions when founding Quebec. The Superior of the seminary, learning of La Salle's arrival, gratuitously offered him a grant of land on the St. Lawrence, eight miles above Montreal. The grant, though dangerously near the hostile Indians, was accepted, and La Salle soon enjoyed an excellent trade in furs. While employed in developing his claim, he learned of the great unknown route, and burned with a desire to solve its existence. He applied himself closely to the study of Indian dialects, and in three years is said to have made great progress in their language. While on his farm his thoughts often turned to the unknown land away to the west, and, like all men of his day, he desired to explore the route to the Western sea, and thence obtain an easy trade with China and Japan. The "Great River, which flowed to the sea," must, thought they, find an outlet in the Gulf of California. While musing on these things, Marquette and Joliet were preparing to descend the Wisconsin; and La Salle himself learned from a wandering band of Senecas that a river, called the Ohio, arose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it would require eight months to reach its mouth. This must be the Great River, or a part of it: for all geographers of the day considered the Mississippi and its tributary as one stream. Placing great confidence on this hypothesis, La Salle repaired to Quebec to obtain the sanction of Gov. Courcelles. His plausible statements soon won him the Governor and M. Talon, and letters patent were issued granting the exploration. No pecuniary aid was offered, and La Salle, having expended all his means in improving his

estate, was obliged to sell it to procure the necessary outfit. The Superior of the seminary being favorably disposed toward him, purchased the greater part of his improvement, and realizing 2,800 livres, he purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the expedition. The seminary was, at the same time, preparing for a similar exploration. The priests of this order, emulating the Jesuits, had established missions on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Hearing of populous tribes still further west, they resolved to attempt their conversion, and deputized two of their number for the purpose. On going to Quebec to procure the necessary supplies, they were advised of La Salle's expedition down the Ohio, and resolved to unite themselves with it. La Salle did not altogether favor their attempt, as he believed the Jesuits already had the field, and would not care to have any aid from a rival order. His disposition also would not well brook the part they assumed, of asking him to be a co-laborer rather than a leader. However, the expeditions, merged into one body, left the mission on the St. Lawrence on the 6th of July, 1669, in seven canoes. The party numbered twenty-four persons, who were accompanied by two canoes filled with Indians who had visited La Salle, and who now acted as guides. Their guides led them up the St. Lawrence, over the expanse of Lake Ontario, to their village on the banks of the Genesee, where they expected to find guides to lead them on to the Ohio. As La Salle only partially understood their language, he was compelled to confer with them by means of a Jesuit stationed at the village. The Indians refused to furnish him the expected aid, and even burned before his eyes a prisoner, the only one who could give him any knowledge he desired. He surmised the Jesuits were at the bottom of the matter, fearful lest the disciples of St. Sulpice should gain a foothold in the west. He lingered here a month, with the hope of accomplishing his object, when, by chance, there came by an Iroquois Indian, who assured them that at his colony, near the head of the lake, they could find guides; and offered to conduct them thither. Coming along the southern shore of the lake, they passed, at its western extremity, the mouth of the Niagara River, where they heard for the first time the thunder of the mighty cataract between the two lakes. At the village of the Iroquois they met a friendly reception, and were informed by a Shawanese prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks' time, and that he would guide them there. While preparing to commence the journey, they heard of the missions to the northwest, and the priests resolved to go there and convert the natives, and find the river by that route. It appears that Louis Joliet met them here, on his return from visiting the copper mines of Lake Superior, under command of M. Talon. He gave the priests a map of the country, and informed them that the Indians of those regions were in great need of spiritual advisers. This strengthened their intention, though warned by La Salle, that the Jesuits were undoubtedly there. The authority for Joliet's visit to them here is not clearly given, and may not be true, but the same letter which gives the account of the discovery of the Ohio at this time by La Salle, states it as a fact, and it is hence inserted. The missionaries and La Salle separated, the former to find, as he had predicted, the followers of Loyola already in the field, and not wanting their aid. Hence they return from a fruitless tour.

La Salle, now left to himself and just recovering from a violent fever, went on his journey. From the paper from which these statements are taken, it appears he went on to Onondaga, where he procured guides to a tributary of the Ohio, down which he proceeded to the principal stream, on whose bosom he continued his way till he came to the falls at the present city of Louisville, Ky. It has been asserted that he went on down to its mouth, but that is not well authenticated and is hardly true. The statement that he went as far as the falls is, doubtless, correct. He states, in a letter to Count Frontenac in 1677, that he discovered the Ohio, and that he descended it to the falls. Moreover, Joliet, in a measure his rival, for he was now preparing to go to the northern lakes and from them search the river, made two maps representing the lakes and the Mississippi, on both of which he states that La Salle had discovered the Ohio. Of its course beyond the falls, La Salle does not seem to have learned anything definite, hence his discovery did not in any way settle the great question, and elicited but little comment. Still, it stimulated La Salle to more effort, and while musing on his plans, Joliet and Marquette push on from Green Bay, and discover the river and ascertain the general course of its outlet. On Joliet's return in 1673, he seems to drop from further notice. Other and more venturesome souls were ready to finish the work begun by himself and the zealous Marquette, who, left among the far-away nations, laid down his life. The spirit of

La Salle was equal to the enterprise, and as he now had returned from one voyage of discovery, he stood ready to solve the mystery, and gain the country for his King. Before this could be accomplished, however, he saw other things must be done, and made preparations on a scale, for the time, truly marvelous.

Count Frontenac, the new Governor, had no sooner established himself in power than he gave a searching glance over the new realm to see if any undeveloped resources lay yet unnoticed, and what country yet remained open. He learned from the exploits of La Salle on the Ohio, and from Joliet, now returned from the West, of that immense country, and resolving in his mind on some plan whereby it could be formally taken, entered heartily into the plans of La Salle, who, anxious to solve the mystery concerning the outlet of the Great River, gave him the outline of a plan, sagacious in its conception and grand in its comprehension. La Salle had also informed him of the endeavors of the English on the Atlantic coast to divert the trade with the Indians, and partly to counteract this, were the plans of La Salle adopted. They were, briefly, to build a chain of forts from Canada, or New France, along the lakes to the Mississippi, and on down that river, thereby holding the country by power as well as by discovery. A fort was to be built on the Ohio as soon as the means could be obtained, and thereby hold that country by the same policy. Thus to La Salle alone may be ascribed the bold plan of gaining the whole West, a plan only thwarted by the force of arms. Through the aid of Frontenac, he was given a proprietary and the rank of nobility, and on his proprietary was erected a fort, which he, in honor of his Governor, called Fort Frontenac. It stood on the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Through it he obtained the trade of the Five Nations, and his fortune was so far assured. He next repaired to France, to perfect his arrangements, secure his title and obtain means.

On his return he built the fort alluded to, and prepared to go on in the prosecution of his plan. A civil discord arose, however, which for three years prevailed, and seriously threatened his projects. As soon as he could extricate himself, he again repaired to France, receiving additional encouragement in money, grants, and the exclusive privilege of a trade in buffalo skins, then considered a source of great wealth. On his return, he was accompanied by Henry Tonti, son of an illustrious Italian nobleman, who had fled from his own country during one of its political revolutions. Coming to France, he made himself famous as the founder of Tontine Life Insurance. Henry Tonti possessed an indomitable will, and though he had suffered the loss of one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in one of the Sicilian wars, his courage was undaunted, and his ardor undimmed. La Salle also brought recruits, mechanics, sailors, cordage and sails for rigging a ship, and merchandise for traffic with the natives. At Montreal, he secured the services of M. La Motte, a person of much energy and integrity of character. He also secured several missionaries before he reached Fort Frontenac. Among them were Louis Hennepin, Gabriel Ribourde and Zenabe Membre. All these were Flemings, all Recollets. Hennepin, of all of them, proved the best assistant. They arrived at the fort early in the autumn of 1678, and preparations were at once made to erect a vessel in which to navigate the lakes, and a fort at the mouth of the Niagara River. The Senecas were rather adverse to the latter proposals when La Motte and Hennepin came, but by the eloquence of the latter, they were pacified and rendered friendly. After a number of vexatious delays, the vessel, the Griffin, the first on the lakes, was built, and on the 7th of August, a year after La Salle came here, it was launched, passed over the waters of the northern lakes, and, after a tempestuous voyage, landed at Green Bay. It was soon after stored with furs and sent back, while La Salle and his men awaited its return. It was never afterward heard of. La Salle, becoming impatient, erected a fort, pushed on with a part of his men, leaving part at the fort, and passed over the St. Joseph and Kankakee Rivers, and thence to the Illinois, down whose flood they proceeded to Peoria Lake, where he was obliged to halt, and return to Canada for more men and supplies. He left Tonti and several men to complete a fort, called Fort "Crevecœur"—broken-hearted. The Indians drove the French away, the men mutinied, and Tonti was obliged to flee. When La Salle returned, he found no one there, and going down as far as the mouth of the Illinois, he retraced his steps, to find some trace of his garrison. Tonti was found safe among the Pottawatomies at Green Bay, and Hennepin and his two followers, sent to explore the head-waters of the Mississippi, were again home, after a captivity among the Sioux.

La Salle renewed his force of men, and the third time set out for the outlet of the Great River.

He left Canada early in December, 1681, and by February 6, 1682, reached the majestic flood of the mighty stream. On the 24th, they ascended the Chickasaw Bluffs, and, while waiting to find a sailor who had strayed away, erected Fort Prudhomme. They passed several Indian villages further down the river, in some of which they met with no little opposition. Proceeding onward, erelong they encountered the tide of the sea, and April 6, they emerged on the broad bosom of the Gulf, "tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless and lonely as when born of chaos, without a sign of life."

Coasting about a short time on the shores of the Gulf, the party returned until a sufficiently dry place was reached to effect a landing. Here another cross was raised, also a column, on which was inscribed these words:

"Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, Regne; Le Neuvieme, Avril, 1682." *

"The whole party," says a "proces verbal," in the archives of France, "chanted the *Te Deum*, the *Exaudiat* and the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and then after a salute of fire-arms and cries of *Vive le Roi*, La Salle, standing near the column, said in a loud voice in French:

"In the name of the most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince, Louis the Great, by the grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, Fourteenth of that name, this ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty two, I, in virtue of the commission of His Majesty, which I hold in my hand, and which may be seen by all whom it may concern, have taken, and do now take, in the name of His Majesty and of his successors to the crown, possession of this country of Louisiana, the seas, harbor, ports, bays, adjacent straights, and all the nations, people, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers, comprised in the extent of said Louisiana, from the north of the great river St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chukagona, and this with the consent of the Chavunons, Chickachaws, and other people dwelling therein, with whom we have made alliance; as also along the river Colbert or Mississippi, and rivers which discharge themselves therein from its source beyond the Kious or Nadouessious, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Illinois, Mesigameas, Natchez, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, either by ourselves or others in our behalf, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, about the twenty-seventh degree of its elevation of the North Pole, and also to the mouth of the River of Palms; upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the river Colbert, hereby protesting against all those who may in future undertake to invade any or all of these countries, peoples or lands, to the prejudice of the right of His Majesty, acquired by the consent of the nations herein named."

The whole assembly responded with shouts and the salutes of fire-arms. The Sieur de La Salle caused to be planted at the foot of the column a plate of lead, on one side of which was inscribed the arms of France and the following Latin inscription:

Robertvs Cavellier, cvm Domino de Tonly, Legato, R. P. Zenobi Membro, Recollecto, et, Viginti Gallis Primos Hoc Flvmen inde ab ilineorvm Pago, enavigavit, ejvsqve ostivm fecit Pervivvm, nono Aprilis cio ioc LXXXII.

The whole proceedings were acknowledged before La Metaire, a notary, and the conquest was considered complete.

Thus was the foundation of France laid in the new republic, and thus did she lay claim to the Northwest, which now includes Ohio, and the county, whose history this book perpetuates.

La Salle and his party returned to Canada soon after, and again that country, and France itself, rang with anthems of exultation. He went on to France, where he received the highest honors. He was given a fleet, and sailors as well as colonists to return to the New World by way of a southern voyage, expecting to find the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean course. Sailing past the outlets, he was wrecked on the coast of Texas, and in his vain endeavors to find the river or return to Canada, he became lost on the plains of Arkansas, where he, in 1687, was basely murdered by one of his followers. "You are down now, Grand Bashaw," exclaimed his slayer, and despoiling his remains, they left them to be devoured by wild beasts. To such an ignominious end came this daring, bold adventurer. Alone in the wilderness, he was left, with no monument but the vast realm he had discovered, on whose bosom he was left without covering and without protection.

"For force of will and vast conception; for various knowledge, and quick adaptation of his genius

* Louis the Great, King of France and of Navarre, reigning the ninth day of April, 1682.

to untried circumstances; for a sublime magnanimity, that resigned itself to the will of Heaven, and yet triumphed over affliction by energy of purpose and unfaltering hope—he had no superior among his countrymen. He had won the affections of the governor of Canada, the esteem of Colbert, the confidence of Seignelay, the favor of Louis XIV. After the beginning of the colonization of Upper Canada, he perfected the discovery of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its mouth; and he will be remembered through all time as the father of colonization in the great central valley of the West."*

Avarice, passion and jealousy were not calmed by the blood of La Salle. All of his conspirators perished by ignoble deaths, while only seven of the sixteen succeeded in continuing the journey until they reached Canada, and thence found their way to France.

Tonti, who had been left at Fort St. Louis, on "Starved Rock" on the Illinois, went down in search of his beloved commander. Failing to find him, he returned and remained here until 1700, thousands of miles away from friends. Then he went down the Mississippi to join D'Iberville, who had made the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by an ocean voyage. Two years later, he went on a mission to the Chickasaws, but of his subsequent history nothing is known.

The West was now in possession of the French. La Salle's plans were yet feasible. The period of exploration was now over. The great river and its outlet was known, and it only remained for that nation to enter in and occupy what to many a Frenchman was the "Promised Land." Only eighteen years had elapsed since Marquette and Joliet had descended the river and shown the course of its outlet. A spirit, less bold than La Salle's would never in so short a time have penetrated for more than a thousand miles an unknown wilderness, and solved the mystery of the world.

When Joutel and his companions reached France in 1688, all Europe was on the eve of war. Other nations than the French wanted part of the New World, and when they saw that nation greedily and rapidly accumulating territory there, they endeavored to stay its progress. The league of Augsburg was formed in 1687 by the princes of the Empire to restrain the ambition of Louis XIV, and in 1688, he began hostilities by the capture of Philipsburg. The next year, England, under the lead of William III, joined the alliance, and Louis found himself compelled, with only the aid of the Turks, to contend against the united forces of the Empires of England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Yet the tide of battle wavered. In 1689, the French were defeated at Walcourt, and the Turks at Widin; but in 1690, the French were victorious at Charleroy, and the Turks at Belgrade. The next year, and also the next, victory inclined to the French, but in 1693, Louvois and Luxemberg were dead and Namur surrendered to the allies. The war extended to the New World, where it was maintained with more than equal success by the French, though the English population exceeded it more than twenty to one. In 1688, the French were estimated at about twelve thousand souls in North America, while the English were more than two hundred thousand. At first the war was prosecuted vigorously. In 1689, De. Ste. Helene and D'Iberville, two of the sons of Charles le Morne, crossed the wilderness and reduced the English forts on Hudson's Bay. But in August of the same year, the Iroquois, the hereditary foes of the French, captured and burned Montreal. Frontenac, who had gone on an expedition against New York by sea, was recalled. Fort Frontenac was abandoned, and no French posts left in the West between Trois Rivieres and Mackinaw, and were it not for the Jesuits the entire West would now have been abandoned. To recover their influence, the French planned three expeditions. One resulted in the destruction of Schenectady, another, Salmon Falls, and the third, Casco Bay. On the other hand, Nova Scotia was reduced by the colonies, and an expedition against Montreal went as far as to Lake Champlain, where it failed, owing to the dissensions of the leaders. Another expedition, consisting of twenty-four vessels, arrived before Quebec, which also failed through the incompetency of Sir William Phipps. During the succeeding years, various border conflicts occurred, in all of which border scenes of savage cruelty and savage ferocity were enacted. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, closed the war. France retained Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession in 1688; but the boundaries of the English and French claims in the New World were still unsettled.

The conclusion of the conflict left the French at liberty to pursue their scheme of colonization in the Mississippi Valley. In 1698, D'Iberville was sent to the lower province, which, erelong, was made a separate independency, called Louisiana.

* Bancroft.

Forts were erected on Mobile Bay, and the division of the territory between the French and the Spaniards was settled. Trouble existed between the French and the Chickasaws, ending in the cruel deaths of many of the leaders, in the fruitless endeavors of the Canadian and Louisianian forces combining against the Chickasaws. For many years the conflict raged, with unequal successes, until the Indian power gave way before superior military tactics. In the end, New Orleans was founded, in 1718, and the French power secured.

Before this was consummated, however, France became entangled in another war against the allied powers, ending in her defeat and the loss of Nova Scotia, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland. The peace of Utrecht closed the war in 1713.

The French, weary with prolonged strife, adopted the plan, more peaceful in its nature, of giving out to distinguished men the monopoly of certain districts in the fur trade, the most prosperous of any avocation then. Crozat and Cadillac—the latter the founder of Detroit, in 1701—were the chief ones concerned in this. The founding of the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, and others in the Mississippi and Wabash Valleys, led to the rapid development, according to the French custom of all these parts of the West, while along all the chief water-courses, other trading posts and forts were established, rapidly fulfilling the hopes of La Salle, broached so many years before.

The French had, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, four principal routes to their western towns, two of which passed over the soil of Ohio. The first of these was the one followed by Marquette and Joliet, by way of the Lakes to Green Bay, in Wisconsin; thence across a portage to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated to the Mississippi. On their return they came up the Illinois River, to the site of Chicago, whence Joliet returned to Quebec by the Lakes. La Salle's route was first by the Lakes to the St. Joseph's River, which he followed to the portage to the Kankakee, and thence downward to the Mississippi. On his second and third attempt, he crossed the lower peninsula of Michigan to the Kankakee, and again traversed its waters to the Illinois. The third route was established about 1716. It followed the southern shores of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River; following this stream, the voyagers went on to the junction between it and the St. Mary's, which they followed to the "Oubache"—Wabash—and then to the French villages in Vigo and Knox Counties, in Indiana. Vincennes was the oldest and most important one here. It had been founded in 1702 by a French trader, and was, at the date of the establishment of the third route, in a prosperous condition. For many years, the traders crossed the plains of Southern Illinois to the French towns on the bottoms opposite St. Louis. They were afraid to go on down the "Waba" to the Ohio, as the Indians had frightened them with accounts of the great monsters below. Finally, some adventurous spirit went down the river, found it emptied into the Ohio, and solved the problem of the true outlet of the Ohio, heretofore supposed to be a tributary of the Wabash.

The fourth route was from the southern shore of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along all these routes, ports and posts were carefully maintained. Many were on the soil of Ohio, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess its domain. Many of the ruins of these posts are yet found on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and at the outlets of streams flowing into the lake and the Ohio River. The principal forts were at Mackinaw, at Presqueville, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, on Starved Rock, and along the Father of Waters. Yet another power was encroaching on them: a sturdy race, clinging to the inhospitable Atlantic shores, were coming over the mountains. The murmurs of a conflict were already heard—a conflict that would change the fate of a nation.

The French were extending their explorations beyond the Mississippi; they were also forming a political organization, and increasing their influence over the natives. Of a passive nature, however, their power and their influence could not withstand a more aggressive nature, and they were obliged, finally, to give way. They had the fruitful valleys of the West more than a century; yet they developed no resources, opened no mines of wealth, and left the country as passive as they found it.

Of the growth of the West under French rule, but little else remains to be said. The sturdy Anglo-Saxon race on the Atlantic coast, and their progenitors in England, began, now, to turn their attention to this vast country. The voluptuousness

of the French court, their neglect of the true basis of wealth, agriculture, and the repressive tendencies laid on the colonists, led the latter to adopt a hunter's life, and leave the country undeveloped and ready for the people who claimed the country from "sea to sea." Their explorers were now at work. The change was at hand.

Occasional mention has been made in the history of the State, in preceding pages, of settlements and trading-posts of the French traders, explorers and missionaries, within the limits of Ohio. The French were the first white men to occupy the northwestern part of the New World, and though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to a sinewy race, living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw, and conquered that part of America, making it what the people of to-day enjoy.

As early as 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette, La Salle, the famous explorer, discovered the Ohio River, and paddled down its gentle current as far as the falls at the present city of Louisville, but he, like others of the day, made no settlement on its banks, only claiming the country for his King by virtue of this discovery.

Early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, French traders and voyagers passed along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee, up whose waters they rowed their bark canoes, on their way to their outposts in the Wabash and Illinois Valleys, established between 1675 and 1700. As soon as they could, without danger from their inveterate enemies, the Iroquois, masters of all the lower lake country, erect a trading-post at the mouth of this river, they did so. It was made a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of this country by the English. On the site of the French trading-post, the British, in 1794, erected Fort Miami, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of Americans. Now, Maumee City covers the ground.

The French had a trading-post at the mouth of the Huron River, in what is now Erie County. When it was built is not now known. It was, however, probably one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had another on the shore of the bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both this and the one at the mouth of the Huron River were abandoned before the war of the Revolution. On Lewis Evan's map of the British Middle Colonies, published in 1755, a French fort, called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754," is marked on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles below its mouth. Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Several Wyandot towns are likewise marked. But very little is known concerning any of these trading-posts. They were, evidently, only temporary, and were abandoned when the English came into possession of the country.

The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important place. On Evan's map there is marked on the west bank of the Cuyahoga, some distance from its mouth, the words "*French House*," doubtless, the station of a French trader. The ruins of a house, found about five miles from the mouth of the river, on the west bank, are supposed to be those of the trader's station.

In 1786, the Moravian missionary, Zeisberger, with his Indian converts, left Detroit in a vessel called the Mackinaw, and sailed to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From there they went up the river about ten miles, and settled in an abandoned Ottawa village, where Independence now is, which place they called "*Saint's Rest.*" Their stay was brief, for the following April, they left for the Huron River, and settled near the site of Milan, Erie County, at a locality they called New Salem.

There are but few records of settlements made by the French until after 1750. Even these can hardly be called settlements, as they were simply trading-posts. The French easily affiliated with the Indians, and had little energy beyond trading. They never cultivated fields, laid low forests, and subjugated the country. They were a half-Indian race, so to speak, and hence did little, if anything in developing the West.

About 1749, some English traders came to a place in what is now Shelby County, on the banks of a creek since known as Loramie's Creek, and established a trading-station with the Indians. This was the first English trading-place or attempt at settlement in the State. It was here but a short time, however, when the French, hearing of its existence, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees, among whom it was founded, and demanded the traders as intruders upon French territory. The Twigtwees refusing to deliver up their friends, the French, assisted by a large party of Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked the trading-house, probably a block-house, and, after a severe

battle, captured it. The traders were taken to Canada. This fort was called by the English "Pickawillany," from which "Piqua" is probably derived. About the time that Kentucky was settled, a Canadian Frenchman, named Loramie, established a store on the site of the old fort. He was a bitter enemy of the Americans, and for a long time Loramie's store was the headquarters of mischief toward the settlers.

The French had the faculty of endearing themselves to the Indians by their easy assimilation of their habits; and, no doubt, Loramie was equal to any in this respect, and hence gained great influence over them. Col. Johnston, many years an Indian Agent from the United States among the Western tribes, stated that he had often seen the "Indians burst into tears when speaking of the times when their French father had dominion over them; and their attachment always remained unabated."

So much influence had Loramie with the Indians, that, when Gen. Clarke, from Kentucky, invaded the Miami Valley in 1782, his attention was attracted to the spot. He came on and burnt the Indian settlement here, and destroyed the store of the Frenchman, selling his goods among the men at auction. Loramie fled to the Shawanees, and, with a colony of that nation, emigrated west of the Mississippi, to the Spanish possessions, where he again began his life of a trader.

In 1794, during the Indian war, a fort was built on the site of the store by Wayne, and named Fort Loramie. The last officer who had command here was Capt. Butler, a nephew of Col. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat. While here with his family, he lost an interesting boy, about eight years of age. About his grave, the sorrowing father and mother built a substantial picket-fence, planted honeysuckles over it, which, long after, remained to mark the grave of the soldier's boy.

The site of Fort Loramie was always an important point, and was one of the places defined on the boundary line at the Greenville treaty. Now a barn covers the spot.

At the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, on the site of Fort Defiance, built by Gen. Wayne in 1794, was a settlement of traders, established some time before the Indian war began. "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods, with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed-log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling, by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders on the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero) a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments, at an enormous profit, for skins and furs.

Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken in St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom—he, by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade, inclosing two hewed-log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other, occasionally, by Elliott and McKee, British Indian Agents living at Detroit."*

The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans, when the British evacuated the shores of the lakes. While they existed, they were an undoubted source of Indian discontent, and had much to do in prolonging the Indian war. The country hereabouts did not settle until some time after the creation of the State government.

As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, both were made a highway to convey the products of their hunters. In coursing down the Ohio, they made trading-places, or depots, where they could obtain furs of the Indians, at accessible points, generally at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts or trading-places stood about a mile and a half south of the outlet of the Scioto. It was here in 1740; but when it was erected no one could tell. The locality must have been pretty well known to the whites, however; for, in 1785, three years before the settlement of Marietta was made, four families

* Narrative of O. M. Spencer.

made an ineffectual attempt to settle near the same place. They were from Kentucky, but were driven away by the Indians a short time after they arrived, not being allowed to build cabins, and had only made preparations to plant corn and other necessaries of life. While the men were encamped near the vicinity of Piketown, in Pike County, when on a hunting expedition, they were surprised by the Indians, and two of them slain. The others hastened back to the encampment at the mouth of the Scioto, and hurriedly gathering the families together, fortunately got them on a flat-boat, at that hour on its way down the river. By the aid of the boat, they were enabled to reach Maysville, and gave up the attempt to settle north of the Ohio.

The famous "old Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, on the banks of Salt Creek, a tributary of the Scioto, were long known to the whites before any attempt was made to settle in Ohio. They were indicated on the maps published in 1755. They were the resort, for generations, of the Indians in all parts of the West, who annually came here to make salt. They often brought white prisoners with them, and thus the salt works became known. There were no attempts made to settle here, however, until after the Indian war, which closed in 1795. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came here for salt, and soon after made a settlement. Another early salt spring was in what is now Trumbull County. It is also noted on Evan's map of 1755. They were occupied by the Indians, French, and by the Americans as early as 1780, and perhaps earlier.

As early as 1761 Moravian missionaries came among the Ohio Indians and began their labors. In a few years, under the lead of Revs. Fredrick Post and John Heckewelder, permanent stations were established in several parts of the State, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River in Tuscarawas County. Here were the three Indian villages—Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem. The site of the first is about two miles south of New Philadelphia; Gnadenhutten was seven miles further south, and about five miles still on was Salem, a short distance from the present village of Port Washington. The first and last named of these villages were on the west side of the Tuscarawas River, near the margin of the Ohio Canal. Gnadenhutten was on the east side of the river. It was here that the brutal massacre of these Christian Indians, by the rangers under Col. Williamson, occurred March 8, 1782. The account of the massacre and of these tribes appears in these pages, and it only remains to notice what became of them.

The hospitable and friendly character of these Indians had extended beyond their white brethren on the Ohio. The American people at large looked on the act of Williamson and his men as an outrage on humanity. Congress felt its influence, and gave them a tract of twelve thousand acres, embracing their former homes, and induced them to return from the northern towns whither they had fled. As the whites came into the country, their manners degenerated until it became necessary to remove them. Through Gen. Cass, of Michigan, an agreement was made with them, whereby Congress paid them over $6,000, an annuity of $400, and 24,000 acres in some territory to be designated by the United States. This treaty, by some means, was never effectually carried out, and the principal part of them took up their residence near a Moravian missionary station on the River Thames, in Canada. Their old churchyard still exists on the Tuscarawas River, and here rest the bones of several of their devoted teachers. It is proper to remark here, that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio. However, this is largely conjecture. Captive women among the Indians, before the birth of Mary Heckewelder, are known to have borne children, which afterward, with their mothers, were restored to their friends. The assertion that Mary Heckewelder was the first child born in Ohio, is therefore incorrect. She is the first of whom any definite record is made.

These outposts and the Gallipolis settlement are about all that are known to have existed prior to the settlement at Marietta. About one-half mile below Bolivar, on the western line of Tuscarawas County, are the remains of Fort Laurens, erected in 1778 by a detachment of 1,000 men under Gen. McIntosh, from Fort Pitt. It was, however, occupied but a short time, vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River, that deserves notice. It illustrates very clearly the extreme ignorance and credulity prevalent at that day. In May or June of 1788, Joel Barlow left this country for Europe, "authorized to dispose of a very large body of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at five

shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as a frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments, and no quarters to find for soldiers." Purchasers became numerous, individuals and whole families sold their property, and in the course of 1791 many embarked at the various French sea-ports, each with his title in his pocket. Five hundred settlers, among whom were many wood carvers and guilders to His Majesty, King of France, coachmakers, friseurs and peruke makers, and other artisans and *artistes*, equally well fitted for a frontier life, arrived in the United States in 1791–92, and acting without concert, traveling without knowledge of the language, customs and roads, at last managed to reach the spot designated for their residence. There they learned they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were worthless. Without food, shelterless, and danger closing around them, they were in a position that none but a Frenchman could be in without despair. Who brought them thither, and who was to blame, is yet a disputed point. Some affirm that those to whom large grants of land were made when the Ohio Company procured its charter, were the real instigators of the movement. They failed to pay for their lands, and hence the title reverted to the Government. This, coming to the ears of the poor Frenchmen, rendered their situation more distressing. They never paid for their lands, and only through the clemency of Congress, who afterward gave them a grant of land, and confirmed them in its title, were they enabled to secure a foothold. Whatever doubt there may be as to the causes of these people being so grossly deceived, there can be none regarding their sufferings. They had followed a jack-o-lantern into the howling wilderness, and must work or starve. The land upon which they had been located was covered with immense forest trees, to level which the coachmakers were at a loss. At last, hoping to conquer by a *coup de main*, they tied ropes to the branches, and while a dozen pulled at them as many fell at the trunk with all sorts of edged tools, and thus soon brought the monster to the earth. Yet he was a burden. He was down, to be sure, but as much in the way as ever. Several lopped off the branches, others dug an immense trench at his side, into which, with might and main, all rolled the large log, and then buried him from sight. They erected their cabins in a cluster, as they had seen them in their own native land, thus affording some protection from marauding bands of Indians. Though isolated here in the lonely wilderness, and nearly out of funds with which to purchase provisions from descending boats, yet once a week they met and drowned care in a merry dance, greatly to the wonderment of the scout or lone Indian who chanced to witness their revelry. Though their vivacity could work wonders, it would not pay for lands nor buy provisions. Some of those at Gallipolis (for such they called their settlement, from Gallia, in France) went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, and some bought land of the Ohio Company, who treated them liberally. Congress, too, in 1795, being informed of their sufferings, and how they had been deceived, granted them 24,000 acres opposite Little Sandy River, to which grant, in 1798, 12,000 acres more were added. The tract has since been known as French Grant. The settlement is a curious episode in early Western history, and deserves a place in its annals.

CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS—TRADERS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN THE WEST—ENGLISH POSSESSION.

AS has been noted, the French title rested on the discoveries of their missionaries and traders, upon the occupation of the country, and upon the construction of the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle. The English claims to the same region were based on the fact of a prior occupation of the corresponding coast, on an opposite construction of the same treaties, and an alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. The rights acquired by discovery were conventional, and in equity were good only between European powers, and could not affect the rights of the natives, but this distinction was disregarded by all European powers. The inquiry of an Indian chief embodies the whole controversy: "Where are the Indian lands, since the French claim all on the north side of the Ohio and the English all on the south side of it?"

The English charters expressly granted to all the original colonies the country westward to the South Sea, and the claims thus set up in the West, though held in abeyance, were never relinquished. The primary distinction between the two nations governed their actions in the New World, and led finally to the supremacy of the English. They were fixed agricultural communities. The French were mere trading-posts. Though the French were the prime movers in the exploration of the West, the English made discoveries during their occupation, however, mainly by their traders, who penetrated the Western wilderness by way of the Ohio River, entering it from the two streams which uniting form that river. Daniel Coxie, in 1722, published, in London, "A description of the English province of Carolina, by the Spaniards called Florida, and by the French called La Louisiane, as also the great and famous river Meschacebe, or Mississippi, the five vast navigable lakes of fresh water, and the parts adjacent, together with an account of the commodities of the growth and production of the said province." The title of this work exhibits very clearly the opinions of the English people respecting the West. As early as 1630, Charles I granted to Sir Robert Heath "All that part of America lying between thirty-one and thirty-six degrees north latitude, from sea to sea," out of which the limits of Carolina were afterward taken. This immense grant was conveyed in 1638, to the Earl of Arundel, and afterward came into the possession of Dr. Daniel Coxie. In the prosecution of this claim, it appeared that Col. Wood, of Virginia, from 1654 to 1664, explored several branches of the Ohio and "Meschacebe," as they spell the Mississippi. A Mr. Needham, who was employed by Col. Wood, kept a journal of the exploration. There is also the account of some one who had explored the Mississippi to the Yellow, or Missouri River, before 1676. These, and others, are said to have been there when La Salle explored the outlet of the Great River, as he found tools among the natives which were of European manufacture. They had been brought here by English adventurers. Also, when Iberville was colonizing the lower part of Louisiana, these same persons visited the Chickasaws and stirred them up against the French. It is also stated that La Salle found that some one had been among the Natchez tribes when he returned from the discovery of the outlet of the Mississippi, and excited them against him. There is, however, no good authority for these statements, and they are doubtless incorrect. There is also an account that in 1678, several persons went from New England as far south as New Mexico, "one hundred and fifty leagues beyond the Meschacebe," the narrative reads, and on their return wrote an account of the expedition. This, also, cannot be traced to good authority. The only accurate account of the English reaching the West was when Bienville met the British vessel at the "English Turn," about 1700. A few of their traders may have been in the valley west of the Alleghany Mountains before 1700, though no reliable accounts are now found to confirm these suppositions. Still, from the earliest occupation of the Atlantic Coast by the English, they claimed the country, and, though the policy of its occupation rested for a time, it was never fully abandoned. Its revival dates from 1710 properly, though no immediate endeavor was made for many years after. That

year, Alexander Spottswood was made Governor of Virginia. No sooner did he assume the functions of ruler, than, casting his eye over his dominion, he saw the great West beyond the Alleghany Mountains unoccupied by the English, and rapidly filling with the French, who he observed were gradually confining the English to the Atlantic Coast. His prophetic eye saw at a glance the animus of the whole scheme, and he determined to act promptly on the defensive. Through his representation, the Virginia Assembly was induced to make an appropriation to defray the expense of an exploration of the mountains, and see if a suitable pass could not then be found where they could be crossed. The Gôvernor led the expedition in person. The pass was discovered, a route marked out for future emigrants, and the party returned to Williamsburg. There the Governor established the order of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," presented his report to the Colonial Assembly and one to his King. In each report, he exposed with great boldness the scheme of the French, and advised the building of a chain of forts across to the Ohio, and the formation of settlements to counteract them. The British Government, engrossed with other matters, neglected his advice. Forty years after, they remembered it, only to regret that it was so thoughtlessly disregarded.

Individuals, however, profited by his advice. By 1730, traders began in earnest to cross the mountains and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. They now began to adopt a system, and abandoned the heretofore renegade habits of those who had superseded them, many of whom never returned to the Atlantic Coast. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio in a skin canoe, and, on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. His captivity did not in the least deter others from coming. Indeed, the date of his voyage was the commencement of a vigorous trade with the Indians by the English, who crossed the Alleghanies by the route discovered by Gov. Spottswood. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German of Herenberg, who had acquired in early life a knowledge of the Mohawk tongue by a residence among them, was sent on an embassy to the Shawanees on the Ohio. He went as far as Logstown, a Shawanee village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here he met the chiefs in counsel, and secured their promise of aid against the French.

The principal ground of the claims of the English in the Northwest was the treaty with the Five Nations—the Iroquois. This powerful confederation claimed the jurisdiction over an immense extent of country. Their policy differed considerably from other Indian tribes. They were the only confederation which attempted any form of government in America. They were often termed the "Six Nations," as the entrance of another tribe into the confederacy made that number. They were the conquerors of nearly all tribes from Lower Canada, to and beyond the Mississippi. They only exacted, however, a tribute from the conquered tribes, leaving them to manage their own internal affairs, and stipulating that to them alone did the right of cession belong. Their country, under these claims, embraced all of America north of the Cherokee Nation, in Virginia; all Kentucky, and all the Northwest, save a district in Ohio and Indiana, and a small section in Southwestern Illinois, claimed by the Miami Confederacy. The Iroquois, or Six Nations, were the terror of all other tribes. It was they who devastated the Illinois country about Rock Fort in 1680, and caused wide-spread alarm among all the Western Indians. In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, when, at the request of Col. Duncan, of New York, they placed themselves under the protection of the English. They made a deed of sale then, by treaty, to the British Government, of a vast tract of country south and east of the Illinois River, and extending into Canada. In 1726, another deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the national confederacy by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by His Majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs."*

If the Six Nations had a good claim to the Western country, there is but little doubt but England was justified in defending their country against the French, as, by the treaty of Utrecht, they had agreed not to invade the lands of Britain's Indian allies. This claim was vigorously contested by France, as that country claimed the Iroquois had no lawful jurisdiction over the West. In all the disputes, the interests of the contending nations was, however, the paramount consideration. The rights of the Indians were little regarded.

The British also purchased land by the treaty of Lancaster, in 1744, wherein they agreed to pay the Six Nations for land settled unlawfully in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The In-

* Annals of the West.

dians were given goods and gold amounting to near a thousand pounds sterling. They were also promised the protection of the English. Had this latter provision been faithfully carried out, much blood would have been saved in after years. The treaties with the Six Nations were the real basis of the claims of Great Britain to the West; claims that were only settled by war. The Shawanee Indians, on the Ohio, were also becoming hostile to the English, and began to assume a threatening exterior. Peter Chartiez, a half-breed, residing in Philadelphia, escaped from the authorities, those by whom he was held for a violation of the laws, and joining the Shawanees, persuaded them to join the French. Soon after, in 1743 or 1744, he placed himself at the head of 400 of their warriors, and lay in wait on the Alleghany River for the provincial traders. He captured two, exhibited to them a captain's commission from the French, and seized their goods, worth £1,600. The Indians, after this, emboldened by the aid given them by the French, became more and more hostile, and Weiser was again sent across the mountains in 1748, with presents to conciliate them and sound them on their feelings for the rival nations, and also to see what they thought of a settlement of the English to be made in the West. The visit of Conrad Weiser was successful, and Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, formed a company which they styled the Ohio Company, and, in 1748, petitioned the King for a grant beyond the mountains. The monarch approved the petition and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the Company 500,000 acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This provision was to hold good for ten years, free of quit rent, provided the Company would settle 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient for their protection. These terms the Company accepted, and sent at once to London for a cargo suitable for the Indian trade. This was the beginning of English Companies in the West; this one forming a prominent part in the history of Ohio, as will be seen hereafter. Others were also formed in Virginia, whose object was the colonization of the West. One of these, the Loyal Company, received, on the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres, from the line of Canada on the north and west, and on the 29th of October, 1751, the Greenbriar Company received a grant of 100,000 acres.

To these encroachments, the French were by no means blind. They saw plainly enough that if the English gained a foothold in the West, they would inevitably endeavor to obtain the country, and one day the issue could only be decided by war. Vaudreuil, the French Governor, had long anxiously watched the coming struggle. In 1774, he wrote home representing the consequences that would surely come, should the English succeed in their plans. The towns of the French in Illinois were producing large amounts of bread-stuffs and provisions which they sent to New Orleans. These provinces were becoming valuable, and must not be allowed to come under control of a rival power. In 1749, Louis Celeron was sent by the Governor with a party of soldiers to plant leaden plates, suitably inscribed, along the Ohio at the mouths of the principal streams. Two of these plates were afterward exhumed. One was sent to the Maryland Historical Society, and the inscription* deciphered by De Witt Clinton. On these plates was clearly stated the claims of France, as will be seen from the translation below.

England's claim, briefly and clearly stated, read as follows: "That all lands, or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, between 48 and 34 degrees of North Latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First, to divers of his subjects, so long time since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in the year 1620; and under this grant, the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea, and the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, were by their respective charters, made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea coast, but to all the Inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the Crown of England."†

To make good their titles, both nations were now doing their utmost. Professedly at peace, it only needed a torch applied, as it were, to any point, to instantly precipitate hostilities. The French were

* The following is the translation of the inscription of the plate found at Venango: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, Commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages in these Cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toraclakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; and of all the land on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and by treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

† Colonial Records of Pennsylvania.

busily engaged erecting forts from the southern shores of Lake Erie to the Ohio, and on down in the Illinois Valley; up at Detroit, and at all its posts, preparations were constantly going on for the crisis, now sure to come. The issue between the two governments was now fully made up. It admitted of no compromise but the sword. To that, however, neither power desired an immediate appeal, and both sought rather to establish and fortify their interests, and to conciliate the Indian tribes. The English, through the Ohio Company, sent out Christopher Gist in the fall of 1750, to explore the regions west of the mountains. He was instructed to examine the passes, trace the courses of the rivers, mark the falls, seek for valuable lands, observe the strength, and to conciliate the friendship of the Indian tribes. He was well fitted for such an enterprise. Hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was jealously received, passed over to the Muskingum River and Valley in Ohio, where he found a village of Wyandots, divided in sentiment. At this village he met Crogan, another equally famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they held a council with the chiefs, and received assurance of the friendship of the tribe. This done, they passed to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, received their assurances of friendship, and went on to the Miami Valley, which they crossed, remarking in Crogan's journal of its great fertility. They made a raft of logs on which they crossed the Great Miami, visited Piqua, the chief town of the Pickawillanies, and here made treaties with the Weas and Piankeshaws. While here, a deputation of the Ottawas visited the Miami Confederacy to induce them to unite with the French. They were repulsed through the influence of the English agents, the Miamis sending Gist word that they would "stand like the mountains." Crogan now returned and published an account of their wanderings. Gist followed the Miami to its mouth, passed down the Ohio till within fifteen miles of the falls, then returned by way of the Kentucky River, over the highlands of Kentucky to Virginia, arriving in May, 1751. He had visited the Mingoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis, proposed a union among these tribes, and appointed a grand council to meet at Logstown to form an alliance among themselves and with Virginia. His journey was marvelous for the day. It was extremely hazardous, as he was part of the time among hostile tribes, who could have captured him and been well rewarded by the French Government. But Gist knew how to act, and was successful.

While Gist was doing this, some English traders established themselves at a place in what is now known as Shelby County, Ohio, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This was clearly in the limits of the West, claimed by the French, and at once aroused them to action. The fort or stockade stood on the banks of Loramie's Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sydney. It received the name Loramie from the creek by the French, which received its name in turn from the French trader of that name, who had a trading-post on this creek. Loramie had fled to the Spanish country west of the Mississippi, and for many years was a trader there; his store being at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri, near the present city of Kansas City, Mo. When the English traders came to Loramie's Creek, and erected their trading-place, they gave it the name of Pickawillany, from the tribe of Indians there. The Miami confederacy granted them this privilege as the result of the presents brought by Crogan and Gist. It is also asserted that Andrew Montour, a half-breed, son of a Seneca chief and the famous Catharine Montour, who was an important factor afterward in the English treaties with the Indians, was with them, and by his influence did much to aid in securing the privilege. Thus was established the first English trading-post in the Northwest Territory and in Ohio. It, however, enjoyed only a short duration. The French could not endure so clear an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of Ottawas and Chippewas, now their allies, they attacked the stockade in June, 1752. At first they demanded of the Miamis the surrender of the fort, as they were the real cause of its location, having granted the English the privilege. The Miamis not only refused, but aided the British in the defense. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain, and all the traders captured. One account says they were burned, another, and probably the correct one, states that they were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. It is probable the traders were from Pennsylvania, as that commonwealth made the Miamis presents as condolence for their warriors that were slain.

Blood had now been shed. The opening gun of the French and Indian war had been fired, and both

nations became more deeply interested in affairs in the West. The English were determined to secure additional title to the West, and, in 1752, sent Messrs. Fry, Lomax and Patton as commissioners to Logstown to treat with the Indians, and confirm the Lancaster treaty. They met the Indians on the 9th of June, stated their desires, and on the 11th received their answer. At first, the savages were not inclined to recognize the Lancaster treaty, but agreed to aid the English, as the French had already made war on the Twigtees (at Pickawillany), and consented to the establishment of a fort and trading-post at the forks of the Ohio. This was not all the Virginians wanted, however, and taking aside Andrew Montour, now chief of the Six Nations, persuaded him to use his influence with the red men. By such means, they were induced to treat, and on the 13th they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement southwest of the Ohio, and covenanting that it should not be disturbed by them. By such means was obtained the treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

All this time, the home governments were endeavoring to out-maneuver each other with regard to the lands in the West, though there the outlook only betokened war. The French understood better than the English how to manage the Indians, and succeeded in attaching them firmly to their cause. The English were not honest in their actions with them, and hence, in after years, the massacres that followed.

At the close of 1752, Gist was at work, in conformity with the Lancaster and Logstown treaties, laying out a fort and town on Chartier's Creek, about ten miles below the fork. Eleven families had crossed the mountains to settle at Gist's residence west of Laurel Hill, not far from the Youghiogheny. Goods had come from England for the Ohio Company, which were carried as far West as Will's Creek, where Cumberland now stands; and where they were taken by the Indians and traders.

On the other hand, the French were gathering cannon and stores on Lake Erie, and, without treaties or deeds of land, were gaining the good will of the inimical tribes, and preparing, when all was ready, to strike the blow. Their fortifications consisted of a chain of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, on the border. One was at Presque Isle, on the site of Erie; one on French Creek, on the site of Waterford, Penn.; one at the mouth of French Creek, in Venango County, Penn.; while opposite it was another, effectually commanding that section of country. These forts, it will be observed, were all in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. The Governor informed the Assembly of their existence, who voted £600 to be used in purchasing presents for the Indians near the forts, and thereby hold their friendship. Virginia, also, took similar measures. Trent was sent, with guns and ammunition and presents, to the friendly tribes, and, while on his mission, learned of the plates of lead planted by the French. In October, 1753, a treaty was consummated with representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawanees, Twigtwees and Wyandots, by commissioners from Pennsylvania, one of whom was the philosopher Franklin. At the conferences held at this time, the Indians complained of the actions of the French in forcibly taking possession of the disputed country, and also bitterly denounced them for using rum to intoxicate the red men, when they desired to gain any advantage. Not long after, they had similar grounds of complaint against the English, whose lawless traders cared for nothing but to gain the furs of the savage at as little expense as possible.

The encroachments of the French on what was regarded as English territory, created intense feeling in the colonies, especially in Virginia. The purpose of the French to inclose the English on the Atlantic Coast, and thus prevent their extension over the mountains, became more and more apparent, and it was thought that this was the opening of a scheme already planned by the French Court to reduce all North America under the dominion of France. Gov. Dinwiddie determined to send an ambassador to the French posts, to ascertain their real intentions and to observe the amount and disposition of their forces. He selected a young Virginian, then in his twenty-first year, a surveyor by trade and one well qualified for the duty. That young man afterward led the American Colonies in their struggle for liberty. George Washington and one companion, Mr. Gist, successfully made the trip, in the solitude of a severe winter, received assurance from the French commandant that they would by no means abandon their outposts, and would not yield unless compelled by force of arms. The commandant was exceedingly polite, but firm, and assured the young American that "we claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discovery of La Salle (in 1699) and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

During Washington's absence steps were taken to fortify the point formed by the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany; and when, on his return, he met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the forks of the Ohio, and, soon after, some families going out to settle, he knew the defense had begun. As soon as Washington made his report, Gov. Dinwiddie wrote to the Board of Trade, stating that the French were building a fort at Venango, and that, in March, twelve or fifteen hundred men would be ready to descend the river with their Indian allies, for which purpose three hundred canoes had been collected; and that Logstown was to be made headquarters, while forts were to be built in other places. He sent expresses to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, apprising them of the nature of affairs, and calling upon them for assistance. He also raised two companies, one of which was raised by Washington, the other by Trent. The one under Trent was to be raised on the frontiers, and was, as soon as possible, to repair to the Fork and erect there a fort, begun by the Ohio Company. Owing to various conflicting opinions between the Governor of Pennsylvania and his Assembly, and the conference with the Six Nations, held by New York, neither of those provinces put forth any vigorous measures until stirred to action by the invasions on the frontiers, and until directed by the Earl of Holderness, Secretary of State.

The fort at Venango was finished by the French in April, 1754. All along the creek resounded the clang of arms and the preparations for war. New York and Pennsylvania, though inactive, and debating whether the French really had invaded English territory or not, sent aid to the Old Dominion, now all alive to the conquest. The two companies had been increased to six; Washington was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and made second under command of Joshua Fry. Ten cannon, lately from England, were forwarded from Alexandria; wagons were got ready to carry westward provisions and stores through the heavy spring roads; and everywhere men were enlisting under the King's promise of two huudred thousand acres of land to those who would go. They were gathering along Will's Creek and far beyond, while Trent, who had come for more men and supplies, left a little band of forty-one men, working away in hunger and want at the Fork, to which both nations were looking with anxious eyes. Though no enemy was near, and only a few Indian scouts were seen, keen eyes had observed the low fortifications at the Fork. Swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and though Ensign Ward, left in command, felt himself secure, on the 17th of April he saw a sight that made his heart sick. Sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes were coming down the Alleghany. The commandant sent him a summons, which evaded no words in its meaning. It was useless to contend, that evening he supped with his conqueror; the next day he was bowed out by the polite Frenchman, and with his men and tools marched up the Monongahela. The first birds of spring were filling the air with their song; the rivers rolled by, swollen by April showers and melting snows; all nature was putting on her robes of green; and the fortress, which the English had so earnestly strived to obtain and fortify, was now in the hands of the French. Fort Du Quesne arose on the incomplete fortifications. The seven years' war that followed not only affected America, but spread to all quarters of the world. The war made England a great imperial power; drove the French from Asia and America; dispelled the brilliant and extended scheme of Louis and his voluptuous empire.

The active field of operations was in the Canadas principally, and along the western borders of Pennsylvania. There were so few people then in the present confines of Ohio, that only the possession of the country, in common with all the West, could be the animus of the conflict. It so much concerned this part of the New World, that a brief resumé of the war will be necessary to fully understand its history.

The fall of the post at the fork of the Ohio, Fort Du Quesne, gave the French control of the West. Washington went on with his few militia to retake the post. Though he was successful at first, he was in the end defeated, and surrendered, being allowed to return with all his munitions of war. The two governments, though trying to come to a peaceful solution of the question, were getting ready for the conflict. France went steadily on, though at one time England gave, in a measure, her consent to allow the French to retain all the country west of the Alleghanies and south of the lakes. Had this been done, what a different future would have been in America! Other destinies were at work, however, and the plan fell stillborn.

England sent Gen. Braddock and a fine force of men, who marched directly toward the post on the Ohio. His ill-fated expedition resulted only in the total defeat of his army, and his own death.

Washington saved a remnant of the army, and made his way back to the colonies. The English needed a leader. They next planned four campaigns; one against Fort Du Quesne; one against Crown Point; one against Niagara, and one against the French settlements in Nova Scotia. Nearly every one proved a failure. The English were defeated on sea and on land, all owing to the incapacity of Parliament, and the want of a suitable, vigorous leader. The settlements on the frontiers, now exposed to a cruel foe, prepared to defend themselves, and already the signs of a government of their own, able to defend itself, began to appear. They received aid from the colonies. Though the French were not repulsed, they and their red allies found they could not murder with impunity. Self-preservation was a stronger incentive in conflict than aggrandizement, and the cruelty of the Indians found avengers.

The great Pitt became Prime Minister June 29, 1757. The leader of the English now appeared. The British began to regain their losses on sea and land, and for them a brighter day was at hand. The key to the West must be retaken, and to Gen. Forbes was assigned the duty. Preceding him, a trusty man was sent to the Western Indians at the head-waters of the Ohio, and along the Monongahela and Alleghany, to see if some compromise with them could not be made, and their aid secured. The French had been busy through their traders inciting the Indians against the English. The lawless traders were another source of trouble. Caring nothing for either nation, they carried on a distressing traffic in direct violation of the laws, continually engendering ill-feeling among the natives. "Your traders," said one of them, "bring scarce anything but rum and flour. They bring little powder and lead, or other valuable goods. The rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such quantities by regulating the traders. * * * These wicked whisky sellers, when they have got the Indians in liquor, make them sell the very clothes off their backs. If this practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech you to remedy it." They complained of the French traders the same way. They were also beginning to see the animus of the whole conflict. Neither power cared as much for them as for their land, and flattered and bullied by turns as served their purposes best.

The man selected to go upon this undertaking was Christian Frederic Post, a Moravian, who had lived among the Indians seventeen years, and married into one of their tribes. He was a missionary, and though obliged to cross a country whose every stream had been dyed by blood, and every hillside rung with the death-yell, and grown red with the light of burning huts, he went willingly on his way. Of his journey, sufferings and doings, his own journal tells the story. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1758, and on the 7th of August safely passed the French post at Venango, went on to Big Beaver Creek, where he held a conference with the chiefs of the Indians gathered there. It was decided that a great conference should be held opposite Fort Du Quesne, where there were Indians of eight nations. "We will bear you in our bosoms," said the natives, when Post expressed a fear that that he might be delivered over to the French, and royally they fulfilled their promises. At the conference, it was made clear to Post that all the Western Indians were wavering in their allegiance to the French, owing largely to the failure of that nation to fulfill their promises of aid to prevent them from being deprived of their land by the Six Nations, and through that confederacy, by the English. The Indians complained bitterly, moreover, of the disposition of the whites in over-running and claiming their lands. "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" they asked again and again, and mournfully shook their heads when they thought of the future before them. "*Your* heart is good," said they to Post. "*You* speak sincerely; but we know there is always a great number who wish to get rich; they have enough; look! we do not want to be rich and take away what others have. The white people think we have no brains in our heads; that they are big, and we are a handful; but remember when you hunt for a rattlesnake, you cannot always find it, and perhaps it will turn and bite you before you see it."* When the war of Pontiac came, and all the West was desolated, this saying might have been justly remembered. After concluding a peace, Post set out for Philadelphia, and after incredible hardships, reached the settlement uninjured early in September. His mission had more to do than at first is apparent, in the success of the English. Had it not been for him, a second Braddock's defeat might have befallen Forbes, now on his way to subjugate Fort Du Quesne.

Through the heats of August, the army hewed its way toward the West. Early in September it

* Post's Journal.

reached Raystown, whither Washington had been ordered with his troops. Sickness had prevented him from being here already. Two officers were sent out to reconnoiter the fort, who returned and gave a very good account of its condition. Gen. Forbes desired to know more of it, and sent out Maj. Grant, with 800 men, to gain more complete knowledge. Maj. Grant, supposing not more than 200 soldiers to be in the fort, marched near it and made a feint to draw them out, and engage them in battle. He was greatly misinformed as to the strength of the French, and in the engagement that followed he was badly beaten—270 of his men killed, 42 wounded, and several, including himself, taken prisoners. The French, elated with their victory, attacked the main army, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat to the fort. The army continued on its march. On the 24th of November they reached Turtle Creek, where a council of war was held, and where Gen. Forbes, who had been so ill as to be carried on a litter from the start, declared, with a mighty oath, he would sleep that night in the fort, or in a worse place. The Indians had, however, carried the news to the French that the English were as plenty as the trees of the woods, and in their fright they set fire to the fort in the night and left up and down the Ohio River. The next morning the English, who had heard the explosion of the magazine, and seen the light of the burning walls, marched in and took peaceable possession. A small fortification was thrown up on the bank, and, in honor of the great English statesman, it was called Fort Pitt. Col. Hugh Mercer was left in command, and the main body of the army marched back to the settlements. It reached Philadelphia January 17, 1759. On the 11th of March, Gen. Forbes died, and was buried in the chancel of Christ's Church, in that city.

Post was now sent on a mission to the Six Nations, with a report of the treaty of Easton. He was again instrumental in preventing a coalition of the Indians and the French. Indeed, to this obscure Moravian missionary belongs, in a large measure, the honor of the capture of Fort Du Quesne, for by his influence had the Indians been restrained from attacking the army on its march.

The garrison, on leaving the fort, went up and down the Ohio, part to Presque Isle by land, part to Fort Venango, while some of them went on down the Ohio nearly to the Mississippi, and there, in what is now Massac County, Ill., erected a fort, called by them Fort Massac. It was afterward named by many Fort Massacre, from the erroneous supposition that a garrison had been massacred there.

The French, though deprived of the key to the West, went on preparing stores and ammunition, expecting to retake the fort in the spring. Before they could do this, however, other places demanded their attention.

The success of the campaign of 1758 opened the way for the consummation of the great scheme of Pitt—the complete reduction of Canada. Three expeditions were planned, by which Canada, already well nigh annihilated and suffering for food, was to be subjugated. On the west, Prideaux was to attack Niagara; in the center, Amherst was to advance on Ticonderoga and Crown Point; on the east, Wolfe was to besiege Quebec. All these points gained, the three armies were to be united in the center of the province.

Amherst appeared before Ticonderoga July 22. The French blew up their works, and retired to Crown Point. Driven from there, they retreated to Isle Aux Nois and entrenched themselves. The lateness of the season prevented further action, and Amherst went into winter quarters at Crown Point. Early in June, Wolfe appeared before Quebec with an army of 8,000 men. On the night of September 12, he silently ascended the river, climbed the heights of Abraham, a spot considered impregnable by the French, and on the summit formed his army of 5,000 men. Montcalm, the French commander, was compelled to give battle. The British columns, flushed with success, charged his half-formed lines, and dispersed them.

"They fly! they fly!" heard Wolfe, just as he expired from the effect of a mortal wound, though not till he had ordered their retreat cut off, and exclaimed, "Now, God be praised, I die happy." Montcalm, on hearing from the surgeon that death would come in a few hours, said, "I am glad of it. I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." At five the next morning he died happy.

Prideaux moved up Lake Ontario, and on the 6th of July invested Niagara. Its capture would cut off the French from the west, and every endeavor was made to hold it. Troops, destined to take the small garrison at Fort Pitt, were held to assist in raising the siege of Niagara. M. de Aubry, commandant in Illinois, came up with 400 men and 200,000 pounds of flour. Cut off by the abandonment of Fort Du Quesne from the Ohio route, he ascended that river as far as the Wabash, thence to portage of Fort Miami, or Fort Wayne,

down the Maumee to Lake Erie, and on to Presqu-ville, or Presque Isle, over the portage to Le Bœuf, and thence down French Creek to Fort Venango. He was chosen to lead the expedition for the relief of Niagara. They were pursued by Sir William Johnson, successor to Prideaux, who had lost his life by the bursting of a cannon, and were obliged to flee. The next day Niagara, cut off from succor, surrendered.

All America rang with exultation. Towns were bright with illuminations; the hillsides shone with bonfires. From press, from pulpit, from platform, and from speakers' desks, went up one glad song of rejoicing. England was victorious everywhere. The colonies had done their full share, and now learned their strength. That strength was needed now, for ere long a different conflict raged on the soil of America—a conflict ending in the birth of a new nation.

The English sent Gen. Stanwix to fortify Fort Pitt, still looked upon as one of the principal fortresses in the West. He erected a good fortification there, which remained under British control fifteen years. Now nothing of the fort is left. No memorial of the British possession remains in the West but a single redoubt, built in 1764 by Col. Bouquet, outside of the fort. Even this can hardly now be said to exist.

The fall of Quebec did not immediately produce the submission of Canada. M. de Levi, on whom the command devolved, retired with the French Army to Montreal. In the spring of 1760, he besieged Quebec, but the arrival of an English fleet caused him to again retreat to Montreal.

Amherst and Johnson, meanwhile, effected a union of their forces, the magnitude of whose armies convinced the French that resistance would be useless, and on the 8th of September, M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor of Canada, surrendered Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Mackinaw and all other posts in Canada, to the English commander-in-chief, Amherst, on condition that the French inhabitants should, during the war, be "protected in the full and free exercise of their religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights, leaving their future destinies to be decided by the treaty of peace."

Though peace was concluded in the New World, on the continent the Powers experienced some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was finally settled by what is known in history as the "family compact." France and Spain saw in the conquest the growing power of England, and saw, also, that its continuance only extended that power. Negotiations were re-opened, and on the 3d of November, 1762, preliminaries were agreed to and signed, and afterward ratified in Paris, in February, 1763. By the terms of the compact, Spain ceded to Great Britian East and West Florida. To compensate Spain, France ceded to her by a secret article, all Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

The French and Indian war was now over. Canada and all its dependencies were now in possession of the English, who held undisputed sway over the entire West as far as Mississippi. It only remained for them to take possession of the outposts. Major Robert Rogers was sent to take possession of Detroit and establish a garrison there. He was a partisan officer on the borders of New Hampshire, where he earned a name for bravery, but afterward tarnished it by treasonable acts. On his way to Detroit, on the 7th of November, 1760, he was met by the renowned chief, Pontiac, who authoritatively commanded him to pause and explain his acts. Rogers replied by explaining the conquest of Canada, and that he was acting under orders from his King. Through the influence of Pontiac, the army was saved from the Indians sent out by the French, and was allowed to proceed on its way. Pontiac had assured his protection as long as the English treated him with due deference. Beletre, the commandant at Detroit, refused to surrender to the English commander, until he had received positive assurance from his Governor, Vaudreuil, that the country was indeed conquered. On the 29th of September, the colors of France gave way to the ensign of Great Britain amid the shouts of the soldiery and the astonishment of the Indians, whose savage natures could not understand how such a simple act declared one nation victors of another, and who wondered at the forbearance displayed. The lateness of the season prevented further operations, but early the next spring, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph and the Ouitenon surrounded, and nothing was left but the Illinois towns. These were secured as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made.

Though the English were now masters of the West, and had, while many of these events narrated were transpiring, extended their settlements beyond the Alleghanies, they were by no means secure in their possession. The woods and prairies were full of Indians, who, finding the English like the French, caring more for gain than the welfare

of the natives, began to exhibit impatience and resentment as they saw their lands gradually taken from them. The English policy differed very materially from the French. The French made the Indian, in a measure, independent and taught him a desire for European goods. They also affiliated easily with them, and became thereby strongly endeared to the savage. The French were a merry, easy-going race, fond of gayety and delighting in adventure. The English were harsh, stern, and made no advances to gain the friendship of the savage. They wanted land to cultivate and drove away the Indian's game, and forced him farther west. "Where shall we go?" said the Indian, despondently; "you drive us farther and farther west; by and by you will want all the land." And the Anglo-Saxon went sturdily on, paying no heed to the complaints. The French traders incited the Indian to resent the encroachment. "The English will annihilate you and take all your land," said they. "Their father, the King of France, had been asleep, now he had awakened and was coming with a great army to reclaim Canada, that had been stolen from him while he slept."

Discontent under such circumstances was but natural. Soon all the tribes, from the mountains to the Mississippi, were united in a plot. It was discovered in 1761, and arrested. The next summer, another was detected and arrested. The officers, and all the people, failed to realize the danger. The rattlesnake, though not found, was ready to strike. It is only an Indian discontent, thought the people, and they went on preparing to occupy the country. They were mistaken—the crisis only needed a leader to direct it. That leader appeared.

CHAPTER IV.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ITS FAILURE—BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—OCCUPATION BY THE ENGLISH.

PONTIAC, the great chief of the Ottawas, was now about fifty years old. He had watched the conflict between the nations with a jealous eye, and as he saw the gradual growth of the English people, their encroachment on the lands of the Indians, their greed, and their assumption of the soil, his soul was stirred within him to do something for his people. He had been a true friend of the French, and had led the Indians at the defeat of Braddock. Amid all the tumult, he alone saw the true state of affairs. The English would inevitably crush out the Indians. To save his race he saw another alliance with the French was necessary, and a restoration of their power and habits needed. It was the plan of a statesman. It only failed because of the perfidy of the French. Maturing his plans late in the autumn of 1762, he sent messengers to all the Western and Southern tribes, with the black wampum and red tomahawk, emblems of war, from the great Pontiac. "On a certain day in the next year," said the messenger, "all the tribes are to rise, seize all the English posts, and then attack the whole frontier."

The great council of all the tribes was held at the river Ecorces, on the 27th of April, 1763. There, before the assembled chiefs, Pontiac delivered a speech, full of eloquence and art. He recounted the injuries and encroachments of the English, and disclosed their designs. The French king was now awake and would aid them. Should they resign their homes and the graves of their fathers without an effort? Were their young men no longer brave? Were they squaws? The Great Master of Life had chided them for their inactivity, and had sent his commands to drive the "Red Dogs" from the earth. The chiefs eagerly accepted the wampum and the tomahawk, and separated to prepare for the coming strife.

The post at Detroit was informed of the plot the evening before it was to occur, by an Ojibway girl of great beauty, the mistress of the commander, Major Gladwin. Pontiac was foiled here, his treachery discovered, and he was sternly ordered from the conference. A regular seige followed, but he could not prevail. He exhibited a degree of sagacity unknown in the annals of savage warfare, but all to no purpose; the English were too strong for him.

At all the other posts, save one, however, the plans of Pontiac were carried out, and atrocities, unheard of before in American history, resulted. The Indians attacked Detroit on the first of May,

and, foiled in their plans, a siege immediately followed. On the 16th, a party of Indians appeared before the fort at Sandusky. Seven of them were admitted. Suddenly, while smoking, the massacre begins. All but Ensign Paulli, the commander, fall. He is carried as a trophy to Pontiac.

At the mouth of the St. Joseph's, the missionaries had maintained a mission station over sixty years. They gave way to an English garrison of fourteen soldiers and a few traders. On the morning of May 25, a deputation of Pottawatomies are allowed to enter. In less than two minutes, all the garrison but the commander are slain. He is sent to Pontiac.

Near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., at the junction of the waters, stood Fort Miami, garrisoned by a few men. Holmes, the commander, is asked to visit a sick woman. He is slain on the way, the sergeant following is made prisoner, and the nine soldiers surrender.

On the night of the last day of May, the wampum reaches the Indian village below La Fayette, Ind., and near Fort Ouitenon. The commander of the fort is lured into a cabin, bound, and his garrison surrender. Through the clemency of French settlers, they are received into their houses and protected.

At Michilimackinac, a game of ball is projected. Suddenly the ball is thrown through the gate of the stockade. The Indians press in, and, at a signal, almost all are slain or made prisoners.

The fort at Presque Isle, now Erie, was the point of communication between Pittsburgh and Niagara and Detroit. It was one of the most tenable, and had a garrison of four and twenty men. On the 22d of June, the commander, to save his forces from total annihilation, surrenders, and all are carried prisoners to Detroit.

The capitulation at Erie left Le Bœuf without hope. He was attacked on the 18th, but kept off the Indians till midnight, when he made a successful retreat. As they passed Venango, on their way to Fort Pitt, they saw only the ruins of that garrison. Not one of its immates had been spared.

Fort Pitt was the most important station west of the Alleghanies. "Escape!" said Turtle's Heart, a Delaware warrior; "you will all be slain. A great army is coming." "There are three large English armies coming to my aid," said Ecuyer, the commander. "I have enough provisions and ammunition to stand a siege of three years' time." A second and third attempt was made by the savages to capture the post, but all to no avail. Baffled on all sides here, they destroy Ligonier, a few miles below, and massacre men, women and children. Fort Pitt was besieged till the last day of July, but withstood all attacks. Of all the outposts, only it and Detroit were left. All had been captured, and the majority of the garrison slain. Along the frontier, the war was waged with fury. The Indians were fighting for their homes and their hunting-grounds; and for these they fought with the fury and zeal of fanatics.

Detachments sent to aid Detroit are cut off. The prisoners are burnt, and Pontiac, infusing his zealous and demoniacal spirit into all his savage allies, pressed the siege with vigor. The French remained neutral, yet Pontiac made requisitions on them and on their neighbors in Illinois, issuing bills of credit on birch-bark, all of which were faithfully redeemed. Though these two posts could not be captured, the frontier could be annihilated, and vigorously the Indians pursued their policy. Along the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia a relentless warfare was waged, sparing no one in its way. Old age, feeble infancy, strong man and gentle woman, fair girl and hopeful boy—all fell before the scalping-knife of the merciless savage. The frontiers were devastated. Thousands were obliged to flee, leaving their possessions to the torch of the Indian.

The colonial government, under British direction, was inimical to the borders, and the colonists saw they must depend only upon their own arms for protection. Already the struggle for freedom was upon them. They could defend only themselves. They must do it, too; for that defense is now needed in a different cause than settling disputes between rival powers. "We have millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," said they, and time verified the remark.

Gen. Amherst bestirred himself to aid the frontiers. He sent Col. Henry Bouquet, a native of Switzerland, and now an officer in the English Army, to relieve the garrison at Fort Pitt. They followed the route made by Gen. Forbes, and on the way relieved Forts Bedford and Ligonier, both beleaguered by the Indians. About a day's journey beyond Ligonier, he was attacked by a body of Indians at a place called Bushy Run. For awhile, it seemed that he and all his army would be destroyed; but Bouquet was bold and brave and, under a feint of retreat, routed the savages. He passed on, and relieved the garrison at Fort

Pitt, and thus secured it against the assaults of the Indians.

The campaign had been disastrous to the English, but fatal to the plans of Pontiac. He could not capture Detroit, and he knew the great scheme must fail. The battle of Bushy Run and the relief of Fort Pitt closed the campaign, and all hope of co-operation was at an end. Circumstances were combined against the confederacy, and it was fast falling to pieces. A proclamation was issued to the Indians, explaining to them the existing state of affairs, and showing to them the futility of their plans. Pontiac, however, would not give up. Again he renewed the siege of Detroit, and Gen. Gage, now in command of the army in the colonies, resolved to carry the war into their own country. Col. Bradstreet was ordered to lead one army by way of the lakes, against the Northern Indians, while Col. Bouquet was sent against the Indians of the Ohio. Col. Bradstreet went on his way at the head of 1,200 men, but trusting too much to the natives and their promises, his expedition proved largely a failure. He relieved Detroit in August, 1764, which had been confined in the garrison over fifteen months, and dispersed the Indians that yet lay around the fort. But on his way back, he saw how the Indians had duped him, and that they were still plundering the settlements. His treaties were annulled by Gage, who ordered him to destroy their towns. The season was far advanced, his provisions were getting low, and he was obliged to return to Niagara chagrined and disappointed.

Col. Bouquet knew well the character of the Indians, and shaped his plans accordingly. He had an army of 1,500 men, 500 regulars and 1,000 volunteers. They had had experience in fighting the savages, and could be depended on. At Fort Louden, he heard of Bradstreet's ill luck, and saw through the deception practiced by the Indians. He arrived at Fort Pitt the 17th of September, where he arrested a deputation of chiefs, who met him with the same promises that had deceived Bradstreet. He sent one of their number back, threatening to put to death the chiefs unless they allowed his messengers to safely pass through their country to Detroit. The decisive tone of his words convinced them of the fate that awaited them unless they complied. On the 3d of October the army left Fort Pitt, marched down the river to and across the Tuscarawas, arriving in the vicinity of Fredrick Post's late mission on the 17th. There a conference was held with the assembled tribes. Bouquet sternly rebuked them for their faithlessness, and when told by the chiefs they could not restrain their young men, he as sternly told them they were responsible for their acts. He told them he would trust them no longer. If they delivered up all their prisoners within twelve days they might hope for peace, otherwise there would be no mercy shown them. They were completely humbled, and, separating hastily, gathered their captives. On the 25th, the army proceeded down to the Tuscarawas, to the junction with White Woman River, near the town of Coshocton, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and there made preparations for the reception of the captives. There they remained until the 18th of November; from day to day prisoners were brought in—men, women and children—and delivered to their friends. Many were the touching scenes enacted during this time. The separated husband and wife met, the latter often carrying a child born in captivity. Brothers and sisters, separated in youth, met; lovers rushed into each other's arms; children found their parents, mothers their sons, fathers their daughters, and neighbors those from whom they had been separated many years. Yet, there were many distressing scenes. Some looked in vain for long-lost relatives and friends, that never should return. Others, that had been captured in their infancy, would not leave their savage friends, and when force was used some fled away. One mother looked in vain for a child she had lost years before. Day by day, she anxiously watched, but no daughter's voice reached her ears. One, clad in savage attire, was brought before her. It could not be her daughter, she was grown. So was the maiden before her. "Can not you remember some mark?" asked Bouquet, whose sympathies were aroused in this case. "There is none," said the anxious and sorrowful mother. "Sing a song you sang over her cradle, she may remember," suggested the commander. One is sung by her mother. As the song of childhood floats out among the trees the maiden stops and listens, then approaches. Yes, she remembers. Mother and daughter are held in a close embrace, and the stern Bouquet wipes away a tear at the scene.

On the 18th, the army broke up its encampment and started on its homeward march. Bouquet kept six principal Indians as hostages, and returned to the homes of the captives. The Indians kept their promises faithfully, and the next year representatives of all the Western tribes met Sir William Johnson, at the German Flats, and made

a treaty of peace. A tract of land in the Indian country was ceded to the whites for the benefit of those who had suffered in the late war. The Indians desired to make a treaty with Johnson, whereby the Alleghany River should be the western boundary of the English, but he excused himself on the ground of proper power.

Not long after this the Illinois settlements, too remote to know much of the struggle or of any of the great events that had convulsed an empire, and changed the destiny of a nation, were brought under the English rule. There were five villages at this date: Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Philip, Vincennes and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres, the military headquarters of these French possessions. They were under the control or command of M. de Abadie, at New Orleans. They had also extended explorations west of the Mississippi, and made a few settlements in what was Spanish territory. The country had been, however, ceded to France, and in February, 1764, the country was formally taken possession of and the present city of St. Louis laid out.

As soon as the French knew of the change of government, many of them went to the west side of the river, and took up their residence there. They were protected in their religion and civil rights by the terms of the treaty, but preferred the rule of their own King.

The British took possession of this country early in 1765. Gen. Gage sent Capt. Stirling, of the English Army, who arrived before summer, and to whom St. Ange, the nominal commandant, surrendered the authority. The British, through a succession of commanders, retained control of the country until defeated by George Rogers Clarke, and his "ragged Virginia militia."

After a short time, the French again ceded the country west of the Mississippi to Spain, and relinquished forever their control of all the West in the New World.

The population of Western Louisiana, when the exchange of governments occurred, was estimated to be 13,538, of which 891 were in the Illinois country—as it was called—west of the Mississippi. East of the river, and before the French crossed into Spanish country, the population was estimated to be about 3,000. All these had grown into communities of a peculiar character. Indeed, that peculiarity, as has been observed, never changed until a gradual amalgamation with the American people effected it, and that took more than a century of time to accomplish.

The English now owned the Northwest. True, they did not yet occupy but a small part of it, but traders were again crossing the mountains, explorers for lands were on the Ohio, and families for settlement were beginning to look upon the West as their future home. Companies were again forming to purchase large tracts in the Ohio country, and open them for emigration. One thing yet stood in the way—a definite boundary line. That line, however, was between the English and the Indians, and not, as had heretofore been the case, between rival European Powers. It was necessary to arrange some definite boundary before land companies, who were now actively pushing their claims, could safely survey and locate their lands.

Sir William Johnson, who had at previous times been instrumental in securing treaties, wrote repeatedly to the Board of Trade, who controlled the greater part of the commercial transactions in the colonies—and who were the first to exclaim against extending English settlements beyond a limit whereby they would need manufactures, and thereby become independent of the Mother Country—urging upon them, and through them the Crown, the necessity of a fixed boundary, else another Indian war was probable. The Indians found themselves gradually hemmed in by the growing power of the whites, and began to exhibit hostile feelings. The irritation became so great that in the summer of 1767, Gage wrote to the Governor of Pennsylvania concerning it. The Governor communicated his letter to the General Assembly, who sent representatives to England, to urge the immediate settlement of the question. In compliance with these requests, and the letters of prominent citizens, Franklin among the number, instructions were sent to Johnson, ordering him to complete the purchase from the Six Nations, and settle all differences. He sent word to all the Western tribes to meet him at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1768. The conference was held on the 24th of that month, and was attended by colonial representatives, and by Indians from all parts of the Northwest. It was determined that the line should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (Tennessee), thence up the river to the Alleghany and on to Kittanning, and thence across to the Susquehanna. By this line, the whole country south of the Ohio and Alleghany, to which the Six Nations had any claim, was transferred. Part of this land was made to compensate twenty-two traders, whose goods had been stolen in 1763. The deeds made, were upon the express agreement that no claims should

ever be based on the treaties of Lancaster, Logstown, etc., and were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, and the Shawanees, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; though the Shawanees and Delaware deputies did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. The rights of the Cherokees were purchased by Col. Donaldson, either for the King, Virginia, or for himself, it is impossible to say which.

The grant of the northern confederacy was now made. The white man could go in and possess these lands, and know that an army would protect him if necessary. Under such a guarantee, Western lands came rapidly into market. In addition to companies already in existence for the purchase of land, others, the most notable of these being the "Walpole" and the "Mississippi" Land Companies, were formed. This latter had among its organizers such men as Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington and Arthur Lee. Before any of these companies, some of whom absorbed the Ohio Company, could do anything, the Revolution came on, and all land transactions were at an end. After its close, Congress would not sanction their claims, and they fell through. This did not deter settlers, however, from crossing the mountains, and settling in the Ohio country. In spite of troubles with the Indians—some of whom regarded the treaties with the Six Nations as unlawful, and were disposed to complain at the rapid influx of whites—and the failure of the land companies, settlers came steadily during the decade from 1768 to 1778, so that by the close of that time, there was a large population south of the Ohio River; while scattered along the northern banks, extending many miles into the wilderness, were hardy adventurers, who were carving out homes in the magnificent forests everywhere covering the country.

Among the foremost speculators in Western lands, was George Washington. As early as 1763, he employed Col. Crawford, afterward the leader in "Crawford's campaign," to purchase lands for him. In 1770, he crossed the mountains in company with several gentlemen, and examined the country along the Ohio, down which stream he passed to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he shot some buffalo, then plenty, camped out a few nights, and returned, fully convinced, it seems, that one day the West would be the best part of the New World. He owned, altogether, nearly fifty thousand acres in the West, which he valued at $3.33 per acre. Had not the war of the Revolution just then broken out, he might have been a resident of the West, and would have been, of course, one of its most prominent citizens.

CHAPTER V.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS—DUNMORE'S WAR—CAMPAIGN OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE—LAND TROUBLES—SPAIN IN THE REVOLUTION—MURDER OF THE MORAVIAN INDIANS.

MEANWHILE, Kentucky was filling with citizens, and though considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians, and the operations of Col. Richard Henderson and others, who made unlawful treaties with the Indians, yet Daniel Boone and his associates had established a commonwealth, and, in 1777, a county was formed, which, erelong, was divided into three. Louisville was laid out on land belonging to Tories, and an important start made in this part of the West. Emigrants came down the Ohio River, saw the northern shores were inviting, and sent back such accounts that the land north of the river rapidly grew in favor with Eastern people. One of the most important Western characters, Col. (afterward Gen.) George Rogers Clarke, had had much to do in forming its character. He was born November 19, 1752, in Albemarle County, Va., and early came West. He had an unusually sagacious spirit, was an excellent surveyor and general, and took an active interest in all State and national affairs. He understood the animus of the Revolution, and was prepared to do his part. Col. Clarke was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness, and one that had more to do with the success of America in the struggle for independence than at first appears. He saw through the whole plan of the British,

who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara, and determined to circumvent them and wrest the West from their power. The British hoped to encircle the Americans by these outposts, and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. That had been attempted by the French when the English conquered them. Then the French had a powerful ally in the person of Pontiac, yet the brave frontiersmen held their homes in many places, though the Indians "drank the blood of many a Briton, scooping it up in the hollow of joined hands." Now the Briton had no Pontiac to lead the scattered tribes—tribes who now feared the unerring aim of a settler, and would not attack him openly—Clarke knew that the Delawares were divided in feeling and that the Shawanees were but imperfectly united in favor of England since the murder of their noted chiefs. He was convinced that, if the British could be driven from the Western posts, the natives could easily be awed into submission, or bribed into neutrality or friendship. They admired, from their savage views of valor, the side that became victorious. They cared little for the cause for which either side was fighting. Clarke sent out spies among them to ascertain the feasibility of his plans. The spies were gone from April 20 to June 22, and fully corroborated his views concerning the English policy and the feelings of the Indians and French.

Before proceeding in the narrative of this expedition, however, it will be well to notice a few acts transpiring north of the Ohio River, especially relating to the land treaties, as they were not without effect on the British policy. Many of the Indians north and south of the Ohio would not recognize the validity of the Fort Stanwix treaty, claiming the Iroquois had no right to the lands, despite their conquest. These discontented natives harassed the emigrants in such a manner that many Indians were slain in retaliation. This, and the working of the French traders, who at all times were bitterly opposed to the English rule, filled the breasts of the natives with a malignant hate, which years of bloodshed could not wash out. The murder of several Indians by lawless whites fanned the coal into a blaze, and, by 1774, several retaliatory murders occurred, committed by the natives in revenge for their fallen friends. The Indian slew any white man he found, as a revenge on some friend of his slain; the frontiersman, acting on the same principle, made the borders extremely dangerous to invaders and invaded. Another cause of fear occurred about this time, which threatened seriously to retard emigration.

Pittsburgh had been claimed by both Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in endeavoring to settle the dispute, Lord Dunmore's war followed. Dr. John Connelly, an ambitious, intriguing person, induced Lord Dunmore to assert the claims of Virginia, in the name of the King. In attempting to carry out his intentions, he was arrested by Arthur St. Clair, representing the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who was at Pittsburgh at the time. Connelly was released on bail, but went at once to Staunton, where he was sworn in as a Justice of Peace. Returning, he gathered a force of one hundred and fifty men, suddenly took possession of Pittsburgh, refused to allow the magistrates to enter the Court House, or to exercise the functions of their offices, unless in conformity to his will. Connelly refused any terms offered by the Pennsylvania deputies, kept possession of the place, acted very harshly toward the inhabitants, stirred up the neutral Indians, and, for a time, threatened to make the boundary line between the two colonies a very serious question. His actions led to hostile deeds by some Indians, when the whites, no doubt urged by him, murdered seven Indians at the mouth of the Captina River, and at the house of a settler named Baker, where the Indians were decoyed under promises of friendship and offers of rum. Among those murdered at the latter place, was the entire family of the famous Mingoe chief, Logan. This has been charged to Michael Cresap; but is untrue. Daniel Greathouse had command of the party, and though Cresap may have been among them, it is unjust to lay the blame at his feet. Both murders, at Captina and Yellow Creek, were cruel and unwarranted, and were, without doubt, the cause of the war that followed, though the root of the matter lay in Connelly's arbitrary actions, and in his needlessly alarming the Indians. Whatever may have been the facts in relation to the murder of Logan's family, they were of such a nature as to make all feel sure of an Indian war, and preparations were made for the conflict.

An army was gathered at Wheeling, which, some time in July, under command of Col. McDonald, descended the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek. They proposed to march against an Indian town on the Muskingum. The Indians sued for peace, but their pretensions being found spurious, their towns and crops were destroyed. The army then retreated to Williamsburg, having accomplished but little.

The Delawares were anxious for peace; even the Mingoes, whose relatives had been slain at Yellow Creek, and Captina, were restrained; but Logan, who had been turned to an inveterate foe to the Americans, came suddenly upon the Monongahela settlements, took thirteen scalps in revenge for the loss of his family, returned home and expressed himself ready to treat with the Long Knives, the Virginians. Had Connelly acted properly at this juncture, the war might have been ended; but his actions only incensed both borderers and Indians. So obnoxious did he become that Lord Dunmore lost faith in him, and severely reprimanded him.

To put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, two large bodies of troops were gathered in Virginia, one under Gen. Andrew Lewis, and one under command of Dunmore himself. Before the armies could meet at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, their objective point, Lewis' army, which arrived first, was attacked by a furious band of Delawares, Shawanees, Iroquois and Wyandots. The conflict was bitterly prolonged by the Indians, who, under the leadership of Cornstalk, were determined to make a decisive effort, and fought till late at night (October 10, 1774), and then only by a strategic move of Lewis' command—which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, compelling them to cross the Ohio—was the conflict ended. Meanwhile, Dunmore's army came into the enemy's country, and, being joined by the remainder of Lewis' command, pressed forward intending to annihilate the Indian towns. Cornstalk and his chiefs, however, sued for peace, and the conflict closed. Dunmore established a camp on Sippo Creek, where he held conferences with the natives and concluded the war. When he left the country, he stationed 100 men at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, a few more at Pittsburgh, and another corps at Wheeling, then called Fort Fincastle. Dunmore intended to return to Pittsburgh the next spring, meet the Indians and form a definite peace; but the revolt of the colonies prevented. However, he opened several offices for the sale of lands in the West, some of which were in the limits of the Pennsylvania colony. This led to the old boundary dispute again; but before it could be settled, the Revolution began, and Lord Dunmore's, as well as almost all other land speculations in the West, were at an end.

In 1775 and 1776, the chief events transpiring in the West relate to the treaties with the Indians, and the endeavor on the part of the Americans to have them remain neutral in the family quarrel now coming on, which they could not understand. The British, like the French, however, could not let them alone, and finally, as a retaliatory measure, Congress, under advice of Washington, won some of them over to the side of the colonies, getting their aid and holding them neutral. The colonies only offered them rewards for *prisoners;* never, like the British, offering rewards for *scalps.* Under such rewards, the atrocities of the Indians in some quarters were simply horrible. The scalp was enough to get a reward, that was a mark of Indian valor, too, and hence, helpless innocence and decrepit old age were not spared. They stirred the minds of the pioneers, who saw the protection of their firesides a vital point, and led the way to the scheme of Col. Clarke, who was now, as has been noted, the leading spirit in Kentucky. He saw through the scheme of the British, and determined, by a quick, decisive blow, to put an end to it, and to cripple their power in the West.

Among the acts stimulating Clarke, was the attack on Fort Henry, a garrison about one-half mile above Wheeling Creek, on the Ohio, by a renegade white man, Simon Girty, an agent in the employ of the British, it is thought, and one of the worst wretches ever known on the frontier. When Girty attacked Fort Henry, he led his red allies in regular military fashion, and attacked it without mercy. The defenders were brave, and knew with whom they were contending. Great bravery was displayed by the women in the fort, one of whom, a Miss Zane, carried a keg of gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. Though repeatedly fired at by the savages, she reached the fort in safety. After awhile, however, the effect of the frontiersmen's shots began to be felt, and the Indians sullenly withdrew. Re-enforcements coming, the fort was held, and Girty and his band were obliged to flee.

Clarke saw that if the British once got control over the Western Indians the scene at Fort Henry would be repeated, and would not likely, in all cases, end in favor of the Americans. Without communicating any of his designs, he left Harrodsburg about the 1st of October, 1777, and reached the capital of Virginia by November 5. Still keeping his mind, he awaited a favorable opportunity to broach his plans to those in power, and, in the meanwhile, carefully watched the existing state of feeling. When the opportunity came, Clarke broached his plans to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, who at once entered warmly into them, recognizing their great importance.

Through his aid, Clarke procured the necessary authority to prosecute his plans, and returned at once to Pittsburgh. He intended raising men about this post, but found them fearful of leaving their homes unprotected. However, he secured three companies, and, with these and a number of volunteers, picked up on the way down the Ohio River, he fortified Corn Island, near the falls, and made ready for his expedition. He had some trouble in keeping his men, some of those from Kentucky refusing to aid in subduing stations out of their own country. He did not announce his real intentions till he had reached this point. Here Col. Bowman joined him with his Kentucky militia, and, on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun, the party left the fort. Before his start, he learned of the capture of Burgoyne, and, when nearly down to Fort Massac, he met some of his spies, who informed him of the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the Long Knives that the French had received from the British. By proper action on his part, Clarke saw both these items of information could be made very beneficial to him. Leaving the river near Fort Massac, he set out on the march to Kaskaskia, through a hot summer's sun, over a country full of savage foes. They reached the town unnoticed, on the evening of July 4, and, before the astonished British and French knew it, they were all prisoners. M. Rocheblave, the English commander, was secured, but his wife adroitly concealed the papers belonging to the garrison. In the person of M. Gibault, the French priest, Clarke found a true friend. When the true character of the Virginians became apparent, the French were easily drawn to the American side, and the priest secured the surrender and allegiance of Cahokia through his personal influence. M. Gibault told him he would also secure the post at St. Vincent's, which he did, returning from the mission about the 1st of August. During the interval, Clarke reenlisted his men, formed his plans, sent his prisoners to Kentucky, and was ready for future action when M. Gibault arrived. He sent Capt. Helm and a single soldier to Vincennes to hold that fort until he could put a garrison there. It is but proper to state that the English commander, Col. Hamilton, and his band of soldiers, were absent at Detroit when the priest secured the village on the "Ouabache." When Hamilton returned, in the autumn, he was greatly surprised to see the American flag floating from the ramparts of the fort, and when approaching the gate he was abruptly halted by Capt. Helm, who stood with a lighted fuse in his hand by a cannon, answering Hamilton's demand to surrender with the imperative inquiry, "Upon what terms, sir?" "Upon the honors of war," answered Hamilton, and he marched in greatly chagrined to see he had been halted by two men. The British commander sat quietly down, intending to go on down the river and subdue Kentucky in the spring, in the mean time offering rewards for American *scalps*, and thereby gaining the epithet "Hair-buyer General." Clarke heard of his actions late in January, 1779, and, as he says, "I knew if I did not take him he would take me," set out early in February with his troops and marched across the marshy plains of Lower Illinois, reaching the Wabash post by the 22d of that month. The unerring aim of the Westerner was effectual. "They will shoot your eyes out," said Helm to the British troops. "There, I told you so," he further exclaimed, as a soldier ventured near a port-hole and received a shot directly in his eye. On the 24th the fort surrendered. The American flag waved again over its ramparts. The "Hair-buyer General" was sent a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement for his cruel acts. Clarke returned to Kaskaskia, perfected his plans to hold the Illinois settlements, went on to Kentucky, from where he sent word to the colonial authorities of the success of his expedition. Had he received the aid promised him, Detroit, in easy reach, would have fallen too, but Gen. Green, failing to send it as promised, the capture of that important post was delayed.

Had Clarke failed, and Hamilton succeeded, the whole West would have been swept, from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. But for this small army of fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of American history changed. America owes Clarke and his band more than it can ever pay. Clarke reported the capture of Kaskaskia and the Illinois country early after its surrender, and in October the county of Illinois was established, extending over an unlimited expanse of country, by the Virginia Legislature. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor. In November, Clarke and his men received the thanks of the same body, who, in after years, secured them a grant of land, which they selected on the right bank of the Ohio River, opposite Louisville. They expected here a city would rise one day, to be the peer of Louisville, then coming

into prominence as an important place. By some means, their expectations failed, and only the dilapidated village of Clarkesburg perpetuates their hopes.

The conquest of Clarke changed the face of affairs in relation to the whole country north of the Ohio River, which would, in all probability, have been made the boundary between Canada and the United States. When this was proposed, the strenuous arguments based on this conquest, by the American Commissioners, secured the present boundary line in negotiating the treaty of 1793.

Though Clarke had failed to capture Detroit, Congress saw the importance of the post, and resolved on securing it. Gen. McCosh, commander at Fort Pitt, was put in command, and $1,000,000 and 3,000 men placed at his disposal. By some dilatory means, he got no further than the Tuscarawas River, in Ohio, where a half-way house, called Fort Laurens, for the President of Congress, was built. It was too far out to be of practicable value, and was soon after abandoned.

Indian troubles and incursions by the British were the most absorbing themes in the West. The British went so far as Kentucky at a later date, while they intended reducing Fort Pitt, only abandoning it when learning of its strength. Expeditions against the Western Indians were led by Gen. Sullivan, Col. Daniel Broadhead, Col. Bowman and others, which, for awhile, silenced the natives and taught them the power of the Americans. They could not organize so readily as before, and began to attach themselves more closely to the British, or commit their depredations in bands, fleeing into the wilderness as soon as they struck a blow. In this way, several localities suffered, until the settlers became again exasperated; other expeditions were formed, and a second chastisement given. In 1781, Col. Broadhead led an expedition against the Central Ohio Indians. It did not prove so successful, as the Indians were led by the noted chief Brant, who, though not cruel, was a foe to the Americans, and assisted the British greatly in their endeavors to secure the West.

Another class of events occurred now in the West, civil in their relations, yet destined to form an important part of its history—its land laws.

It must be borne in mind, that Virginia claimed the greater portion of the country north of the Ohio River, as well as a large part south. The other colonies claimed land also in the West under the old Crown grants, which extended to the South or Western Sea. To more complicate matters, several land companies held proprietary rights to portions of these lands gained by grants from the Crown, or from the Colonial Assemblies. Others were based on land warrants issued in 1763; others on selection and survey and still others on settlement. In this state of mixed affairs, it was difficult to say who held a secure claim. It was a question whether the old French grants were good or not, especially since the change in government, and the eminent prospect of still another change. To, in some way, aid in settling these claims, Virginia sent a commission to the West to sit as a court and determine the proprietorship of these claims. This court, though of as doubtful authority as the claims themselves, went to work in Kentucky and along the Ohio River in 1779, and, in the course of one year, granted over three thousand certificates. These were considered as good authority for a definite title, and were so regarded in after purchases. Under them, many pioneers, like Daniel Boone, lost their lands, as all were required to hold some kind of a patent, while others, who possessed no more principle than "land-sharks" of to-day, acquired large tracts of land by holding a patent the court was bound to accept. Of all the colonies, Virginia seemed to have the best title to the Northwest, save a few parcels, such as the Connecticut or Western Reserve and some similar tracts held by New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey. When the territory of the Northwest was ceded to the General Government, this was recognized, and that country was counted as a Virginia county.

The Spanish Government, holding the region west of the Mississippi, and a portion east toward its outlet, became an important but secret ally of the Americans. When the French revolt was suppressed by O'Reilly, and the Spanish assumed the government of Louisiana, both Upper and Lower, there was a large tract of country, known as Florida (East and West), claimed by England, and duly regarded as a part of her dominion. The boundaries had been settled when the French first occupied Lower Louisiana. The Spaniards adopted the patriarchal form of rule, as much as was consistent with their interests, and allowed the French full religious and civil liberty, save that all tribunals were after the Spanish fashion, and governed by Spanish rules. The Spaniards, long jealous of England's growing power, secretly sent the Governors of Louisiana word to aid the Americans in their struggle for freedom. Though

they controlled the Mississippi River, they allowed an American officer (Capt. Willing) to descend the river in January, 1778, with a party of fifty men, and ravage the British shore from Manchez Bayou to Natchez.

On the 8th of May, 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain; and, on the 8th of July, the people of Louisiana were allowed to take a part in the war. Accordingly, Galvez collected a force of 1,400 men, and, on the 7th of September, took Fort Manchac. By the 21st of September, he had taken Baton Rouge and Natchez. Eight vessels were captured by the Spaniards on the Mississippi and on the lakes. In 1780 Mobile fell; in March, 1781, Pensacola, the chief British post in West Florida, succumbed after a long siege, and, on the 9th of May, all West Florida was surrendered to Spain.

This war, or the war on the Atlantic Coast, did not immediately affect Upper Louisiana. Great Britain, however, attempted to capture St. Louis. Though the commander was strongly suspected of being bribed by the English, yet the place stood the siege from the combined force of Indians and Canadians, and the assailants were dispersed. This was done during the summer of 1680, and in the autumn, a company of Spanish and French residents, under La Balme, went on an expedition against Detroit. They marched as far north as the British trading-post Ke-ki-ong-a, at the head of the Maumee River, but being surprised in the night, and the commander slain, the expedition was defeated, having done but little.

Spain may have had personal interests in aiding the Americans. She was now in control of the Mississippi River, the natural outlet of the Northwest, and, in 1780, began the troubles relative to the navigation of that stream. The claims of Spain were considered very unjust by the Continental Congress, and, while deliberating over the question, Virginia, who was jealously alive to her Western interests, and who yet held jurisdiction over Kentucky, sent through Jefferson, the Governor, Gen. George Rogers Clarke, to erect a fort below the mouth of the Ohio. This proceeding was rather unwarrantable, especially as the fort was built in the country of the Chickasaws, who had thus far been true friends to the Americans, and who looked upon the fort as an innovation on their territory. It was completed and occupied but a short time, Clarke being recalled.

Virginia, in 1780, did a very important thing; namely, establishing an institution for higher education. The Old Dominion confiscated the lands of "Robert McKenzie, Henry Collins and Alexander McKee, Britons, eight thousand acres," and invested the proceeds of the sale in a public seminary. Transylvania University now lives, a monument to that spirit.

While Clarke was building Fort Jefferson, a force of British and Indians, under command of Capt. Bryd, came down from Canada and attacked the Kentucky settlements, getting into the country before any one was aware. The winter before had been one of unusual severity, and game was exceedingly scarce, hence the army was not prepared to conduct a campaign. After the capture of Ruddle's Station, at the south fork of the Licking, Bryd abandoned any further attempts to reduce the settlements, except capturing Martin's Station, and returned to Detroit.

This expedition gave an additional motive for the chastisement of the Indians, and Clarke, on his return from Fort Jefferson, went on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He destroyed their towns at Loramie's store, near the present city of Sydney, Ohio, and at Piqua, humbling the natives. While on the way, a part of the army remained on the north bank of the Ohio, and erected two block-houses on the present site of Cincinnati.

The exploits of Clarke and his men so effectually chastised the Indians, that, for a time, the West was safe. During this period of quiet, the measures which led to the cession of Western lands to the General Government, began to assume a definite form. All the colonies claiming Western lands were willing to cede them to the Government, save Virginia, which colony wanted a large scope of Southern country southeast of the Ohio, as far as South Carolina. All recognized the justice of all Western lands becoming public property, and thereby aiding in extinguishing the debts caused by the war of the Revolution, now about to close. As Virginia held a somewhat different view, the cession was not made until 1783.

The subject, however, could not be allowed to rest. The war of the Revolution was now drawing to a close; victory on the part of the colonies was apparent, and the Western lands must be a part of the public domain. Subsequent events brought about the desired cession, though several events transpired before the plan of cession was consummated.

Before the close of 1780, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, establishing the "town of Louisville," and confiscated the lands of John

Connelly, who was one of its original proprietors, and who distinguished himself in the commencement of Lord Dunmore's war, and who was now a Tory, and doing all he could against the patriot cause. The proceeds of the sale of his lands were divided between Virginia and the county of Jefferson. Kentucky, the next year, was divided into three counties, Jefferson, Lincoln and Fayette. Courts were appointed in each, and the entry and location of lands given into their hands. Settlers, in spite of Indian troubles and British intrigue, were pouring over the mountains, particularly so during the years 1780 and 1781. The expeditions of Clarke against the Miami Indians; Boone's captivity, and escape from them; their defeat when attacking Boonesboro, and other places—all combined to weaken their power, and teach them to respect a nation whose progress they could not stay.

The pioneers of the West, obliged to depend on themselves, owing to the struggle of the colonies for freedom, grew up a hardy, self-reliant race, with all the vices and virtues of a border life, and with habits, manners and customs necessary to their peculiar situation, and suited to their peculiar taste. A resume of their experiences and daily lives would be quite interesting, did the limits of this history admit it here. In the part relating directly to this county, the reader will find such lives given; here, only the important events can be noticed.

The last event of consequence occurring in the West before the close of the Revolution, is one that might well have been omitted. Had such been the case, a great stain would have been spared the character of Western pioneers. Reference is made to the massacre of the Moravian Christian Indians.

These Indians were of the Delaware nation chiefly, though other Western tribes were visited and many converts made. The first converts were made in New York and Connecticut, where, after a good start had been made, and a prospect of many souls being saved, they incurred the enmity of the whites, who, becoming alarmed at their success, persecuted them to such an extent that they were driven out of New York into Pennsylvania, where, in 1744, four years after their arrival in the New World, they began new missions. In 1748, the New York and Connecticut Indians followed their teachers, and were among the founders of Friedenshutten, "Tents of Peace," a hamlet near Bethlehem, where their teachers were stationed. Other hamlets grew around them, until in the interior of the colony, existed an Indian community, free from all savage vices, and growing up in Christian virtues. As their strength grew, lawless whites again began to oppress them. They could not understand the war of 1754, and were, indeed, in a truly embarrassing position. The savages could form no conception of any cause for neutrality, save a secret sympathy with the English; and if they could not take up the hatchet, they were in the way, and must be removed. Failing to do this, their red brothers became hostile. The whites were but little better. The old suspicions which drove them from New York were aroused. They were secret Papists, in league with the French, and furnished them with arms and intelligence; they were interfering with the liquor traffic; they were enemies to the Government, and the Indian and the white man combined against them. They were obliged to move from place to place; were at one time protected nearly a year, near Philadelphia, from lawless whites, and finally were compelled to go far enough West to be out of the way of French and English arms, or the Iroquois and Cherokee hatchets. They came finally to the Muskingum, where they made a settlement called Schonbrun, "beautiful clear spring," in what is now Tuscarawas County. Other settlements gathered, from time to time, as the years went on, till in 1772 large numbers of them were within the borders of the State.

Until the war of independence broke out, they were allowed to peacefully pursue their way. When that came, they were between Fort Pitt and Detroit, one of which contained British, the other Americans. Again they could not understand the struggle, and could not take up the hatchet. This brought on them the enmity of both belligerent parties, and that of their own forest companions, who could not see wherein their natures could change. Among the most hostile persons, were the white renegades McKee, Girty and Elliott. On their instigation, several of them were slain, and by their advice they were obliged to leave their fields and homes, where they had many comforts, and where they had erected good chapels in which to worship. It was just before one of these forced removals that Mary, daughter of the missionary Heckewelder, was born. She is supposed to be the first white female child born north of the Ohio River. Her birth occurred April 16, 1781. It is but proper to say here, that it is an open question, and one that will probably never be decided,

i. e. Who was the first white child born in Ohio? In all probability, the child was born during the captivity of its mother, as history plainly shows that when white women were released from the Indians, some of them carried children born while among the natives.

When the Moravians were forced to leave their settlements on the Muskingum, and taken to Sandusky, they left growing fields of corn, to which they were obliged to return, to gather food. This aroused the whites, only wanting some pretext whereby they might attack them, and a party, headed by Col. David Williamson, determined to exterminate them. The Moravians, hearing of their approach, fled, but too late to warn other settlements, and Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two smaller settlements, were surprised and taken. Under deceitful promises, the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined on by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one, the women and children into another "slaughter-house," as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. An infamous and more bloody deed never darkened the pages of feudal times; a deed that, in after years, called aloud for vengeance, and in some measure received it. Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at the cruel fate, and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it; but all to no purpose. The blood of the rangers was up, and they would not spare "man, woman or child, of all that peaceful band."

Having completed their horrible work, (March 8, 1782), Williamson and his men returned to Pittsburgh. Everywhere, the Indians lamented the untimely death of their kindred, their savage relatives determining on their revenge; the Christian ones could only be resigned and weep.

Williamson's success, for such it was viewed by many, excited the borderers to another invasion, and a second army was raised, this time to go to the Sandusky town, and annihilate the Wyandots. Col. William Crawford was elected leader; he accepted reluctantly; on the way, the army was met by hordes of savages on the 5th of June, and totally routed. They were away north, in what is now Wyandot County, and were obliged to flee for their lives. The blood of the murdered Moravians called for revenge. The Indians desired it; were they not relatives of the fallen Christians? Crawford and many of his men fell into their hands; all suffered unheard-of tortures, that of Crawford being as cruel as Indian cruelty could devise. He was pounded, pierced, cut with knives and burned, all of which occupied nearly a night, and finally lay down insensible on a bed of coals, and died. The savage captors, in demoniacal glee, danced around him, and upbraided him for the cruel murder of their relatives, giving him this only consolation, that had they captured Williamson, he might go free, but he must answer for Williamson's brutality.

The war did not cease here. The Indians, now aroused, carried their attack as far south as into Kentucky, killing Capt. Estill, a brave man, and some of his companions. The British, too, were active in aiding them, and the 14th of August a large force of them, under Girty, gathered silently about Bryant's Station. They were obliged to retreat. The Kentuckians pursued them, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack on Bryant's Station aroused the people of Kentucky to strike a blow that would be felt. Gen. Clarke was put at the head of an army of one thousand and fifty men, and the Miami country was a second time destroyed. Clarke even went as far north as the British trading-post at the head of the Miami, where he captured a great amount of property, and destroyed the post. Other outposts also fell, the invading army suffering but little, and, by its decisive action, practically closing the Indian wars in the West. Pennsylvania suffered some, losing Hannahstown and one or two small settlements. Williamson's and Crawford's campaigns aroused the fury of the Indians that took time and much blood and war to subdue. The Revolution was, however, drawing to a close. American arms were victorious, and a new nation was now coming into existence, who would change the whole current of Western matters, and make of the Northwest a land of liberty, equality and union. That nation was now on the stage.

CHAPTER VI.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION—INDIAN CLAIMS—SURVEYS—EARLY LAND COMPANIES—COMPACT OF 1787—ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY—EARLY AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE OHIO VALLEY—FIRST TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

THE occupation of the West by the American, really dates from the campaign of Gen. Clarke in 1778, when he captured the British posts in the Illinois country, and Vincennes on the Wabash. Had he been properly supported, he would have reduced Detroit, then in easy reach, and poorly defended. As it was, however, that post remained in charge of the British till after the close of the war of the Revolution. They also held other lake posts; but these were included in the terms of peace, and came into the possession of the Americans. They were abandoned by the British as soon as the different commanders received notice from their chiefs, and British rule and English occupation ceased in that part of the New World.

The war virtually closed by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781. The struggle was prolonged, however, by the British, in the vain hope that they could retrieve the disaster, but it was only a useless waste of men and money. America would not be subdued. "If we are to be taxed, we will be represented," said they, "else we will be a free government, and regulate our own taxes." In the end, they were free.

Provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed in Paris on the 30th of November, 1782. This was followed by an armistice negotiated at Versailles on the 20th of January, 1783; and finally, a definite treaty of peace was concluded at Paris on the 3d of the next September, and ratified by Congress on the 4th of January, 1784. By the second article of the definite treaty of 1783, the boundaries of the United States were fixed. A glance at the map of that day shows the boundary to have been as follows: Beginning at Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of Maine, the line ran north a little above the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, when it diverged southwesterly, irregularly, until it reached that parallel, when it followed it until it reached the St. Lawrence River. It followed that river to Lake Ontario, down its center; up the Niagara River; through Lake Erie, up the Detroit River and through Lakes Huron and Superior, to the northwest extremity of the latter. Then it pursued another irregular western course to the Lake of the Woods, when it turned southward to the Mississippi River. The commissioners insisted that should be the western boundary, as the lakes were the northern. It followed the Mississippi south until the mouth of Red River was reached, when, turning east, it followed almost a direct line to the Atlantic Coast, touching the coast a little north of the outlet of St. John's River.

From this outline, it will be readily seen what boundary the United States possessed. Not one-half of its present domain.

At this date, there existed the original thirteen colonies: Virginia occupying all Kentucky and all the Northwest, save about half of Michigan and Wisconsin, claimed by Massachusetts; and the upper part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the lower part (a narrow strip) of Michigan, claimed by Connecticut. Georgia included all of Alabama and Mississippi. The Spaniards claimed all Florida and a narrow part of lower Georgia. All the country west of the Father of Waters belonged to Spain, to whom it had been secretly ceded when the family compact was made. That nation controlled the Mississippi, and gave no small uneasiness to the young government. It was, however, happily settled finally, by the sale of Louisana to the United States.

Pending the settlement of these questions and the formation of the Federal Union, the cession of the Northwest by Virginia again came before Congress. That body found itself unable to fulfill its promises to its soldiers regarding land, and again urged the Old Dominion to cede the Territory to the General Government, for the good of all. Congress forbade settlers from occupying the Western lands till a definite cession had been made, and the title to the lands in question made good. But speculation was stronger than law, and without waiting for the slow processes of courts,

the adventurous settlers were pouring into the country at a rapid rate, only retarded by the rifle and scalping-knife of the savage—a temporary check. The policy of allowing any parties to obtain land from the Indians was strongly discouraged by Washington. He advocated the idea that only the General Government could do that, and, in a letter to James Duane, in Congress, he strongly urged such a course, and pointed out the danger of a border war, unless some such measure was stringently followed.

Under the circumstances, Congress pressed the claims of cession upon Virginia, and finally induced the Dominion to modify the terms proposed two years before. On the 20th of December, 1783, Virginia accepted the proposal of Congress, and authorized her delegates to make a deed to the United States of all her right in the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The Old Dominion stipulated in her deed of cession, that the territory should be divided into States, to be admitted into the Union as any other State, and to bear a proportionate share in the maintenance of that Union; that Virginia should be re-imbursed for the expense incurred in subduing the British posts in the territory; that the French and Canadian inhabitants should be protected in their rights; that the grant to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and his men, as well as all other similar grants, should be confirmed, and that the lands should be considered as the common property of the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the whole country. Congress accepted these conditions, and the deed was made March 1, 1784. Thus the country came from under the dominion of Virginia, and became common property.

A serious difficulty arose about this time, that threatened for awhile to involve England and America anew in war. Virginia and several other States refused to abide by that part of the treaty relating to the payment of debts, especially so, when the British carried away quite a number of negroes claimed by the Americans. This refusal on the part of the Old Dominion and her abettors, caused the English to retain her Northwestern outposts, Detroit, Mackinaw, etc. She held these till 1786, when the questions were finally settled, and then readily abandoned them.

The return of peace greatly augmented emigration to the West, especially to Kentucky. When the war closed, the population of that county (the three counties having been made one judicial district, and Danville designated as the seat of government) was estimated to be about twelve thousand. In one year, after the close of the war, it increased to 30,000, and steps for a State government were taken. Owing to the divided sentiment among its citizens, its perplexing questions of land titles and proprietary rights, nine conventions were held before a definite course of action could be reached. This prolonged the time till 1792, when, in December of that year, the election for persons to form a State constitution was held, and the vexed and complicated questions settled. In 1783, the first wagons bearing merchandise came across the mountains. Their contents were received on flatboats at Pittsburgh, and taken down the Ohio to Louisville, which that spring boasted of a store, opened by Daniel Broadhead. The next year, James Wilkinson opened one at Lexington.

Pittsburgh was now the principal town in the West. It occupied the same position regarding the outposts that Omaha has done for several years to Nebraska. The town of Pittsburgh was laid out immediately after the war of 1764, by Col. Campbell. It then consisted of four squares about the fort, and received its name from that citadel. The treaty with the Six Nations in 1768, conveyed to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania all the lands of the Alleghany below Kittanning, and all the country south of the Ohio, within the limits of Penn's charter. This deed of cession was recognized when the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia was fixed, and gave the post to the Keystone State. In accordance with this deed, the manor of Pittsburgh was withdrawn from market in 1769, and was held as the property of the Penn family. When Washington visited it in 1770, it seems to have declined in consequence of the afore-mentioned act. He mentions it as a "town of about twenty log houses, on the Monongahela, about three hundred yards from the fort." The Penn's remained true to the King, and hence all their land that had not been surveyed and returned to the land office, was confiscated by the commonwealth. Pittsburgh, having been surveyed, was still left to them. In the spring of 1784, Tench Francis, the agent of the Penns, was induced to lay out the manor into lots and offer them for sale. Though, for many years, the place was rather unpromising, it eventually became the chief town in that part of the West, a position it yet holds. In 1786, John Scull and Joseph Hall started the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the first paper published west of the mountains. In the initial number, appeared a lengthy article from the pen of H. H. Brackenridge,

afterward one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania bar. He had located in Pittsburgh in 1781. His letter gives a most hopeful prospect in store for the future city, and is a highly descriptive article of the Western country. It is yet preserved in the "Western Annals," and is well worth a perusal.

Under the act of peace in 1783, no provision was made by the British for their allies, especially the Six Nations. The question was ignored by the English, and was made a handle by the Americans in gaining them to their cause before the war had fully closed. The treaties made were regarded by the Indians as alliances only, and when the English left the country the Indians began to assume rather a hostile bearing. This excited the whites, and for a while a war with that formidable confederacy was imminent. Better councils prevailed, and Congress wisely adopted the policy of acquiring their lands by purchase. In accordance with this policy, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix with the Six Nations, in October, 1784. By this treaty, all lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the Ohio River, should be ceded to the United States. (They claimed west of this line by conquest.) The Six Nations were to be secured in the lands they inhabited, reserving only six miles square around Oswego fort for the support of the same. By this treaty, the indefinite claim of the Six Nations to the West was extinguished, and the question of its ownership settled.

It was now occupied by other Western tribes, who did not recognize the Iroquois claim, and who would not yield without a purchase. Especially was this the case with those Indians living in the northern part. To get possession of that country by the same process, the United States, through its commissioners, held a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st of January, 1785. The Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa tribes were present, and, through their chiefs, sold their lands to the Government. The Wyandot and Delaware nations were given a reservation in the north part of Ohio, where they were to be protected. The others were allotted reservations in Michigan. To all was given complete control of their lands, allowing them to punish any white man attempting to settle thereon, and guaranteeing them in their rights.

By such means Congress gained Indian titles to the vast realms north of the Ohio, and, a few months later, that legislation was commenced that should determine the mode of its disposal and the plan of its settlements.

To facilitate the settlement of lands thus acquired, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were: A surveyor or surveyors should be appointed from the States; and a geographer, and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and east and west. The starting-place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the southern and western boundaries of Pennsylvania intersected. This would give the first range, and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market, and so on with all the townships as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale. Each township was to be divided into thirty-six sections, or lots. Out of these sections, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and lot No. 16, for the establishment of a common-school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Three townships on Lake Erie were reserved for the use of officers, men and others, refugees from Canada and from Nova Scotia, who were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestation, and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them.

Without waiting for the act of Congress, settlers had been pouring into the country, and, when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went into the Indian country at their peril, however, and when driven out by the Indians could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost.

The Indians on the Wabash made a treaty at Fort Finney, on the Miami, January 31, 1786, promising allegiance to the United States, and were allowed a reservation. This treaty did not include the Piankeshaws, as was at first intended. These, refusing to live peaceably, stirred up the Shawanees, who began a series of predatory excursions against the settlements. This led to an expedition against them and other restless tribes. Gen. Clarke commanded part of the army on that expedition,

but got no farther than Vincennes, when, owing to the discontent of his Kentucky troops, he was obliged to return. Col. Benjamin Logan, however, marched, at the head of four or five hundred mounted riflemen, into the Indian country, penetrating as far as the head-waters of Mad River. He destroyed several towns, much corn, and took about eighty prisoners. Among these, was the chief of the nation, who was wantonly slain, greatly to Logan's regret, who could not restrain his men. His expedition taught the Indians submission, and that they must adhere to their contracts.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the navigation of the Mississippi arose. Spain would not relinquish the right to control the entire southern part of the river, allowing no free navigation. She was secretly hoping to cause a revolt of the Western provinces, especially Kentucky, and openly favored such a move. She also claimed, by conquest, much of the land on the east side of the river. The slow movements of Congress; the failure of Virginia to properly protect Kentucky, and the inherent restlessness in some of the Western men, well-nigh precipitated matters, and, for a while, serious results were imminent. The Kentuckians, and, indeed, all the people of the West, were determined the river should be free, and even went so far as to raise a regiment, and forcibly seize Spanish property in the West. Great Britain stood ready, too, to aid the West should it succeed, providing it would make an alliance with her. But while the excitement was at its height, Washington counseled better ways and patience. The decisive tone of the new republic, though almost overwhelmed with a burden of debt, and with no credit, debarred the Spanish from too forcible measures to assert their claims, and held back the disloyal ones from attempting a revolt.

New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded their lands, and now the United States were ready to fulfill their promises of land grants, to the soldiers who had preserved the nation. This did much to heal the breach in the West, and restore confidence there; so that the Mississippi question was overlooked for a time, and Kentucky forgot her animosities.

The cession of their claims was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East; companies whose object was to settle the Western country, and, at the same time, enrich the founders of the companies. Some of these companies had been formed in the old colonial days, but the recent war had put a stop to all their proceedings. Congress would not recognize their claims, and new companies, under old names, were the result. By such means, the Ohio Company emerged from the past, and, in 1786, took an active existence.

Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and since then a government surveyor, who had been west as far as Pittsburgh, revived the question. He was prevented from prosecuting his surveys by hostile Indians, and returned to Massachusetts. He broached a plan to Gen. Rufus Putnam, as to the renewal of their memorial of 1783, which resulted in the publication of a plan, and inviting all those interested, to meet in February in their respective counties, and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch-of-grapes Tavern." in Boston, on the first of March, 1786. On the day appointed, eleven persons appeared, and by the 3d of March an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions under it began at once. The leading features of the plan were: "A fund of $1,000,000, mainly in Continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the Western country; there were to be 1,000 shares of $1,000 each, and upon each share $10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated to the charges of making a settlement, and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date, the Company was organized."*

By the time this Company was organized, all claims of the colonies in the coveted territory were done away with by their deeds of cession, Connecticut being the last.

While troubles were still existing south of the Ohio River, regarding the navigation of the Mississippi, and many urged the formation of a separate, independent State, and while Congress and Washington were doing what they could to allay the feeling north of the Ohio, the New England associates were busily engaged, now that a Company was formed, to obtain the land they wished to purchase. On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose Gen. Parsons, Gen. Putnam and the Rev. Mannasseh Cutler, Directors for the Company. The last selection was quite a fitting one for such an enterprise. Dr. Cutler was

* Historical Collections.

an accomplished scholar, an excellent gentleman, and a firm believer in freedom. In the choice of him as the agent of the Company, lies the fact, though unforeseen, of the beginning of anti-slavery in America. Through him the famous "compact of 1787," the true corner-stone of the Northwest, originated, and by him was safely passed. He was a good "wire-puller," too, and in this had an advantage. Mr. Hutchins was at this time the geographer for the United States, and was, probably, the best-posted man in America regarding the West. Dr. Cutler learned from him that the most desirable portions were on the Muskingum River, north of the Ohio, and was advised by him to buy there if he could.

Congress wanted money badly, and many of the members favored the plan. The Southern members, generally, were hostile to it, as the Doctor would listen to no grant which did not embody the New England ideas in the charter. These members were finally won over, some bribery being used, and some of their favorites made officers of the Territory, whose formation was now going on. This took time, however, and Dr. Cutler, becoming impatient, declared they would purchase from some of the States, who held small tracts in various parts of the West. This intimation brought the tardy ones to time, and, on the 23d of July, Congress authorized the Treasury Board to make the contract. On the 26th, Messrs. Cutler and Sargent, on behalf of the Company, stated in writing their conditions; and on the 27th, Congress referred their letter to the Board, and an order of the same date was obtained. Of this Dr. Cutler's journal says:

"By this grant we obtained near five millions of acres of land, amounting to $3,500,000; 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company, and the remainder for a private speculation, in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this peculation, similar terms and advantages for the Ohio Company could not have been obtained."

Messrs. Cutler and Sargent at once closed a verbal contract with the Treasury Board, which was executed in form on the 27th of the next October.*

By this contract, the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line, drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio, direct to the Scioto, was sold to the Ohio associates and their secret copartners, for $1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies.

The whole tract was not, however, paid for nor taken by the Company—even their own portion of a million and a half acres, and extending west to the eighteenth range of townships, was not taken; and in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase proper were fixed as follows: the Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations; this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the Company might enter into at once. In addition to this, 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers; both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the purchase as before mentioned.

While these things were progressing, Congress was bringing into form an ordinance for the government and social organization of the Northwest Territory. Virginia made her cession in March, 1784, and during the month following the plan for the temporary government of the newly acquired territory came under discussion. On the 19th of April, Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved to strike from the plan reported by Mr. Jefferson, the emancipationist of his day, a provision for the prohibition of slavery north of the Ohio after the year 1800. The motion prevailed. From that day till the 23d, the plan was discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously with the exception of South Carolina. The South would have slavery, or defeat every measure. Thus this hideous monster early began to assert himself. By the proposed plan, the Territory was to have been divided into States by parallels of latitude and meridian lines. This division, it was thought, would make ten States, whose names were as follows, beginning at the northwest corner, and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisus, Assenispia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.*

A more serious difficulty existed, however, to this plan, than its catalogue of names—the number of States and their boundaries. The root of the evil was in the resolution passed by Congress in October,

* Land Laws.

* Spark's Washington.

1780, which fixed the size of the States to be formed from the ceded lands, at one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. The terms of that resolution being called up both by Virginia and Massachusetts, further legislation was deemed necessary to change them. July 7, 1786, this subject came up in Congress, and a resolution passed in favor of a division into not less than three nor more than five States. Virginia, at the close of 1788, assented to this proposition, which became the basis upon which the division should be made. On the 29th of September, Congress having thus changed the plan for dividing the Northwestern Territory into ten States, proceeded again to consider the terms of an ordinance for the government of that region. At this juncture, the genius of Dr. Cutler displayed itself. A graduate in medicine, law and divinity; an ardent lover of liberty; a celebrated scientist, and an accomplished, portly gentleman, of whom the Southern senators said they had never before seen so fine a specimen from the New England colonies, no man was better prepared to form a government for the new Territory, than he. The Ohio Company was his real object. He was backed by them, and enough Continental money to purchase more than a million acres of land. This was augmented by other parties until, as has been noticed, he represented over five million acres. This would largely reduce the public debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded to the General Government. Jefferson's policy was to provide for the national credit, and still check the growth of slavery. Here was a good opportunity. Massachusetts owned the Territory of Maine, which she was crowding into market. She opposed the opening of the Northwest. This stirred Virginia. The South caught the inspiration and rallied around the Old Dominion and Dr. Cutler. Thereby he gained the credit and good will of the South, an auxiliary he used to good purpose. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested in the Ohio Company. Thus the Doctor, using all the arts of the lobbyist, was enabled to hold the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any statute-book. Jefferson gave it the term, "Articles of Compact," and rendered him valuable aid in its construction. This "Compact" preceded the Federal Constitution, in both of which are seen Jefferson's master-mind. Dr. Cutler followed closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. The prominent features were: The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every sixteenth section. (That gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education.) A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that would nullify pre-existing contracts.

The compact further declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

The Doctor planted himself firmly on this platform, and would not yield. It was that or nothing. Unless they could make the land desirable, it was not wanted, and, taking his horse and buggy, he started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. His influence succeeded. On the 13th of July, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted. Every member from the South voted for it; only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voted against the measure; but as the vote was made by States, his vote was lost, and the "Compact of 1787" was beyond repeal. Thus the great States of the Northwest Territory were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. This act was the opening step for freedom in America. Soon the South saw their blunder, and endeavored, by all their power, to repeal the compact. In 1803, Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported the ordinance was a compact and could not be repealed. Thus it stood, like a rock, in the way of slavery, which still, in spite of these provisions, endeavored to plant that infernal institution in the West. Witness the early days of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. But the compact could not be violated; New England ideas could not be put down, and her sons stood ready to defend the soil of the West from that curse.

The passage of the ordinance and the grant of land to Dr. Cutler and his associates, were soon followed by a request from John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, for the country between the Miamis. Symmes had visited that part of the West in 1786, and, being pleased with the valleys of the Shawanees, had applied to the Board of the Treasury for their purchase, as soon as they were open to settlement. The Board was empowered to act by Congress, and, in 1788, a contract was signed, giving him the country he desired. The terms of his

purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. His application was followed by others, whose success or failure will appear in the narrative.

The New England or Ohio Company was all this time busily engaged perfecting its arrangements to occupy its lands. The Directors agreed to reserve 5,760 acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum for a city and commons, for the old ideas of the English plan of settling a country yet prevailed. A meeting of the Directors was held at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, November 23, 1787, when four surveyors, and twenty-two attendants, boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths and common workmen, numbering in all forty persons, were engaged. Their tools were purchased, and wagons were obtained to transport them across the mountains. Gen. Rufus Putnam was made superintendent of the company, and Ebenezer Sprout, of Rhode Island, Anselm Tupper and John Matthews, from Massachusetts, and R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, as surveyors. At the same meeting, a suitable person to instruct them in religion, and prepare the way to open a school when needed, was selected. This was Rev. Daniel Storey, who became the first New England minister in the Northwest.

The Indians were watching this outgrowth of affairs, and felt, from what they could learn in Kentucky, that they would be gradually surrounded by the whites. This they did not relish, by any means, and gave the settlements south of the Ohio no little uneasiness. It was thought best to hold another treaty with them. In the mean time, to insure peace, the Governor of Virginia, and Congress, placed troops at Venango, Forts Pitt and McIntosh, and at Miami, Vincennes, Louisville, and Muskingum, and the militia of Kentucky were held in readiness should a sudden outbreak occur. These measures produced no results, save insuring the safety of the whites, and not until January, 1789, was Clarke able to carry out his plans. During that month, he held a meeting at Fort Harmar,* at the mouth of the Muskingum, where the New England Colony expected to locate.

The hostile character of the Indians did not deter the Ohio Company from carrying out its plans. In the winter of 1787, Gen. Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers advanced to the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and began building a boat for transportation down the Ohio in the spring. The boat was the largest craft that had ever descended the river, and, in allusion to their Pilgrim Fathers, it was called the Mayflower. It was 45 feet long and 12 feet wide, and estimated at 50 tons burden. Truly a formidable affair for the time. The bows were raking and curved like a galley, and were strongly timbered. The sides were made bullet-proof, and it was covered with a deck roof. Capt. Devol, the first shipbuilder in the West, was placed in command. On the 2d of April, the Mayflower was launched, and for five days the little band of pioneers sailed down the Monongahela and the Ohio, and, on the 7th, landed at the mouth of the Muskingum. There, opposite Fort Harmar, they chose a location, moored their boat for a temporary shelter, and began to erect houses for their occupation.

Thus was begun the first English settlement in the Ohio Valley. About the 1st of July, they were re-enforced by the arrival of a colony from Massachusetts. It had been nine weeks on the way. It had hauled its wagons and driven its stock to Wheeling, where, constructing flat-boats, it had floated down the river to the settlement.

In October preceding this occurrence, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed Governor of the Territory by Congress, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong Judges. Subsequently Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment, and Mr. Symmes was given the vacancy. None of these were on the ground when the first settlement was made, though the Judges came soon after. One of the first things the colony found necessary to do was to organize some form of government, whereby difficulties might be settled, though to the credit of the colony it may be said, that during the first three months of its existence but one difference arose, and that was settled by a compromise.* Indeed, hardly a better set of men for the purpose could have been selected. Washington wrote concerning this colony:

"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there

*Fort Harmar was built in 1785, by a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Maj. John Doughty. It was named in honor of Col. Josiah Harmar, to whose regiment Maj. Doughty was attached. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, a temporary structure built in 1778. When Marietta was founded it was the military post of that part of the country, and was for many years an important station.

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never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July, a meeting of the Directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares. As yet, the settlement had been merely "The Muskingum;" but the name Marietta was now formally given it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the blockhouses stood was called *Campus Martius;* Square No. 19, *Capitolium;* Square No. 61, *Cecilia*, and the great road running through the covert-way, *Sacra Via.** Surely, classical scholars were not scarce in the colony.

On the Fourth, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, one of the Judges, and a public demonstration held. Five days after, the Governor arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government, under the first of which the whole power was under the Governor and the three Judges. This form was at once recognized on the arrival of St. Clair. The first law established by this court was passed on the 25th of July. It established and regulated the militia of the Territory. The next day after its publication, appeared the Governor's proclamation erecting all the country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. Marietta was, of course, the county seat, and, from that day, went on prosperously. On September 2, the first court was held with becoming ceremonies. It is thus related in the *American Pioneer:*

"The procession was formed at the Point (where the most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The High Sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the Supreme Judges; the Governor and clergyman; the newly appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole countermarched, and the Judges (Putnam and Tupper) took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes!' that a court is open for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case.

"Although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equaled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest, as well as the most splendid, period of the Revolutionary war."

Many Indians were gathered at the same time to witness the (to them) strange spectacle, and for the purpose of forming a treaty, though how far they carried this out, the *Pioneer* does not relate.

The progress of the settlement was quite satisfactory during the year. Some one writing a letter from the town says:

"The progress of the settlement is sufficiently rapid for the first year. We are continually erecting houses, but arrivals are constantly coming faster than we can possibly provide convenient covering. Our first ball was opened about the middle of December, at which were fifteen ladies, as well accomplished in the manner of polite circles as any I have ever seen in the older States. I mention this to show the progress of society in this new world, where, I believe, we shall vie with, if not excel, the old States in every accomplishment necessary to render life agreeable and happy."

The emigration westward at this time was, indeed, exceedingly large. The commander at Fort Harmar reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have stopped there, had the associates been prepared to receive them. The settlement was free from Indian depredations until January, 1791, during which interval it daily increased in numbers and strength.

Symmes and his friends were not idle during this time. He had secured his contract in October, 1787, and, soon after, issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his purchase and the mode he intended to follow in the disposal of the lands. His plan was, to issue warrants for not less than one-quarter section, which might be located anywhere, save on reservations, or on land previously entered. The locator could enter an entire section should he desire to do so. The price was to be 60⅔ cents per acre till May, 1788; then, till November, $1; and

* "Carey's Museum," Vol. 4.

after that time to be regulated by the demand for land. Each purchaser was bound to begin improvements within two years, or forfeit one-sixth of the land to whoever would settle thereon and remain seven years. Military bounties might be taken in this, as in the purchase of the associates. For himself, Symmes reserved one township near the mouth of the Miami. On this he intended to build a great city, rivaling any Eastern port. He offered any one a lot on which to build a house, providing he would remain three years. Continental certificates were rising, owing to the demand for land created by these two purchases, and Congress found the burden of debt correspondingly lessened. Symmes soon began to experience difficulty in procuring enough to meet his payments. He had also some trouble in arranging his boundary with the Board of the Treasury. These, and other causes, laid the foundation for another city, which is now what Symmes hoped his city would one day be.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an interest in Symmes' purchase, and located, among other tracts, the sections upon which Cincinnati has since been built. Retaining one-third of this purchase, he sold the balance to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each getting the same share. These three, about August, agreed to lay out a town on their land. It was designated as opposite the mouth of the Licking River, to which place it was intended to open a road from Lexington, Ky. These men little thought of the great emporium that now covers the modest site of this town they laid out that summer. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, and was of a somewhat poetic nature, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville,* "which, being interpreted," says the "Western Annals," "means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. This may well put to the blush the *Campus Martius* of the Marietta scholars, and the *Fort Solon* of the Spaniards."

Meanwhile, Symmes was busy in the East, and, by July, got thirty people and eight four-horse wagons under way for the West. These reached Limestone by September, where they met Mr. Stites, with several persons from Redstone. All came to Symmes' purchase, and began to look for homes.

Symmes' mind was, however, ill at rest. He could not meet his first payment on so vast a realm, and there also arose a difference of opinion between him and the Treasury Board regarding the Ohio boundary. Symmes wanted all the land between the two Miamis, bordering on the Ohio, while the Board wished him confined to no more than twenty miles of the river. To this proposal he would not agree, as he had made sales all along the river. Leaving the bargain in an unsettled state, Congress considered itself released from all its obligations, and, but for the representations of many of Symmes' friends, he would have lost all his money and labor. His appointment as Judge was not favorably received by many, as they thought that by it he would acquire unlimited power. Some of his associates also complained of him, and, for awhile, it surely seemed that ruin only awaited him. But he was brave and hopeful, and determined to succeed. On his return from a visit to his purchase in September, 1788, he wrote Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey, one of his best friends and associates, that he thought some of the land near the Great Miami "positively worth a silver dollar the acre in its present state."

A good many changes were made in his original contract, growing out of his inability to meet his payments. At first, he was to have not less than a million acres, under an act of Congress passed in October, 1787, authorizing the Treasury Board to contract with any one who could pay for such tracts, on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, whose fronts should not exceed one-third of their depth.

Dayton and Marsh, Symmes' agents, contracted with the Board for one tract on the Ohio, beginning twenty miles up the Ohio from the mouth of the Great Miami, and to run back for quantity between the Miami and a line drawn from the Ohio, parallel to the general course of that river. In 1791, three years after Dayton and Marsh made the contract, Symmes found this would throw the purchase too far back from the Ohio, and applied to Congress to let him have all between the Miamies, running back so as to include 1,000,000 acres, which that body, on April 12, 1792, agreed to do. When the lands were surveyed, however, it was found that a line drawn from the head of the Little Miami due west to the Great Miami, would include south of it less than six hundred thousand acres. Even this Symmes could not pay for, and when his patent was issued in September, 1794, it

*Judge Burnett, in his notes, disputes the above account of the origin of the city of Cincinnati. He says the name "Losantiville" was determined on, but not adopted, when the town was laid out. This version is probably the correct one, and will be found fully given in the detailed history of the settlements.

gave him and his associates 248,540 acres, exclusive of reservations which amounted to 63,142 acres. This tract was bounded by the Ohio, the two Miamis and a due east and west line run so as to include the desired quantity. Symmes, however, made no further payments, and the rest of his purchase reverted to the United States, who gave those who had bought under him ample preemption rights.

The Government was able, also, to give him and his colonists but little aid, and as danger from hostile Indians was in a measure imminent (though all the natives were friendly to Symmes), settlers were slow to come. However, the band led by Mr. Stites arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and locating themselves near the mouth of the Little Miami, on a tract of 10,000 acres which Mr. Stites had purchased from Symmes, formed the second settlement in Ohio. They were soon afterward joined by a colony of twenty-six persons, who assisted them to erect a block-house, and gather their corn. The town was named Columbia. While here, the great flood of January, 1789, occurred, which did much to ensure the future growth of Losantiville, or more properly, Cincinnati. Symmes City, which was laid out near the mouth of the Great Miami, and which he vainly strove to make the city of the future, Marietta and Columbia, all suffered severely by this flood, the greatest, the Indians said, ever known. The site of Cincinnati was not overflowed, and hence attracted the attention of the settlers. Denman's warrants had designated his purchase as opposite the mouth of the Licking; and that point escaping the overflow, late in December the place was visited by Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Denman, and about fourteen others, who left Maysville to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." The river was filled with ice "from shore to shore;" but, says Symmes in May, 1789, "Perseverance triumphing over difficulty, and they landed safe on a most delightful bank of the Ohio, where they founded the town of Losantiville, which populates considerably." The settlers of Losantiville built a few log huts and block-houses, and proceeded to improve the town. Symmes, noticing the location, says: "Though they placed their dwellings in the most marked position, yet they suffered nothing from the freshet." This would seem to give credence to Judge Burnett's notes regarding the origin of Cincinnati, who states the settlement was made at this time, and not at the time mentioned when Mr. Filson named the town. It is further to be noticed, that, before the town was located by Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Filson had been killed by the Miami Indians, and, as he had not paid for his one-third of the site, the claim was sold to Mr. Ludlow, who thereby became one of the original owners of the place. Just what day the town was laid out is not recorded. All the evidence tends to show it must have been late in 1788, or early in 1789.

While the settlements on the north side of the Ohio were thus progressing, south of it fears of the Indians prevailed, and the separation sore was kept open. The country was, however, so torn by internal factions that no plan was likely to succeed, and to this fact, in a large measure, may be credited the reason it did not secede, or join the Spanish or French faction, both of which were intriguing to get the commonwealth. During this year the treasonable acts of James Wilkinson came into view. For a while he thought success was in his grasp, but the two governments were at peace with America, and discountenanced any such efforts. Wilkinson, like all traitors, relapsed into nonentity, and became mistrusted by the governments he attempted to befriend. Treason is always odious.

It will be borne in mind, that in 1778 preparations had been made for a treaty with the Indians, to secure peaceful possession of the lands owned in the West. Though the whites held these by purchase and treaty, yet many Indians, especially the Wabash and some of the Miami Indians, objected to their occupation, claiming the Ohio boundary as the original division line. Clarke endeavored to obtain, by treaty at Fort Harmar, in 1778, a confirmation of these grants, but was not able to do so till January, 9, 1789. Representatives of the Six Nations, and of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Sacs, met him at this date, and confirmed and extended the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort McIntosh, the one in 1784, the other in 1785. This secured peace with the most of them, save a few of the Wabash Indians, whom they were compelled to conquer by arms. When this was accomplished, the borders were thought safe, and Virginia proposed to withdraw her aid in support of Kentucky. This opened old troubles, and the separation dogma came out afresh. Virginia offered to allow the erection of a separate State, providing Kentucky would assume part of the old debts. This the young commonwealth would not

do, and sent a remonstrance. Virginia withdrew the proposal, and ordered a ninth convention, which succeeded in evolving a plan whereby Kentucky took her place among the free States of the Union.

North of the Ohio, the prosperity continued. In 1789, Rev. Daniel Story, who had been appointed missionary to the West, came out as a teacher of the youth and a preacher of the Gospel. Dr. Cutler had preceded him, not in the capacity of a minister, though he had preached; hence Mr. Story is truly the first missionary from the Protestant Church who came to the Ohio Valley in that capacity. When he came, in 1789, he found nine associations on the Ohio Company's purchase, comprising two hundred and fifty persons in all; and, by the close of 1790, eight settlements had been made: two at Belpre (belle prairie), one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom. An extended sketch of all these settlements will be found farther on in this volume.

Symmes had, all this time, strenuously endeavored to get his city—called Cleves City—favorably noticed, and filled with people. He saw a rival in Cincinnati. That place, if made military headquarters to protect the Miami Valley, would outrival his town, situated near the bend of the Miami, near its mouth. On the 15th of June, Judge Symmes received news that the Wabash Indians threatened the Miami settlements, and as he had received only nineteen men for defense, he applied for more. Before July, Maj. Doughty arrived at the "Slaughter House"—as the Miami was sometimes called, owing to previous murders that had, at former times, occurred therein. Through the influence of Symmes, the detachment landed at the North Bend, and, for awhile, it was thought the fort would be erected there. This was what Symmes wanted, as it would secure him the headquarters of the military, and aid in getting the headquarters of the civil government. The truth was, however, that neither the proposed city on the Miami—North Bend, as it afterward became known, from its location—or South Bend, could compete, in point of natural advantages, with the plain on which Cincinnati is built. Had Fort Washington been built elsewhere, after the close of the Indian war, nature would have asserted her advantages, and insured the growth of a city, where even the ancient and mysterious dwellers of the Ohio had reared the earthen walls of one of their vast temples. Another fact is given in relation to the erection of Fort Washington at Losantiville, which partakes somewhat of romance. The Major, while waiting to decide at which place the fort should be built, happened to make the acquaintance of a black-eyed beauty, the wife of one of the residents. Her husband, noticing the affair, removed her to Losantiville. The Major followed; he told Symmes he wished to see how a fort would do there, but promised to give his city the preference. He found the beauty there, and on his return Symmes could not prevail on him to remain. If the story be true, then the importance of Cincinnati owes its existence to a trivial circumstance, and the old story of the ten years' war which terminated in the downfall of Troy, which is said to have originated owing to the beauty of a Spartan dame, was re-enacted here. Troy and North Bend fell because of the beauty of a woman; Cincinnati was the result of the downfall of the latter place.

About the first of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, descended the Ohio River from Marietta to Fort Washington. There he established the county of Hamilton, comprising the immense region of country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami; appointed a corps of civil and military officers, and established a Court of Quarter Sessions. Some state that at this time, he changed the name of the village of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in allusion to a society of that name which had recently been formed among the officers of the Revolutionary army, and established it as the seat of justice for Hamilton. This latter fact is certain; but as regards changing the name of the village, there is no good authority for it. With this importance attached to it, Cincinnati began at once an active growth, and from that day Cleves' city declined. The next summer, frame houses began to appear in Cincinnati, while at the same time forty new log cabins appeared about the fort.

On the 8th of January, the Governor arrived at the falls of the Ohio, on his way to establish a government at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. From Clarkesville, he dispatched a messenger to Major Hamtramck, commander at Vincennes, with speeches to the various Indian tribes in this part of the Northwest, who had not fully agreed to the treaties. St. Clair and Sargent followed in a few days, along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where he organized the county of Knox, comprising all the

country along the Ohio, from the Miami to the Wabash, and made Vincennes the county seat. Then they proceeded across the lower part of Illinois to Kaskaskia, where he established the county of St. Clair (so named by Sargent), comprising all the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Thus the Northwest was divided into three counties, and courts established therein. St. Clair called upon the French inhabitants at Vincennes and in the Illinois country, to show the titles to their lands, and also to defray the expense of a survey. To this latter demand they replied through their priest, Pierre Gibault, showing their poverty, and inability to comply. They were confirmed in their grants, and, as they had been good friends to the patriot cause, were relieved from the expense of the survey.

While the Governor was managing these affairs, Major Hamtramck was engaged in an effort to conciliate the Wabash Indians. For this purpose, he sent Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant, and a true friend of America, among them to carry messages sent by St. Clair and the Government, and to learn their sentiments and dispositions. Gamelin performed this important mission in the spring of 1790 with much sagacity, and, as the French were good friends of the natives, he did much to conciliate these half-hostile tribes. He visited the towns of these tribes along the Wabash and as far north and east as the Miami village, Ke-ki-ong-ga—St. Mary's—at the junction of the St. Mary's and Joseph's Rivers (Fort Wayne).

Gamelin's report, and the intelligence brought by some traders from the Upper Wabash, were conveyed to the Governor at Kaskaskia. The reports convinced him that the Indians of that part of the Northwest were preparing for a war on the settlements north of the Ohio, intending, if possible, to drive them south of it; that river being still considered by them as the true boundary. St. Clair left the administration of affairs in the Western counties to Sargent, and returned at once to Fort Washington to provide for the defense of the frontier.

The Indians had begun their predatory incursions into the country settled by the whites, and had committed some depredations. The Kentuckians were enlisted in an attack against the Scioto Indians. April 18, Gen. Harmar, with 100 regulars, and Gen. Scott, with 230 volunteers, marched from Limestone, by a circuitous route, to the Scioto, accomplishing but little. The savages had fled.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1795—HARMAR'S CAMPAIGN—ST. CLAIR'S CAMPAIGN—WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

A GREAT deal of the hostility at this period was directly traceable to the British. They yet held Detroit and several posts on the lakes, in violation of the treaty of 1783. They alleged as a reason for not abandoning them, that the Americans had not fulfilled the conditions of the treaty regarding the collection of debts. Moreover, they did all they could to remain at the frontier and enjoy the emoluments derived from the fur trade. That they aided the Indians in the conflict at this time, is undeniable. Just *how*, it is difficult to say. But it is well known the savages had all the ammunition and fire-arms they wanted, more than they could have obtained from American and French renegade traders. They were also well supplied with clothing, and were able to prolong the war some time. A great confederation was on the eve of formation. The leading spirits were Cornplanter, Brant, Little Turtle and other noted chiefs, and had not the British, as Brant said, "encouraged us to the war, and promised us aid, and then, when we were driven away by the Americans, shut the doors of their fortresses against us and refused us food, when they saw us nearly conquered, we would have effected our object."

McKee, Elliott and Girty were also actively engaged in aiding the natives. All of them were in the interest of the British, a fact clearly proven by the Indians themselves, and by other traders.

St. Clair and Gen. Harmar determined to send an expedition against the Maumee towns, and secure that part of the country. Letters were sent to the militia officers of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling on them for militia to co-operate with the regular troops in the campaign. According to the plan of the campaign,

300 militia were to rendezvous at Fort Steuben (Jeffersonville), march thence to Fort Knox, at Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck in an expedition up the Wabash; 700 were to rendezvous at Fort Washington to join the regular army against the Maumee towns.

While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for the campaign, three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from the Wabash, was led by Gen. Harmar. He had in his army about fourteen hundred men, regulars and militia. These two parts of the army could not be made to affiliate, and, as a consequence, the expedition did little beyond burning the villages and destroying corn. The militia would not submit to discipline, and would not serve under regular officers. It will be seen what this spirit led to when St. Clair went on his march soon after.

The Indians, emboldened by the meager success of Harmar's command, continued their depredadations against the Ohio settlements, destroying the community at Big Bottom. To hold them in check, and also punish them, an army under Charles Scott went against the Wabash Indians. Little was done here but destroy towns and the standing corn. In July, another army, under Col. Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. Becoming entangled in extensive morasses on the river, the army became endangered, but was finally extricated, and accomplished no more than either the other armies before it. As it was, however, the three expeditions directed against the Miamis and Shawanees, served only to exasperate them. The burning of their towns, the destruction of their corn, and the captivity of their women and children, only aroused them to more desperate efforts to defend their country and to harass their invaders. To accomplish this, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawanees and the Delawares, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and Buckongahelas, were engaged in forming a confederacy of all the tribes of the Northwest, strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio. Pontiac had tried that before, even when he had open allies among the French. The Indians now had secret allies among the British, yet, in the end, they did not succeed. While they were preparing for the contest, St. Clair was gathering his forces, intending to erect a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee valleys, to the lakes, and thereby effectually hold the savages in check. Washington warmly seconded this plan, and designated the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers as an important post. This had been a fortification almost from the time the English held the valley, and only needed little work to make it a formidable fortress. Gen. Knox, the Secretary of War, also favored the plan, and gave instructions concerning it. Under these instructions, St. Clair organized his forces as rapidly as he could, although the numerous drawbacks almost, at times, threatened the defeat of the campaign. Through the summer the arms and accouterments of the army were put in readiness at Fort Washington. Many were found to be of the poorest quality, and to be badly out of repair. The militia came poorly armed, under the impression they were to be provided with arms. While waiting in camp, habits of idleness engendered themselves, and drunkenness followed. They continued their accustomed freedom, disdaining to drill, and refused to submit to the regular officers. A bitter spirit broke out between the regular troops and the militia, which none could heal. The insubordination of the militia and their officers, caused them a defeat afterward, which they in vain attempted to fasten on the busy General, and the regular troops.

The army was not ready to move till September 17. It was then 2,300 strong. It then moved to a point upon the Great Miami, where they erected Fort Hamilton, the first in the proposed chain of fortresses. After its completion, they moved on forty-four miles farther, and, on the 12th of October, began the erection of Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, Darke County. On the 24th, the army again took up its line of march, through a wilderness, marshy and boggy, and full of savage foes. The army rapidly declined under the hot sun; even the commander was suffering from an indisposition. The militia deserted, in companies at a time, leaving the bulk of the work to the regular troops. By the 3d of November, the army reached a stream twelve yards wide, which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. Upon the banks of that stream, the army, now about fourteen hundred strong, encamped in two lines. A slight protection was thrown up as a safeguard against the Indians, who were known to be in the neighborhood. The General intended to attack them next day, but, about half an hour before sunrise, just after the militia had been dismissed from parade, a sudden attack was made upon them. The militia were thrown

into confusion, and disregarded the command of the officers. They had not been sufficiently drilled, and now was seen, too late and too plainly, the evil effects of their insubordination. Through the morning the battle waged furiously, the men falling by scores. About nine o'clock the retreat began, covered by Maj. Cook and his troops. The retreat was a disgraceful, precipitate flight, though, after four miles had been passed, the enemy returned to the work of scalping the dead and wounded, and of pillaging the camp. Through the day and the night their dreadful work continued, one squaw afterward declaring "her arm was weary scalping the white men." The army reached Fort Jefferson a little after sunset, having thrown away much of its arms and baggage, though the act was entirely unnecessary. After remaining here a short time, it was decided by the officers to move on toward Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Washington.

The defeat of St. Clair was the most terrible reverse the Americans ever suffered from the Indians. It was greater than even Braddock's defeat. His army consisted of 1,200 men and 86 officers, of whom 714 men and 63 officers were killed or wounded. St. Clair's army consisted of 1,400 men and 86 officers, of whom 890 men and 16 officers were killed or wounded. The comparative effects of the two engagements very inadequately represent the crushing effect of St. Clair's defeat. An unprotected frontier of more than a thousand miles in extent was now thrown open to a foe made merciless, and anxious to drive the whites from the north side of the Ohio. Now, settlers were scattered along all the streams, and in all the forests, exposed to the cruel enemy, who stealthily approached the homes of the pioneer, to murder him and his family. Loud calls arose from the people to defend and protect them. St. Clair was covered with abuse for his defeat, when he really was not alone to blame for it. The militia would not be controlled. Had Clarke been at their head, or Wayne, who succeeded St. Clair, the result might have been different. As it was, St. Clair resigned; though ever after he enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Congress.

Four days after the defeat of St. Clair, the army, in its straggling condition, reached Fort Washington, and paused to rest. On the 9th, St. Clair wrote fully to the Secretary of War. On the 12th, Gen. Knox communicated the information to Congress, and on the 26th, he laid before the President two reports, the second containing suggestions regarding future operations. His suggestions urged the establishment of a strong United States Army, as it was plain the States could not control the matter. He also urged a thorough drill of the soldiers. No more insubordination could be tolerated. General Wayne was selected by Washington as the commander, and at once proceeded to the task assigned to him. In June, 1792, he went to Pittsburgh to organize the army now gathering, which was to be the ultimate argument with the Indian confederation. Through the summer he was steadily at work. "Train and discipline them for the work they are meant for," wrote Washington, "and do not spare powder and lead, so the men be made good marksmen." In December, the forces, now recruited and trained, gathered at a point twenty-two miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, called Legionville, the army itself being denominated the Legion of the United States, divided into four sub-legions, and provided with the proper officers. Meantime, Col. Wilkinson succeeded St. Clair as commander at Fort Washington, and sent out a force to examine the field of defeat, and bury the dead. A shocking sight met their view, revealing the deeds of cruelty enacted upon their comrades by the savage enemy.

While Wayne's army was drilling, peace measures were pressed forward by the United States with equal perseverance. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and partially secured from the general confederacy. They were wary, however, and, expecting aid from the British, held aloof. Brant did not come, as was hoped, and it was plain there was intrigue somewhere. Five independent embassies were sent among the Western tribes, to endeavor to prevent a war, and win over the inimical tribes. But the victories they had won, and the favorable whispers of the British agents, closed the ears of the red men, and all propositions were rejected in some form or other. All the embassadors, save Putnam, suffered death. He alone was able to reach his goal—the Wabash Indians—and effect any treaty. On the 27th of December, in company with Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, he reached Vincennes, and met thirty-one chiefs, representing the Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Illinois, Pottawatomies, Mascoutins, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians, and concluded a treaty of peace with them.

The fourth article of this treaty, however, contained a provision guaranteeing to the Indians their lands, and when the treaty was laid before Congress, February 13, 1793, that body, after much discussion, refused on that account to ratify it.

A great council of the Indians was to be held at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, when the assembled nations were to discuss fully their means of defense, and determine their future line of action. The council met in October, and was the largest Indian gathering of the time. The chiefs of all the tribes of the Northwest were there. The representatives of the seven nations of Canada, were in attendance. Cornplanter and forty-eight chiefs of the New York (Six Nations) Indians repaired thither. "Besides these," said Cornplanter, "there were so many nations we cannot tell the names of them. There were three men from the Gora nation; it took them a whole season to come; and," continued he, "twenty-seven nations from beyond Canada were there." The question of peace or war was long and earnestly debated. Their future was solemnly discussed, and around the council fire native eloquence and native zeal shone in all their simple strength. One nation after another, through their chiefs, presented their views. The deputies of the Six Nations, who had been at Philadelphia to consult the "Thirteen Fires," made their report. The Western boundary was the principal question. The natives, with one accord, declared it must be the Ohio River. An address was prepared, and sent to the President, wherein their views were stated, and agreeing to abstain from all hostilities, until they could meet again in the spring at the rapids of the Maumee, and there consult with their white brothers. They desired the President to send agents, "who are men of honesty, not proud land-jobbers, but men who love and desire peace." The good work of Penn was evidenced here, as they desired that the embassadors "be accompanied by some Friend or Quaker."

The armistice they had promised was not, however, faithfully kept. On the 6th of November, a detachment of Kentucky cavalry at Fort St. Clair, about twenty-five miles above Fort Hamilton, was attacked. The commander, Maj. Adair, was an excellent officer, well versed in Indian tactics, and defeated the savages.

This infraction of their promises did not deter the United States from taking measures to meet the Indians at the rapids of the Maumee "when the leaves were fully out." For that purpose, the President selected as commissioners, Charles Carroll and Charles Thompson, but, as they declined the nomination, he appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, the 1st of March, 1793, to attend the convention, which, it was thought best, should be held at the Sandusky outpost. About the last of April, these commissioners left Philadelphia, and, late in May, reached Niagara, where they remained guests of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe, of the British Government. This officer gave them all the aid he could, yet it was soon made plain to them that he would not object to the confederation, nay, even rather favored it. They speak of his kindness to them, in grateful terms. Gov. Simcoe advised the Indians to make peace, but not to give up any of their lands. That was the pith of the whole matter. The British rather claimed land in New York, under the treaty of 1783, alleging the Americans had not fully complied with the terms of that treaty, hence they were not as anxious for peace and a peaceful settlement of the difficult boundary question as they sometimes represented.

By July, "the leaves were fully out," the conferences among the tribes were over, and, on the 15th of that month, the commissioners met Brant and some fifty natives. In a strong speech, Brant set forth their wishes, and invited them to accompany him to the place of holding the council. The Indians were rather jealous of Wayne's continued preparations for war, hence, just before setting out for the Maumee, the commissioners sent a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that all warlike demonstrations cease until the result of their mission be known.

On 21st of July, the embassy reached the head of the Detroit River, where their advance was checked by the British authorities at Detroit, compelling them to take up their abode at the house of Andrew Elliott, the famous renegade, then a British agent under Alexander McKee. McKee was attending the council, and the commissioners addressed him a note, borne by Elliott, to inform him of their arrival, and asking when they could be received. Elliott returned on the 29th, bringing with him a deputation of twenty chiefs from the council. The next day, a conference was held, and the chief of the Wyandots, Sa-wagh-da-wunk, presented to the commissioners, in writing, their explicit demand in regard to the boundary, and their purposes and powers. "The Ohio must be the boundary," said he, "or blood will flow."

The commissioners returned an answer to the proposition brought by the chiefs, recapitulating the treaties already made, and denying the Ohio as the boundary line. On the 16th of August, the council sent them, by two Wyandot runners, a final answer, in which they recapitulated their

former assertions, and exhibited great powers of reasoning and clear logic in defense of their position. The commissioners reply that it is impossible to accept the Ohio as the boundary, and declare the negotiation at an end.

This closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate with the Indians, and there remained of necessity no other mode of settling the dispute but war. Liberal terms had been offered them, but nothing but the boundary of the Ohio River would suffice. It was the only condition upon which the confederation would lay down its arms. "Among the rude statesmen of the wilderness, there was exhibited as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race, as ever won applause among civilized men. The white man had, ever since he came into the country, been encroaching on their lands. He had long occupied the regions beyond the mountains. He had crushed the conspiracy formed by Pontiac, thirty years before. He had taken possession of the common hunting-ground of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. He was now laying out settlements and building forts in the heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which now was all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them, that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end be made to the continual aggressions of the whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of their council."*

They did not know the strength of the whites, and based their success on the victories already gained. They hoped, nay, were promised, aid from the British, and even the Spanish had held out to them assurances of help when the hour of conflict came.

The Americans were not disposed to yield even to the confederacy of the tribes backed by the two rival nations, forming, as Wayne characterized it, a "hydra of British, Spanish and Indian hostility." On the 16th of August, the commissioners received the final answer of the council. The 17th, they left the mouth of the Detroit River, and the 23d, arrived at Fort Erie, where they immediately dispatched messengers to Gen. Wayne to inform him of the issue of the negotiation. Wayne had spent the winter of 1792–93, at Legionville, in collecting and organizing his army. April 30, 1793, the army moved down the river and encamped at a point, called by the soldiers "Hobson's choice," because from the extreme height of the river they were prevented from landing elsewhere. Here Wayne was engaged, during the negotiations for peace, in drilling his soldiers, in cutting roads, and collecting supplies for the army. He was ready for an immediate campaign in case the council failed in its object.

While here, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, detailing the circumstances, and suggesting the probable course he should follow. He remained here during the summer, and, when apprised of the issue, saw it was too late to attempt the campaign then. He sent the Kentucky militia home, and, with his regular soldiers, went into winter quarters at a fort he built on a tributary of the Great Miami. He called the fort Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. During the winter, he sent a detachment to visit the scene of St. Clair's defeat. They found more than six hundred skulls, and were obliged to "serape the bones together and carry them out to get a place to make their beds." They buried all they could find. Wayne was steadily preparing his forces, so as to have everything ready for a sure blow when the time came. All his information showed the faith in the British which still animated the doomed red men, and gave them a hope that could end only in defeat.

The conduct of the Indians fully corroborated the statements received by Gen. Wayne. On the 30th of June, an escort of ninety riflemen and fifty dragoons, under command of Maj. McMahon, was attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery by a force of more than one thousand Indians under charge of Little Turtle. They were repulsed and badly defeated, and, the next day, driven away. Their mode of action, their arms and ammunition, all told plainly of British aid. They also expected to find the cannon lost by St. Clair November 4, 1791, but which the Americans had secured. The 26th of July, Gen. Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined Gen. Wayne at Fort Greenville, and, two days after, the legion moved forward. The 8th of August, the army reached the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee, and at once proceeded to erect Fort Defiance, where the waters meet. The Indians had abandoned

* Annals of the West.

their towns on the approach of the army, and were congregating further northward.

While engaged on Fort Defiance, Wayne received continual and full reports of the Indians—of their aid from Detroit and elsewhere; of the nature of the ground, and the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable. From all he could learn, and considering the spirits of his army, now thoroughly disciplined, he determined to march forward and settle matters at once. Yet, true to his own instincts, and to the measures of peace so forcibly taught by Washington, he sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawanees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace, offering terms of friendship.

Unwilling to waste time, the troops began to move forward the 15th of August, and the next day met Miller with the message that if the Americans would wait ten days at Auglaize the Indians would decide for peace or war. Wayne knew too well the Indian character, and answered the message by simply marching on. The 18th, the legion had advanced forty-one miles from Auglaize, and, being near the long-looked-for foe, began to take some measures for protection, should they be attacked. A slight breastwork, called Fort Deposit, was erected, wherein most of their heavy baggage was placed. They remained here, building their works, until the 20th, when, storing their baggage, the army began again its march. After advancing about five miles, they met a large force of the enemy, two thousand strong, who fiercely attacked them. Wayne was, however, prepared, and in the short battle that ensued they were routed, and large numbers slain. The American loss was very slight. The horde of savages were put to flight, leaving the Americans victorious almost under the walls of the British garrison, under Maj. Campbell. This officer sent a letter to Gen. Wayne, asking an explanation of his conduct in fighting so near, and in such evident hostility to the British. Wayne replied, telling him he was in a country that did not belong to him, and one he was not authorized to hold, and also charging him with aiding the Indians. A spirited correspondence followed, which ended in the American commander marching on, and devastating the Indian country, even burning McKee's house and stores under the muzzles of the English guns.

The 14th of September, the army marched from Fort Defiance for the Miami village at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. It reached there on the 17th, and the next day Gen. Wayne selected a site for a fort. The 22d of October, the fort was completed, and garrisoned by a detachment under Maj. Hamtramck, who gave to it the name of Fort Wayne. The 14th of October, the mounted Kentucky volunteers, who had become dissatisfied and mutinous, were started to Fort Washington, where they were immediately mustered out of service and discharged. The 28th of October, the legion marched from Fort Wayne to Fort Greenville, where Gen. Wayne at once established his headquarters.

The campaign had been decisive and short, and had taught the Indians a severe lesson. The British, too, had failed them in their hour of need, and now they began to see they had a foe to contend whose resources were exhaustless. Under these circumstances, losing faith in the English, and at last impressed with a respect for American power, after the defeat experienced at the hands of the "Black Snake," the various tribes made up their minds, by degrees, to ask for peace. During the winter and spring, they exchanged prisoners, and made ready to meet Gen. Wayne at Greenville, in June, for the purpose of forming a definite treaty, as it had been agreed should be done by the preliminaries of January 24.

During the month of June, 1795, representatives of the Northwestern tribes began to gather at Greenville, and, the 16th of the month, Gen. Wayne met in council the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians, and the conferences, which lasted till August 10, began. The 21st of June, Buckongahelas arrived; the 23d, Little Turtle and other Miamis; the 13th of July, Tarhe and other Wyandot chiefs; and the 18th, Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanees and Massas with twenty Chippewas.

Most of these, as it appeared by their statements, had been tampered with by the English, especially by McKee, Girty and Brant, even after the preliminaries of January 24, and while Mr. Jay was perfecting his treaty. They had, however, all determined to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires," and although some difficulty as to the ownership of the lands to be ceded, at one time seemed likely to arise, the good sense of Wayne and the leading chiefs prevented it, and, the 30th of July, the treaty was agreed to which should bury the hatchet forever. Between that day and the 3d of August, it was engrossed, and, having been signed by the various nations upon the day last named, it was finally acted upon the 7th, and the presents from

the United States distributed. The basis of this treaty was the previous one made at Fort Harmar. The boundaries made at that time were re-affirmed; the whites were secured on the lands now occupied by them or secured by former treaties; and among all the assembled nations, presents, in value not less than one thousand pounds, were distributed to each through its representatives, many thousands in all. The Indians were allowed to remove and punish intruders on their lands, and were permitted to hunt on the ceded lands.

"This great and abiding peace document was signed by the various tribes, and dated August 3, 1795. It was laid before the Senate December 9, and ratified the 22d. So closed the old Indian wars in the West." *

* Annals of the West."

CHAPTER VIII.

JAY'S TREATY—THE QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS AND NATIONAL SUPREMACY—EXTENSION OF OHIO SETTLEMENTS—LAND CLAIMS—SPANISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WHILE these six years of Indian wars were in progress, Kentucky was admitted as a State, and Pinckney's treaty with Spain was completed. This last occurrence was of vital importance to the West, as it secured the free navigation of the Mississippi, charging only a fair price for the storage of goods at Spanish ports. This, though not all that the Americans wished, was a great gain in their favor, and did much to stop those agitations regarding a separation on the part of Kentucky. It also quieted affairs further south than Kentucky, in the Georgia and South Carolina Territory, and put an end to French and Spanish intrigue for the Western Territory. The treaty was signed November 24, 1794. Another treaty was concluded by Mr. John Jay between the two governments, Lord Greenville representing the English, and Mr. Jay, the Americans. The negotiations lasted from April to November 19, 1795, when, on that day, the treaty was signed and duly recognized. It decided effectually all the questions at issue, and was the signal for the removal of the British troops from the Northwestern outposts. This was effected as soon as the proper transfers could be made. The second article of the treaty provided that, "His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1796, and all the proper measures shall be taken, in the interval, by concert, between the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Governor General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts; the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts.

"All settlers and all traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there or to remove with all, or any part, of their effects, or retain the property thereof at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines, shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper; they shall make or declare their election one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue therein after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects to His Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States."

The Indian war had settled all fears from that source; the treaty with Great Britain had established the boundaries between the two countries and secured peace, and the treaty with Spain had secured the privilege of navigating the Mississippi, by paying only a nominal sum. It had also bound the people of the West together, and ended the old separation question. There was no danger from that now. Another difficulty arose, however, relating to the home rule, and the organization of

the home government. There were two parties in the country, known as Federalist and Anti-Federalist. One favored a central government, whose authority should be supreme; the other, only a compact, leaving the States supreme. The worthlessness of the old colonial system became, daily, more apparent. While it existed no one felt safe. There was no prospect of paying the debt, and, hence, no credit. When Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, offered his financial plan to the country, favoring centralization, it met, in many places, violent opposition. Washington was strong enough to carry it out, and gave evidence that he would do so. When, therefore, the excise law passed, and taxes on whisky were collected, an open revolt occurred in Pennsylvania, known as the "Whisky Insurrection." It was put down, finally, by military power, and the malcontents made to know that the United States was a government, not a compact liable to rupture at any time, and by any of its members. It taught the entire nation a lesson. Centralization meant preservation. Should a "compact" form of government prevail, then anarchy and ruin, and ultimate subjection to some foreign power, met their view. That they had just fought to dispel, and must it all go for naught? The people saw the rulers were right, and gradually, over the West, spread a spirit antagonistic to State supremacy. It did not revive till Jackson's time, when he, with an iron hand and iron will, crushed out the evil doctrine of State supremacy. It revived again in the late war, again to be crushed. It is to be hoped that ever thus will be its fate. "The Union is inseparable," said the Government, and the people echoed the words.

During the war, and while all these events had been transpiring, settlements had been taking place upon the Ohio, which, in their influence upon the Northwest, and especially upon the State, as soon as it was created, were deeply felt. The Virginia and the Connecticut Reserves were at this time peopled, and, also, that part of the Miami Valley about Dayton, which city dates its origin from that period.

As early as 1787, the reserved lands of the Old Dominion north of the Ohio were examined, and, in August of that year, entries were made. As no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn. As soon as that was done, surveying began again. Nathaniel Massie was among the foremost men in the survey of this tract, and locating the lands, laid off a town about twelve miles above Maysville. The place was called Manchester, and yet exists. From this point, Massie continued through all the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country, and prepare it for settlers.

Connecticut had, as has been stated, ceded her lands, save a tract extending one hundred and twenty miles beyond the western boundary of Pennsylvania. Of this Connecticut Reserve, so far as the Indian title was extinguished, a survey was ordered in October, 1786, and an office opened for its disposal. Part was soon sold, and, in 1792, half a million of acres were given to those citizens of Connecticut who had lost property by the acts of the British troops during the Revolutionary war at New London, New Haven and elsewhere. These lands thereby became known as "Fire lands" and the "Sufferer's lands," and were located in the western part of the Reserve. In May, 1795, the Connecticut Legislature authorized a committee to dispose of the remainder of the Reserve. Before autumn the committee sold it to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for $1,200,000, and about the 5th of September quit-claimed the land to the Company. The same day the Company received it, it sold 3,000,000 acres to John Morgan, John Caldwell and Jonathan Brace, in trust. Upon these quit-claim titles of the land all deeds in the Reserve are based. Surveys were commenced in 1796, and, by the close of the next year, all the land east of the Cuyahoga was divided into townships five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city of the Reserve was named. That township and five others were reserved for private sale; the balance were disposed of by lottery, the first drawing occurring in February, 1798.

Dayton resulted from the treaty made by Wayne. It came out of the boundary ascribed to Symmes, and for a while all such lands were not recognized as sold by Congress, owing to the failure of Symmes and his associates in paying for them. Thereby there existed, for a time, considerable uneasiness regarding the title to these lands. In 1799, Congress was induced to issue patents to the actual settlers, and thus secure them in their preemption.

Seventeen days after Wayne's treaty, St. Clairs Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton and Israel Ludlow contracted with Symmes for the seventh and eighth

ranges, between Mad River and the Little Miami. Three settlements were to be made: one at the mouth of Mad River, one on the Little Miami, in the seventh range, and another on Mad River. On the 21st of September, 1795, Daniel C. Cooper started to survey and mark out a road in the purchase, and John Dunlap to run its boundaries, which was completed before October 4. On November 4, Mr. Ludlow laid off the town of Dayton, which, like land in the Connecticut Reserve, was sold by lottery.

A gigantic scheme to purchase eighteen or twenty million acres in Michigan, and then procure a good title from the Government—who alone had such a right to procure land—by giving members of Congress an interest in the investment, appeared shortly after Wayne's treaty. When some of the members were approached, however, the real spirit of the scheme appeared, and, instead of gaining ground, led to the exposure, resulting in the reprimanding severely of Robert Randall, the principal mover in the whole plan, and in its speedy disappearance.

Another enterprise, equally gigantic, also appeared. It was, however, legitimate, and hence successful. On the 20th of February, 1795, the North American Land Company was formed in Philadelphia, under the management of such patriots as Robert Morris, John Nicholson and James Greenleaf. This Company purchased large tracts in the West, which it disposed of to actual settlers, and thereby aided greatly in populating that part of the country.

Before the close of 1795, the Governor of the Territory, and his Judges, published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were adopted at Cincinnati during June, July and August of that year. They were known as the Maxwell code, from the name of the publisher, but were passed by Governor St. Clair and Judges Symmes and Turner. Among them was that which provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes, made previous to the fourth year of James the First, should be in full force within the Territory. "Of the system as a whole," says Mr. Case, "with its many imperfections, it may be doubted that any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good and applicable to all."

The Union had now safely passed through its most critical period after the close of the war of independence. The danger from an irruption of its own members; of a war or alliance of its Western portion with France and Spain, and many other perplexing questions, were now effectually settled, and the population of the Territory began rapidly to increase. Before the close of the year 1796, the Northwest contained over five thousand inhabitants, the requisite number to entitle it to one representative in the national Congress.

Western Pennsylvania also, despite the various conflicting claims regarding the land titles in that part of the State, began rapidly to fill with emigrants. The "Triangle" and the "Struck District" were surveyed and put upon the market under the act of 1792. Treaties and purchases from the various Indian tribes, obtained control of the remainder of the lands in that part of the State, and, by 1796, the State owned all the land within its boundaries. Towns were laid off, land put upon the market, so that by the year 1800, the western part of the Keystone State was divided into eight counties, viz., Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango and Armstrong.

The ordinance relative to the survey and disposal of lands in the Northwest Territory has already been given. It was adhered to, save in minor cases, where necessity required a slight change. The reservations were recognized by Congress, and the titles to them all confirmed to the grantees. Thus, Clarke and his men, the Connecticut Reserve, the Refugee lands, the French inhabitants, and all others holding patents to land from colonial or foreign governments, were all confirmed in their rights and protected in their titles.

Before the close of 1796, the upper Northwestern posts were all vacated by the British, under the terms of Mr. Jay's treaty. Wayne at once transferred his headquarters to Detroit, where a county was named for him, including the northwestern part of Ohio, the northeast of Indiana, and the whole of Michigan.

The occupation of the Territory by the Americans gave additional impulse to emigration, and a better feeling of security to emigrants, who followed closely upon the path of the army. Nathaniel Massie, who has already been noticed as the founder of Manchester, laid out the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, in 1796. Before the close of the year, it contained several stores, shops, a tavern, and was well populated. With the increase of settlement and the security guaranteed by the treaty of Greenville, the arts of civilized life began to appear, and their influence upon pioneers, especially those born on the frontier,

began to manifest itself. Better dwellings, schools, churches, dress and manners prevailed. Life began to assume a reality, and lost much of that recklessness engendered by the habits of a frontier life.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, the Miami, the Muskingum and the Scioto Valleys were filling with people. Cincinnati had more than one hundred log cabins, twelve or fifteen frame houses and a population of more than six hundred persons. In 1796, the first house of worship for the Presbyterians in that city was built.

Before the close of the same year, Manchester contained over thirty families; emigrants from Virginia were going up all the valleys from the Ohio; and Ebenezer Zane had opened a bridle-path from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, across the country, by Chillicothe, to Limestone, Ky. The next year, the United States mail, for the first time, traversed this route to the West. Zane was given a section of land for his path. The population of the Territory, estimated at from five to eight thousand, was chiefly distributed in lower valleys, bordering on the Ohio River. The French still occupied the Illinois country, and were the principal inhabitants about Detroit.

South of the Ohio River, Kentucky was progressing favorably, while the "Southwestern Territory," ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1790, had so rapidly populated that, in 1793, a Territorial form of government was allowed. The ordinance of 1787, save the clause prohibiting slavery, was adopted, and the Territory named Tennessee. On June 6, 1796, the Territory contained more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and was admitted into the Union as a State. Four years after, the census showed a population of 105,602 souls, including 13,584 slaves and persons of color. The same year Tennessee became a State, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the Redstone Paper Mill, four miles east of Brownsville, it being the first manufactory of the kind west of the Alleghanies.

In the month of December, 1796, Gen. Wayne, who had done so much for the development of the West, while on his way from Detroit to Philadelphia, was attacked with sickness and died in a cabin near Erie, in the north part of Pennsylvania. He was nearly fifty-one years old, and was one of the bravest officers in the Revolutionary war, and one of America's truest patriots. In 1809, his remains were removed from Erie, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne, to the Radnor churchyard, near the place of his birth, and an elegant monument erected on his tomb by the Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society.

After the death of Wayne, Gen. Wilkinson was appointed to the command of the Western army. While he was in command, Carondelet, the Spanish governor of West Florida and Louisiana, made one more effort to separate the Union, and set up either an independent government in the West, or, what was more in accord with his wishes, effect a union with the Spanish nation. In June, 1797, he sent Power again into the Northwest and into Kentucky to sound the existing feeling. Now, however, they were not easily won over. The home government was a certainty, the breaches had been healed, and Power was compelled to abandon the mission, not, however, until he had received a severe reprimand from many who saw through his plan, and openly exposed it. His mission closed the efforts of the Spanish authorities to attempt the dismemberment of the Union, and showed them the coming downfall of their power in America. They were obliged to surrender the posts claimed by the United States under the treaty of 1795, and not many years after, sold their American possessions to the United States, rather than see a rival European power attain control over them.

On the 7th of April, 1798, Congress passed an act, appointing Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, Governor of the Territory of the Mississippi, formed the same day. In 1801, the boundary between America and the Spanish possessions was definitely fixed. The Spanish retired from the disputed territory, and henceforward their attempts to dissolve the American Union ceased. The seat of the Mississippi Territory was fixed at Loftus Heights, six miles north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

The appointment of Sargent to the charge of the Southwest Territory, led to the choice of William Henry Harrison, who had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne in 1794, and whose character stood very high among the people of the West, to the Secretaryship of the Northwest, which place he held until appointed to represent that Territory in Congress.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FORMATION OF STATES—MARIETTA SETTLEMENT—OTHER SETTLEMENTS—SETTLEMENTS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE—SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL VALLEYS—FURTHER SETTLEMENTS IN THE RESERVE AND ELSEWHERE.

THE ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as there were 5,000 persons in the Territory, it was entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair gave notice by proclamation, that the required population existed, and directed that an election be held on the third Monday in December, to choose representatives. These representatives were required, when assembled, to nominate ten persons, whose names were sent to the President of the United States, who selected five, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed them for the legislative council. In this mode the Northwest passed into the second grade of a Territorial government.

The representatives, elected under the proclamation of St. Clair, met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President. On the 2d of March, he selected from the list of candidates, the names of Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The next day the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory was a reality.

The Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, September 16, but, for want of a quorum, was not organized until the 24th of that month. The House of Representatives consisted of nineteen members, of whom seven were from Hamilton County, four from Ross—erected by St. Clair in 1798; three from Wayne—erected in 1796; two from Adams—erected in 1797; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; one from Washington—erected in 1788; and one from Knox—Indiana Territory. None seem to have been present from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory).

After the organization of the Legislature, Governor St. Clair addressed the two houses in the Representatives' Chamber, recommending such measures as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country and would advance the safety and prosperity of the people.

The Legislature continued in session till the 19th of December, when, having finished their business, they were prorogued by the Governor, by their own request, till the first Monday in November, 1800. This being the first session, there was, of necessity, a great deal of business to do. The transition from a colonial to a semi-independent form of government, called for a general revision as well as a considerable enlargement of the statute-book. Some of the adopted laws were repealed, many others altered and amended, and a long list of new ones added to the code. New offices were to be created and filled, the duties attached to them prescribed, and a plan of ways and means devised to meet the increased expenditures, occasioned by the change which had now occurred.

As Mr. Burnet was the only lawyer in the Legislature, much of the revision, and putting the laws into proper legal form, devolved upon him. He seems to have been well fitted for the place, and to have performed the laborious task in an excellent manner.

The whole number of acts passed and approved by the Governor, was thirty-seven. The most important related to the militia, the administration of justice, and to taxation. During the session, a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the council, but rejected by the Legislature, thus interdicting this demoralizing feature of the disposal of lands or for other purposes. The example has always been followed by subsequent legislatures, thus honorably characterizing the Assembly of Ohio, in this respect, an example Kentucky and several other States might well emulate.

Before the Assembly adjourned, they issued a congratulatory address to the people, enjoining them to "Inculcate the principles of humanity, benevolence, honesty and punctuality in dealing, sincerity and charity, and all the social affections." At the same time, they issued an address to the President, expressing entire confidence in the wisdom and purity of his government, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution.

The vote on this address proved, however, that the differences of opinion agitating the Eastern States had penetrated the West. Eleven Representatives voted for it, and five against it.

One of the important duties that devolved on this Legislature, was the election of a delegate to Congress. As soon as the Governor's proclamation made its appearance, the election of a person to fill that position excited general attention. Before the meeting of the Legislature public opinion had settled down on William Henry Harrison, and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who eventually were the only candidates. On the 3d of October, the two houses met and proceeded to a choice. Eleven votes were cast for Harrison, and ten for St. Clair. The Legislature prescribed the form of a certificate of the election, which was given to Harrison, who at once resigned his office as Secretary of the Territory, proceeded to Philadelphia, and took his seat, Congress being then in session.

"Though he represented the Territory but one year," says Judge Burnett, in his notes, "he obtained some important advantages for his constituents. He introduced a resolution to sub-divide the surveys of the public lands, and to offer them for sale in smaller tracts; he succeeded in getting that measure through both houses, in opposition to the interest of speculators, who were, and who wished to be, the retailers of the land to the poorer classes of the community. His proposition became a law, and was hailed as the most beneficent act that Congress had ever done for the Territory. It put in the power of every industrious man, however poor, to become a freeholder, and to lay a foundation for the future support and comfort of his family. At the same session, he obtained a liberal extension of time for the pre-emptioners in the northern part of the Miami purchase, which enabled them to secure their farms, and eventually to become independent, and even wealthy."

The first session, as has been noticed, closed December 19. Gov. St. Clair took occasion to enumerate in his speech at the close of the session, eleven acts, to which he saw fit to apply his veto. These he had not, however, returned to the Assembly, and thereby saved a long struggle between the executive and legislative branches of the Territory. Of the eleven acts enumerated, six related to the formation of new counties. These were mainly disproved by St Clair, as he always sturdily maintained that the power to erect new counties was vested alone in the Executive. This free exercise of the veto power, especially in relation to new counties, and his controversy with the Legislature, tended only to strengthen the popular discontent regarding the Governor, who was never fully able to regain the standing he held before his inglorious defeat in his campaign against the Indians.

While this was being agitated, another question came into prominence. Ultimately, it settled the powers of the two branches of the government, and caused the removal of St. Clair, then very distasteful to the people. The opening of the present century brought it fully before the people, who began to agitate it in all their assemblies.

The great extent of the Territory made the operations of government extremely uncertain, and the power of the courts practically worthless. Its division was, therefore, deemed best, and a committee was appointed by Congress to inquire into the matter. This committee, the 3d of March, 1800, reported upon the subject that, "In the three western counties, there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes in five years. The immunity which offenders experience, attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and, at the same time, deters useful and virtuous citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as criminal cases. The supplying to vacant places such necessary officers as may be wanted, such as clerks, recorders and others of like kind, is, from the impossibility of correct notice and information, utterly neglected. This Territory is exposed as a frontier to foreign nations, whose agents can find sufficient interest in exciting or fomenting insurrection and discontent, as thereby they can more easily divert a valuable trade in furs from the United States, and also have a part thereof on which they border, which feels so little the cherishing hand of their proper government, or so little dreads its energy, as to render their attachment perfectly uncertain and ambiguous.

"The committee would further suggest, that the law of the 3d of March, 1791, granting land to certain persons in the western part of said Territory, and directing the laying-out of the same, remains unexecuted; that great discontent, in consequence of such neglect, is excited in those who are interested in the provisions of said laws, which require the immediate attention of this Legislature. To minister a remedy to these evils, it occurs to this committee, that it is expedient

that a division of said Territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada." *

The recommendations of the committee were favorably received by Congress, and, the 7th of May, an act was passed dividing the Territory. The main provisions of the act are as follows:

"That, from and after the 4th of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"There shall be established within the said Territory a government, in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed July 13, 1797." †

The act further provided for representatives, and for the establishment of an assembly, on the same plan as that in force in the Northwest, stipulating that until the number of inhabitants reached five thousand, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly should not be less than seven, nor more than nine; apportioned by the Governor among the several counties in the new Territory.

The act further provided that "nothing in the act should be so construed, so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana Territory, from and after the aforesaid 4th of July next.

"Whenever that part of the territory of the United States, which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent State, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently, the boundary line between such State and the Indiana Territory."

*American State Papers.
†Land Laws.

It was further enacted, "that, until it shall be otherwise enacted by the legislatures of the said territories, respectively, Chillicothe, on the Scioto River, shall be the seat of government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincent's, on the Wabash River, shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory." *

St. Clair was continued as Governor of the old Territory, and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor of the new.

Connecticut, in ceding her territory in the West to the General Government, reserved a portion, known as the Connecticut Reserve. When she afterward disposed of her claim in the manner narrated, the citizens found themselves without any government on which to lean for support. At that time, settlements had begun in thirty-five of the townships into which the Reserve had been divided; one thousand persons had established homes there; mills had been built, and over seven hundred miles of roads opened. In 1800, the settlers petitioned for acceptance into the Union, as a part of the Northwest; and, the mother State releasing her judiciary claims, Congress accepted the trust, and granted the request. In December, of that year, the population had so increased that the county of Trumbull was erected, including the Reserve. Soon after, a large number of settlers came from Pennsylvania, from which State they had been driven by the dispute concerning land titles in its western part. Unwilling to cultivate land to which they could only get a doubtful deed, they abandoned it, and came where the titles were sure.

Congress having made Chillicothe the capital of the Northwest Territory, as it now existed, on the 3d of November the General Assembly met at that place. Gov. St. Clair had been made to feel the odium cast upon his previous acts, and, at the opening of this session, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the censure cast upon him. He had endeavored to do his duty in all cases, he said, and yet held the confidence of the President and Congress. He still held the office, notwithstanding the strong dislike against him.

At the second session of the Assembly, at Chillicothe, held in the autumn of 1801, so much outspoken enmity was expressed, and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly, that a law was passed, removing the capital to Cincinnati

*Land Laws.

again. It was not destined, however, that the Territorial Assembly should meet again anywhere. The unpopularity of the Governor caused many to long for a State government, where they could choose their own rulers. The unpopularity of St. Clair arose partly from the feeling connected with his defeat; in part from his being connected with the Federal party, fast falling into disrepute; and, in part, from his assuming powers which most thought he had no right to exercise, especially the power of subdividing the counties of the Territory.

The opposition, though powerful out of the Assembly, was in the minority there. During the month of December, 1801, it was forced to protest against a measure brought forward in the Council, for changing the ordinance of 1787 in such a manner as to make the Scioto, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river and the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, the limits of the most eastern State, to be formed from the Territory. Had this change been made, the formation of a State government beyond the Ohio would have been long delayed. Against it, Representatives Worthington, Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow, recorded their protest. Not content with this, they sent Thomas Worthington, who obtained a leave of absence, to the seat of government, on behalf of the objectors, there to protest, before Congress, against the proposed boundary. While Worthington was on his way, Massie presented, the 4th of January, 1802, a resolution for choosing a committee to address Congress in respect to the proposed State government. This, the next day, the House refused to do, by a vote of twelve to five. An attempt was next made to procure a census of the Territory, and an act for that purpose passed the House, but the Council postponed the consideration of it until the next session, which would commence at Cincinnati, the fourth Monday of November.

Meanwhile, Worthington pursued the ends of his mission, using his influence to effect that organization, "which, terminating the influence of tyranny," was to "meliorate the circumstances of thousands, by freeing them from the domination of a despotic chief." His efforts were successful, and, the 4th of March, a report was made to the House in favor of authorizing a State convention. This report was based on the assumption that there were now over sixty thousand inhabitants in the proposed boundaries, estimating that emigration had increased the census of 1800, which gave the Territory forty-five thousand inhabitants, to that number. The convention was to ascertain whether it were expedient to form such a government, and to prepare a constitution if such organization were deemed best. In the formation of the State, a change in the boundaries was proposed, by which all the territory north of a line drawn due east from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie was to be excluded from the new government about to be called into existence.

The committee appointed by Congress to report upon the feasibility of forming the State, suggested that Congress reserve out of every township sections numbered 8, 11, 26 and 29, for their own use, and that Section 16 be reserved for the maintenance of schools. The committee also suggested, that, "religion, education and morality being necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Various other recommendations were given by the committee, in accordance with which, Congress, April 30, passed the resolution authorizing the calling of a convention. As this accorded with the feelings of the majority of the inhabitants of the Northwest, no opposition was experienced; even the Legislature giving way to this embryo government, and failing to assemble according to adjournment.

The convention met the 1st of November. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their national politics, and had been opposed to the change of boundaries proposed the year before. Before proceeding to business, Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them in his official character. This proposition was resisted by several of the members; but, after a motion, it was agreed to allow him to speak to them as a citizen. St. Clair did so, advising the postponement of a State government until the people of the original eastern division were plainly entitled to demand it, and were not subject to be bound by conditions. This advice, given as it was, caused Jefferson instantly to remove St. Clair, at which time his office ceased.* "When the vote was taken," says Judge Burnet, "upon doing what

* After this, St. Clair returned to his old home in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his children in almost abject poverty. He had lost money in his public life, as he gave close attention to public affairs, to the detriment of his own business. He presented a claim to Congress, afterward, for supplies furnished to the army, but the claim was outlawed. After trying in vain to get the claim allowed, he returned to his home. Pennsylvania, learning of his distress, granted him an annuity of $350, afterward raised to $600. He lived to enjoy this but a short time, his death occurring August 31, 1818. He was eighty-four years of age.

he advised them not to do, but one of thirty-three (Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County) voted with the Governor."

On one point only were the proposed boundaries of the new State altered.

"To every person who has attended to this subject, and who has consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, Lake Michigan was believed to be, and was represented by all the maps of that day as being, very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. I have seen the map in the Department of State which was before the committee of Congress who framed and reported the ordinance for the government of the Territory. On that map, the southern boundary of Michigan was represented as being above the forty-second degree of north latitude. And there was a pencil line, said to have been made by the committee, passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which struck the strait not far below the town of Detroit. The line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of our State; and, on the principles by which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, it would seem that the map, and the line referred to, should be conclusive evidence of our boundary, without reference to the real position of the lakes.

"When the convention sat, in 1802, the understanding was, that the old maps were nearly correct, and that the line, as defined in the ordinance, would terminate at some point on the strait above the Maumee Bay. While the convention was in session, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with one of the members, told him that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map of the country which he had seen, placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. This information excited some uneasiness, and induced the convention to modify the clause describing the north boundary of the new State, so as to guard against its being depressed below the most northern cape of the Maumee Bay."*

With this change and some extension of the school and road donations, the convention agreed to the proposal of Congress, and, November 29, their agreement was ratified and signed, as was also the constitution of the State of Ohio—so named from its river, called by the Shawanees Ohio, meaning beautiful—forming its southern boundary. Of this nothing need be said, save that it bore the marks of true democratic feeling—of full faith in the people. By them, however, it was never examined. It stood firm until 1852, when it was superseded by the present one, made necessary by the advance of time.

The General Assembly was required to meet at Chillicothe, the first Tuesday of March, 1803. This change left the territory northwest of the Ohio River, not included in the new State, in the Territories of Indiana and Michigan. Subsequently, in 1809, Indiana was made a State, and confined to her present limits. Illinois was made a Territory then, including Wisconsin. In 1818, it became a State, and Wisconsin a Territory attached to Michigan. This latter was made a State in 1837, and Wisconsin a separate Territory, which, in 1847, was made a State. Minnesota was made a Territory the same year, and a State in 1857, and the five contemplated States of the territory were complete.

Preceding pages have shown how the territory north of the Ohio River was peopled by the French and English, and how it came under the rule of the American people. The war of the Revolution closed in 1783, and left all America in the hands of a new nation. That nation brought a change. Before the war, various attempts had been made by residents in New England to people the country west of the Alleghanies. Land companies were formed, principal among which were the Ohio Company, and the company of which John Cleves Symmes was the agent and chief owner. Large tracts of land on the Scioto and on the Ohio were entered. The Ohio Company were the first to make a settlement. It was organized in the autumn of 1787, November 27. They made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men to set out for the West under the supervision of Gen. Rufus Putnam, Superintendent of the Company. Early in the winter they advanced to the Youghiogheny River, and there built a strong boat, which they named "Mayflower." It was built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, the first ship-builder in the West, and, when completed, was placed under his command. The boat was launched April 2, 1788, and the band of pioneers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, began their voyage. The 7th of the month, they arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum,

* Historical Transactions of Ohio.—JUDGE BURNETT.

their destination, opposite Fort Harmar,* erected in the autumn of 1785, by a detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, and, at the date of the Mayflower's arrival in possession of a company of soldiers. Under the protection of these troops, the little band of men began their labor of laying out a town, and commenced to erect houses for their own and subsequent emigrants' occupation. The names of these pioneers of Ohio, as far as can now be learned, are as follows:

Gen. Putnam, Return Jonathan Meigs, Winthrop Sargeant (Secretary of the Territory), Judges Parsons and Varnum, Capt. Dana, Capt. Jonathan Devol, Joseph Barker, Col. Battelle, Maj. Tyler, Dr. True, Capt. Wm. Gray, Capt. Lunt, the Bridges, Ebenezer and Thomas Cory, Andrew McClure, Wm. Mason, Thomas Lord, Wm. Gridley, Gilbert Devol, Moody Russels, Deavens, Oakes, Wright, Clough, Green, Shipman, Dorance, the Masons, and others, whose names are now beyond recall.

On the 19th of July, the first boat of families arrived, after a nine-weeks journey on the way. They had traveled in their wagons as far as Wheeling, where they built large flat-boats, into which they loaded their effects, including their cattle, and thence passed down the Ohio to their destination. The families were those of Gen. Tupper, Col. Ichabod Nye, Col. Cushing, Maj. Coburn, and Maj. Goodal. In these titles the reader will observe the preponderance of military distinction. Many of the founders of the colony had served with much valor in the war for freedom, and were well prepared for a life in the wilderness.

They began at once the construction of houses from the forests about the confluence of the rivers, guarding their stock by day and penning it by night. Wolves, bears and Indians were all about them, and, here in the remote wilderness, they were obliged to always be on their guard. From the ground where they obtained the timber to erect their houses, they soon produced a few vegetables, and when the families arrived in August, they were able to set before them food raised for the first time by the hand of American citizens in the Ohio Valley. One of those who came in August, was Mr. Thomas Guthrie, a settler in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, who brought a bushel of wheat, which he sowed on a plat of ground cleared by himself, and from which that fall he procured a small crop of wheat, the first grown in the State of Ohio.

The Marietta settlement was the only one made that summer in the Territory. From their arrival until October, when Governor St. Clair came, they were busily employed making houses, and preparing for the winter. The little colony, of which Washington wrote so favorably, met on the 2d day of July, to name their newborn city and its public sqares. Until now it had been known as "The Muskingum" simply, but on that day the name Marietta was formally given to it, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The 4th of July, an ovation was held, and an oration delivered by James M. Varnum, who, with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed Judges of the Territory. Thus, in the heart of the wilderness, miles away from any kindred post, in the forests of the Great West, was the Tree of Liberty watered and given a hearty growth.

On the morning of the 9th of July, Governor St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The ordinance of 1787 had provided for a form of government under the Governor and the three Judges, and this form was at once put into force. The 25th, the first law relating to the militia was published, and the next day the Governor's proclamation appeared, creating all the country that had been ceded by the Indians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington, and the civil machinery was in motion. From that time forward, this, the pioneer settlement in Ohio, went on prosperously. The 2d of September, the first court in the Territory was held, but as it related to the Territory, a narrative of its proceedings will be found in the history of that part of the country, and need not be repeated here.

The 15th of July, Gov. St. Clair had published the ordinance of 1787, and the commissions of himself and the three Judges. He also assembled the people of the settlement, and explained to them the ordinance in a speech of considerable length. Three days after, he sent a notice to the Judges, calling their attention to the subject of organizing the militia. Instead of attending to this important matter, and thus providing for their safety should trouble with the Indians arise, the

*The outlines of Fort Harmar formed a regular pentagon, embracing within the area about three-fourths of an acre. Its walls were formed of large horizontal timbers, and the bastions of large upright timbers about fourteen feet in height, fastened to each other by strips of timbor, tree-nailed into each picket. In the rear of the fort Maj. Doughty laid out fine gardens. It continued to be occupied by United States troops until September 1790, when they were ordered to Cincinnati. A company, under Capt. Haskell, continued to make the fort their headquarters during the Indian war, occasionally assisting the colonists at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford against the Indians. When not needed by the troops, the fort was used by the people of Marietta.

Judges did not even reply to the Governor's letter, but sent him what they called a "project" of a law for dividing real estate. The bill was so loosely drawn that St. Clair immediately rejected it, and set about organizing the militia himself. He divided the militia into two classes, "Senior" and "Junior," and organized them by appointing their officers.

In the Senior Class, Nathan Cushing was appointed Captain; George Ingersol, Lieutenant, and James Backus, Ensign.

In the Junior Class, Nathan Goodale and Charles Knowls were made Captains; Watson Casey and Samuel Stebbins, Lieutenants, and Joseph Lincoln and Arnold Colt, Ensigns.

The Governor next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant were made Justices of the Peace. The 30th of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed Justices, and given power to hold this court. They were, in fact, Judges of a Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed Clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sprout was appointed Sheriff of Washington County, and also Colonel of the militia; William Callis, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, Judge of the Probate Court, and R. J. Meigs, Jr., Clerk. Following these appointments, setting the machinery of government in motion, St. Clair ordered that the 25th of December be kept as a day of thanksgiving by the infant colony for its safe and propitious beginning.

During the fall and winter, the settlement was daily increased by emigrants, so much so, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding them lodging. During the coldest part of the winter, when ice covered the river, and prevented navigation, a delay in arrivals was experienced, only to be broken as soon as the river opened to the beams of a spring sun. While locked in the winter's embrace, the colonists amused themselves in various ways, dancing being one of the most prominent. At Christmas, a grand ball was held, at which there were fifteen ladies, "whose grace," says a narrator, "equaled any in the East." Though isolated in the wilderness, they knew a brilliant prospect lay before them, and lived on in a joyous hope for the future.

Soon after their arrival, the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort (Campus Martius), which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the interval, fortunately, no hostilities from the Indians were experienced, though they were abundant, and were frequent visitors to the settlement.

From a communication in the *American Pioneer*, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the following description of Campus Martius is derived. As it will apply, in a measure, to many early structures for defense in the West, it is given entire:

"The fort was made in the form of a regular parallelogram, the sides of each being 180 feet. At each corner was erected a strong block-house, surmounted by a tower, and a sentry box. These houses were twenty feet square below and twenty-four feet square above, and projected six feet beyond the walls of the fort. The intermediate walls were made up with dwelling-houses, made of wood, whose ends were whip-sawed into timbers four inches thick, and of the requisite width and length. These were laid up similar to the structure of log houses, with the ends nicely dove-tailed together. The whole were two stories high, and covered with shingle roofs. Convenient chimneys were erected of bricks, for cooking, and warming the rooms. A number of the dwellings were built and owned by individuals who had families. In the west and south fronts were strong gateways; and over the one in the center of the front looking to the Muskingum River, was a belfry. The chamber beneath was occupied by Winthrop Sargeant, as an office, he being Secretary to the Governor, and performing the duties of the office during St. Clair's absence. This room projected over the gateway, like a block-house, and was intended for the protection of the gate beneath, in time of an assault. At the outer corner of each block-house was erected a bastion, standing on four stout timbers. The floor of the bastion was a little above the lower story of the block-house. They were square, and built up to the height of a man's head, so that, when he looked over, he stepped on a narrow platform or "banquet" running around the sides of the bulwark. Port-holes were made, for musketry as well as for artillery, a single piece of which was mounted in the southwest and northeast bastions. In these, the sentries were regularly posted every night, as more convenient than the towers; a door leading into them from the upper story of the block-houses. The lower room of the southwest block-house was occupied as a guard-house.

"Running from corner to corner of the block-houses was a row of palisades, sloping outward,

and resting on stout rails. Twenty feet in advance of these, was a row of very strong and large pickets, set upright in the earth. Gateways through these, admitted the inmates of the garrison. A few feet beyond the row of outer palisades was placed a row of abattis, made from the tops and branches of trees, sharpened and pointing outward, so that it would have been very difficult for an enemy to have penetrated within their outworks. The dwelling-houses occupied a space from fifteen to thirty feet each, and were sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty families, and did actually contain from two hundred to three hundred persons during the Indian war.

"Before the Indians commenced hostilities, the block-houses were occupied as follows: The southwest one, by the family of Gov. St. Clair; the northeast one as an office for the Directors of the Company. The area within the walls was one hundred and forty-four feet square, and afforded a fine parade ground. In the center, was a well eighty feet in depth, for the supply of water to the inhabitants, in case of a siege. A large sun-dial stood for many years in the square, placed on a handsome post, and gave note of the march of time.

"After the war commenced, a regular military corps was organized, and a guard constantly kept night and day. The whole establishment formed a very strong work, and reflected great credit on the head that planned it. It was in a manner impregnable to the attacks of Indians, and none but a regular army with cannon could have reduced it. The Indians possessed no such an armament.

"The garrison stood on the verge of that beautiful plain overlooking the Muskingum, on which are seated those celebrated remains of antiquity, erected probably for a similar purpose—the defense of the inhabitants. The ground descends into shallow ravines on the north and south sides; on the west is an abrupt descent to the river bottoms or alluvium, and the east passed out to a level plain. On this, the ground was cleared of trees beyond the reach of rifle shots, so as to afford no shelter to a hidden foe. Extensive fields of corn were grown in the midst of the standing girdled trees beyond, in after years. The front wall of palisades was about one hundred and fifty yards from the Muskingum River. The appearance of the fort from without was imposing, at a little distance resembling the military castles of the feudal ages. Between the outer palisades and the river were laid out neat gardens for the use of Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary, with the officers of the Company.

"Opposite the fort, on the shore of the river, was built a substantial timber wharf, at which was moored a fine cedar barge for twelve rowers, built by Capt. Jonathan Devol, for Gen. Putnam; a number of pirogues, and the light canoes of the country; and last, not least, the Mayflower, or 'Adventure Galley,' in which the first detachments of colonists were transported from the shores of the 'Yohiogany' to the banks of the Muskingum. In these, especially the canoes, during the war, most of the communications were carried on between the settlements of the Company and the more remote towns above on the Ohio River. Traveling by land was very hazardous to any but the rangers or spies. There were no roads, nor bridges across the creeks, and, for many years after the war had ceased, the traveling was nearly all done by canoes on the river."

Thus the first settlement of Ohio provided for its safety and comfort, and provided also for that of emigrants who came to share the toils of the wilderness.

The next spring, the influx of emigration was so great that other settlements were determined, and hence arose the colonies of Belpre, Waterford and Duck Creek, where they began to clear land, sow and plant crops, and build houses and stockades. At Belpre (French for "beautiful meadow"), were built three stockades, the upper, lower and middle, the last of which was called "Farmers' Castle," and stood on the banks of the Ohio, nearly opposite an island, afterward famous in Western history as Blennerhasset's Island, the scene of Burr's conspiracy. Among the persons settling at the upper stockade, were Capts. Dana and Stone, Col. Bent, William Browning, Judge Foster, John Rowse, Israel Stone and a Mr. Keppel. At the Farmers' Castle, were Cols. Cushing and Fisher, Maj. Haskell, Aaron Waldo Putnam, Mr. Sparhawk, and, it is believed, George and Israel Putnam, Jr. At the lower, were Maj. Goodale, Col. Rice, Esquire Pierce, Judge Israel Loring, Deacon Miles, Maj. Bradford and Mr. Goodenow. In the summer of 1789, Col. Ichabod Nye and some others, built a block-house at Newberry, below Belpre. Col. Nye sold his lot there to Aaron W. Clough, who, with Stephen Guthrie, Joseph Leavins, Joel Oakes, Eleazer Curtis, Mr. Denham J. Littleton and Mr. Brown, was located at that place.

"Every exertion possible," says Dr. Hildreth, who has preserved the above names and incidents,

"for men in these circumstances, was made to secure food for future difficulties. Col. Oliver, Maj. Hatfield White and John Dodge, of the Waterford settlement, began mills on Wolf Creek, about three miles from the fort, and got them running; and these, the first mills in Ohio, were never destroyed during the subsequent Indian war, though the proprietors removed their familes to the fort at Marietta. Col. E. Sproat and Enoch Shepherd began mills on Duck Creek, three miles from Marietta, from the completion of which they were driven by the Indian war. Thomas Stanley began mills farther up, near the Duck Creek settlement. These were likewise unfinished. The Ohio Company built a large horse mill near Campus Martius, and soon after a floating mill."

The autumn before the settlements at Belpre, Duck Creek and Waterford, were made, a colony was planted near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased from Symmes by Maj. Benjamin Stites. In the preceding pages may be found a history of Symmes' purchase. This colony may be counted the second settlement in the State. Soon after the colony at Marietta was founded, steps were taken to occupy separate portions of Judge Symmes' purchase, between the Miami Rivers. Three parties were formed for this purpose, but, owing to various delays, chiefly in getting the present colony steadfast and safe from future encroachments by the savages, they did not get started till late in the fall. The first of these parties, consisting of fifteen or twenty men, led by Maj. Stites, landed at the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788, and, constructing a log fort, began to lay out a village, called by them Columbia. It soon grew into prominence, and, before winter had thoroughly set in, they were well prepared for a frontier life. In the party were Cols. Spencer and Brown, Maj. Gano and Kibbey, Judges Goforth and Foster, Rev. John Smith, Francis Dunlavy, Capt. Flinn, Jacob White, John Riley, and Mr. Hubbell.

All these were men of energy and enterprise, and, with their comrades, were more numerous than either of the other parties, who commenced their settlements below them on the Ohio. This village was also, at first, more flourishing; and, for two or three years, contained more inhabitants than any other in the Miami purchase.

The second Miami party was formed at Limestone, under Matthias Denham and Robert Patterson, and consisted of twelve or fifteen persons. They landed on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, the 24th of December, 1788. They intended to establish a station and lay out a town on a plan prepared at Limestone. Some statements affirm that the town was to be called "*L-os-anti-ville*," by a romantic school-teacher named Filson. However, be this as it may, Mr. Filson was, unfortunately for himself, not long after, slain by the Indians, and, with him probably, the name disappeared. He was to have one-third interest in the proposed city, which, when his death occurred, was transferred to Israel Ludlow, and a new plan of a city adopted. Israel Ludlow surveyed the proposed town, whose lots were principally donated to settlers upon certain conditions as to settlement and improvement, and the embryo city named Cincinnati. Gov. St. Clair very likely had something to do with the naming of the village, and, by some, it is asserted that he changed the name from Losantiville to Cincinnati, when he created the county of Hamilton the ensuing winter. The original purchase of the city's site was made by Mr. Denham. It included about eight hundred acres, for which he paid 5 shillings per acre in Continental certificates, then worth, in specie, about 5 shillings per pound, gross weight. Evidently, the original site was a good investment, could Mr. Denham have lived long enough to see its present condition.

The third party of settlers for the Miami purchase, were under the care of Judge Symmes, himself. They left Limestone, January 29, 1789, and were much delayed on their downward journey by the ice in the river. They reached the "Bend," as it was then known, early in February. The Judge had intended to found a city here, which, in time, would be the rival of the Atlantic cities. As each of the three settlements aspired to the same position, no little rivalry soon manifested itself. The Judge named his proposed city North Bend, from the fact that it was the most northern bend in the Ohio below the mouth of the Great Kanawha. These three settlements antedated, a few months, those made near Marietta, already described. They arose so soon after, partly from the extreme desire of Judge Symmes to settle his purchase, and induce emigration here instead of on the Ohio Company's purchase. The Judge labored earnestly for this purpose and to further secure him in his title to the land he had acquired, all of which he had so far been unable to retain, owing to his inability to meet his payments.

All these emigrants came down the river in the flat-boats of the day, rude affairs, sometimes called

"Arks," and then the only safe mode of travel in the West.

Judge Symmes found he must provide for the safety of the settlers on his purchase, and, after earnestly soliciting Gen. Harmar, commander of the Western posts, succeeded in obtaining a detachment of forty-eight men, under Capt. Kearsey, to protect the improvements just commencing on the Miami. This detachment reached Limestone in December, 1788. Part was at once sent forward to guard Maj. Stites and his pioneers. Judge Symmes and his party started in January, and, about February 2, reached Columbia, where the Captain expected to find a fort erected for his use and shelter. The flood on the river, however, defeated his purpose, and, as he was unprepared to erect another, he determined to go on down to the garrison at the falls at Louisville. Judge Symmes was strenuously opposed to his conduct, as it left the colonies unguarded, but, all to no purpose; the Captain and his command, went to Louisville early in March, and left the Judge and his settlement to protect themselves. Judge Symmes immediately sent a strong letter to Maj. Willis, commanding at the Falls, complaining of the conduct of Capt. Kearsey, representing the exposed situation of the Miami settlements, stating the indications of hostility manifested by the Indians, and requesting a guard to be sent to the Bend. This request was at once granted, and Ensign Luce, with seventeen or eighteen soldiers, sent. They were at the settlement but a short time, when they were attacked by Indians, and one of their number killed, and four or five wounded. They repulsed the savages and saved the settlers.

The site of Symmes City, for such he designed it should ultimately be called, was above the reach of water, and sufficiently level to admit of a convenient settlement. The city laid out by Symmes was truly magnificent on paper, and promised in the future to fulfill his most ardent hopes. The plat included the village, and extended across the peninsula between the Ohio and Miami Rivers. Each settler on this plat was promised a lot if he would improve it, and in conformity to the stipulation, Judge Symmes soon found a large number of persons applying for residence. As the number of these adventurers increased, in consequence of this provision and the protection of the military, the Judge was induced to lay out another village six or seven miles up the river, which he called South Bend, where he disposed of some donation lots, but the project failing, the village site was deserted, and converted into a farm.

During all the time these various events were transpiring, but little trouble was experienced with the Indians. They were not yet disposed to evince hostile feelings. This would have been their time, but, not realizing the true intent of the whites until it was too late to conquer them, they allowed them to become prepared to withstand a warfare, and in the end were obliged to suffer their hunting-grounds to be taken from them, and made the homes of a race destined to entirely supersede them in the New World.

By the means sketched in the foregoing pages, were the three settlements on the Miami made. By the time those adjacent to Marietta were well established, these were firmly fixed, each one striving to become the rival city all felt sure was to arise. For a time it was a matter of doubt which of the rivals, Columbia, North Bend or Cincinnati, would eventually become the chief seat of business.

In the beginning, Columbia, the eldest of the three, took the lead, both in number of its inhabitants and the convenience and appearance of its dwellings. For a time it was a flourishing place, and many believed it would become the great business town of the Miami country. That apparent fact, however, lasted but a short time. The garrison was moved to Cincinnati, Fort Washington built there, and in spite of all that Maj. Stites, or Judge Symmes could do, that place became the metropolis. Fort Washington, the most extensive garrison in the West, was built by Maj. Doughty, in the summer of 1789, and from that time the growth and future greatness of Cincinnati were assured.

The first house in the city was built on Front street, east of and near Main street. It was simply a strong log cabin, and was erected of the forest trees cleared away from the ground on which it stood. The lower part of the town was covered with sycamore and maple trees, and the upper with beech and oak. Through this dense forest the streets were laid out, and their corners marked on the trees.

The settlements on the Miami had become sufficiently numerous to warrant a separate county, and, in January, 1790, Gov. St. Clair and his Secretary arrived in Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton, so named in honor of the illustrious statesman by that name. It included all the country north of the Ohio, between the Miamis, as far as a line running "due east from the

Standing Stone forks" of Big Miami to its intersection with the Little Miami. The erection of the new county, and the appointment of Cincinnati to be the seat of justice, gave the town a fresh impulse, and aided greatly in its growth.

Through the summer, but little interruption in the growth of the settlements occurred. The Indians had permitted the erection of defensive works in their midst, and could not now destroy them. They were also engaged in traffic with the whites, and, though they evinced signs of discontent at their settlement and occupation of the country, yet did not openly attack them. The truth was, they saw plainly the whites were always prepared, and no opportunity was given them to plunder and destroy. The Indian would not attack unless success was almost sure. An opportunity, unfortunately, came, and with it the horrors of an Indian war.

In the autumn of 1790, a company of thirty-six men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as the Big Bottom. Here they built a block-house, on the east bank of the river, four miles above the mouth of Meigs Creek. They were chiefly young, single men, but little acquainted with Indian warfare or military rules. The savages had given signs that an attack on the settlement was meditated, and several of the knowing ones at the strongholds strenuously opposed any new settlements that fall, advising their postponement until the next spring, when the question of peace or war would probably be settled. Even Gen. Putnam and the Directors of the Ohio Company advised the postponement of the settlement until the next spring.

The young men were impatient and restless, and declared themselves able to protect their fort against any number of assailants. They might have easily done so, had they taken the necessary precautions; but, after they had erected a rude block-house of unchinked logs, they began to pass the time in various pursuits; setting no guard, and taking no precautionary measures, they left themselves an easy prey to any hostile savages that might choose to come and attack them.

About twenty rods from the block-house, and a little back from the bank of the river, two men, Francis and Isaac Choate, members of the company, had erected a cabin, and commenced clearing lots. Thomas Shaw, a hired laborer, and James Patten, another of the associates, lived with them. About the same distance below the block-house was an old "Tomahawk Improvement" and a small cabin, which two men, Asa and Eleazur Bullard, had fitted up and occupied. The Indian war-path, from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum, passed along the opposite shore of the river.

"The Indians, who, during the summer," says Dr. Hildreth, "had been hunting and loitering about the Wolf Creek and Plainfield settlements, holding frequent and friendly intercourse with the settlers, selling them venison and bear's meat in exchange for green corn and vegetables, had withdrawn and gone up the river, early in the autumn, to their towns, preparatory to going into winter quarters. They very seldom entered on any warlike expeditions during the cold weather. But they had watched the gradual encroachment of the whites and planned an expedition against them. They saw them in fancied security in their cabins, and thought their capture an easy task. It is said they were not aware of the Big Bottom settlement until they came in sight of it, on the opposite shore of the river, in the afternoon. From a high hill opposite the garrison, they had a view of all that part of the bottom, and could see how the men were occupied and what was doing about the block-house. It was not protected with palisades or pickets, and none of the men were aware or prepared for an attack. Having laid their plans, about twilight they crossed the river above the garrison, on the ice, and divided their men into two parties—the larger one to attack the block-house, the smaller one to capture the cabins. As the Indians cautiously approached the cabin they found the inmates at supper. Part entered, addressed the whites in a friendly manner, but soon manifesting their designs, made them all prisoners, tieing them with leather thongs they found in the cabin."

At the block-house the attack was far different. A stout Mohawk suddenly burst open the door, the first intimation the inmates had of the presence of the foe, and while he held it open his comrades shot down those that were within. Rushing in, the deadly tomahawk completed the onslaught. In the assault, one of the savages was struck by the wife of Isaac Woods, with an ax, but only slightly injured. The heroic woman was immediately slain. All the men but two were slain before they had time to secure their arms, thereby paying for their failure to properly secure themselves, with their lives. The two excepted were John Stacy and his brother Philip, a lad sixteen years of age. John escaped to the roof,

where he was shot by the Indians, while begging for his life. The firing at the block-house alarmed the Bullards in their cabin, and hastily barring the door, and securing their arms and ammunition, they fled to the woods, and escaped. After the slaughter was over, the Indians began to collect the plunder, and in doing so discovered the lad Philip Stacy. They were about to dispatch him, but his entreaties softened the heart of one of the chiefs, who took him as a captive with the intention of adopting him into his family. The savages then piled the dead bodies on the floor, covered them with other portions of it not needed for that purpose, and set fire to the whole. The building, being made of green logs, did not burn, the flames consuming only the floors and roof, leaving the walls standing.

There were twelve persons killed in this attack, all of whom were in the prime of life, and valuable aid to the settlements. They were well provided with arms, and had they taken the necessary precautions, always pressed upon them when visited by the older ones from Marietta, they need not have suffered so terrible a fate.

The Indians, exultant over their horrible victory, went on to Wolf's mills, but here they found the people prepared, and, after reconnoitering the place, made their retreat, at early dawn, to the great relief of the inhabitants. Their number was never definitely known.

The news reached Marietta and its adjacent settlements soon after the massacre occurred, and struck terror and dismay into the hearts of all. Many had brothers and sons in the ill-fated party, and mourned their loss. Neither did they know what place would fall next. The Indian hostilities had begun, and they could only hope for peace when the savages were effectually conquered.

The next day, Capt. Rogers led a party of men over to the Big Bottom. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight to the poor borderers, as they knew not now how soon the same fate might befall themselves. The fire had so disfigured their comrades that but two, Ezra Putnam and William Jones, were recognized. As the ground was frozen outside, a hole was dug in the earth underneath the block-house floor, and the bodies consigned to one grave. No further attempt was made to settle here till after the peace of 1795.

The outbreak of Indian hostilities put a check on further settlements. Those that were established were put in a more active state of defense, and every preparation made that could be made for the impending crisis all felt sure must come. Either the Indians must go, or the whites must retreat. A few hardy and adventurous persons ventured out into the woods and made settlements, but even these were at the imminent risk of their lives, many of them perishing in the attempt.

The Indian war that followed is given fully in preceding pages. It may be briefly sketched by stating that the first campaign, under Gen Harmar, ended in the defeat of his army at the Indian villages on the Miami of the lake, and the rapid retreat to Fort Washington. St. Clair was next commissioned to lead an army of nearly three thousand men, but these were furiously attacked at break of day, on the morning of November 4, 1791, and utterly defeated. Indian outrages sprung out anew after each defeat, and the borders were in a continual state of alarm. The most terrible sufferings were endured by prisoners in the hands of the savage foe, who thought to annihilate the whites.

The army was at once re-organized, Gen. Anthony Wayne put in command by Washington, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated. Though the savages had been given great aid by the British, in direct violation of the treaty of 1783, Gen. Wayne pursued them so vigorously that they could not withstand his army, and, the 20th of August, 1794, defeated them, and utterly annihilated their forces, breaking up their camps, and laying waste their country, in some places under the guns of the British forts. The victory showed them the hopelessness of contending against the whites, and led their chiefs to sue for peace. The British, as at former times, deserted them, and they were again alone, contending against an invincible foe. A grand council was held at Greenville the 3d day of August, 1795, where eleven of the most powerful chiefs made peace with Gen. Wayne on terms of his own dictation. The boundary established by the old treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and extended westward from Loramie's to Fort Recovery, and thence southwest to the mouth of the Kentucky River. He also purchased all the territory not before ceded, within certain limits, comprehending, in all, about four-fifths of the State of Ohio. The line was long known as "The Greenville Treaty line." Upon these, and a few other minor conditions, the United States received the Indians under their protection, gave them a large number of presents, and practically closed the war with the savages.

The only settlement of any consequence made during the Indian war, was that on the plat of Hamilton, laid out by Israel Ludlow in December, 1794. Soon after, Darius C. Orcutt, John Green, William McClennan, John Sutherland, John Torrence, Benjamin F. Randolph, Benjamin Davis, Isaac Wiles, Andrew Christy and William Hubert, located here. The town was laid out under the name of Fairfield, but was known only a short time by that name. Until 1801, all the lands on the west side of the Great Miami were owned by the General Government; hence, until after that date, no improvements were made there. A single log cabin stood there until the sale of lands in April, 1801, when a company purchased the site of Rossville, and, in March, 1804, laid out that town, and, before a year had passed, the town and country about it was well settled.

The close of the war, in 1795, insured peace, and, from that date, Hamilton and that part of the Miami Valley grew remarkably fast. In 1803, Butler County was formed, and Hamilton made the county seat.

On the site of Hamilton, St. Clair built Fort Hamilton in 1791. For some time it was under the command of Maj. Rudolph, a cruel, arbitrary man, who was displaced by Gen. Wayne, and who, it is said, perished ignobly on the high seas, at the hands of some Algerine pirates, a fitting end to a man who caused, more than once, the death of men under his control for minor offenses.

On the return of peace, no part of Ohio grew more rapidly than the Miami Valley, especially that part comprised in Butler County.

While the war with the Indians continued, but little extension of settlements was made in the State. It was too perilous, and the settlers preferred the security of the block-house or to engage with the army. Still, however, a few bold spirits ventured away from the settled parts of the Territory, and began life in the wilderness. In tracing the histories of these settlements, attention will be paid to the *order* in which they were made. They will be given somewhat in detail until the war of 1812, after which time they become too numerous to follow.

The settlements made in Washington—Marietta and adjacent colonies—and Hamilton Counties have already been given. The settlement at Gallia is also noted, hence, the narration can be resumed where it ends prior to the Indian war of 1795. Before this war occurred, there were three small settlements made, however, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton Counties. They were in what are now Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements, and were in a continual state of defense. The first of these, Adams, was settled in the winter of 1790–91 by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, near where Manchester now is. Gen. Massie determined to settle here in the Virginia Military Tract—in the winter of 1790, and sent notice throughout Kentucky and other Western settlements that he would give to each of the first twenty-five families who would settle in the town he proposed laying out, one in-lot, one out-lot and one hundred acres of land. Such liberal terms were soon accepted, and in a short time thirty families were ready to go with him. After various consultations with his friends, the bottom on the Ohio River, opposite the lower of the Three Islands, was selected as the most eligible spot. Here Massie fixed his station, and laid off into lots a town, now called Manchester. The little confederacy, with Massie at the helm, went to work with spirit. Cabins were raised, and by the middle of March, 1791, the whole town was inclosed with strong pickets, with block-houses at each angle for defense.

This was the first settlement in the bounds of the Virginia District, and the fourth one in the State. Although in the midst of a savage foe, now inflamed with war, and in the midst of a cruel conflict, the settlement at Manchester suffered less than any of its cotemporaries. This was, no doubt, due to the watchful care of its inhabitants, who were inured to the rigors of a frontier life, and who well knew the danger about them. "These were the Beasleys, Stouts, Washburns, Ledoms, Edgingtons, Denings, Ellisons, Utts, McKenzies, Wades, and others, who were fully equal to the Indians in all the savage arts and stratagems of border war."

As soon as they had completed preparations for defense, the whole population went to work and cleared the lowest of the Three Islands, and planted it in corn. The soil of the island was very rich, and produced abundantly. The woods supplied an abundance of game, while the river furnished a variety of excellent fish. The inhabitants thus found their simple wants fully supplied. Their nearest neighbors in the new Territory were at Columbia, and at the French settlement at Gallipolis; but with these, owing to the state of the country and the Indian war, they could hold little, if any, intercourse.

The station being established, Massie continued to make locations and surveys. Great precautions were necessary to avoid the Indians, and even the closest vigilance did not always avail, as the ever-watchful foe was always ready to spring upon the settlement, could an unguarded moment be observed. During one of the spring months, Gen. Massie, Israel Donalson, William Lytle and James Little, while out on a survey, were surprised, and Mr. Donalson captured, the others escaping at great peril. Mr. Donalson escaped during the march to the Indian town, and made his way to the town of Cincinnati, after suffering great hardships, and almost perishing from hunger. In the spring of 1793, the settlers at Manchester commenced clearing the out-lots of the town. While doing so, an incident occurred, which shows the danger to which they were daily exposed. It is thus related in Howe's Collections:

"Mr. Andrew Ellison, one of the settlers, cleared an out-lot immediately adjoining the fort. He had completed the cutting of the timber, rolled the logs together, and set them on fire. The next morning, before daybreak, Mr. Ellison opened one of the gates of the fort, and went out to throw his logs together. By the time he had finished the job, a number of the heaps blazed up brightly, and, as he was passing from one to the other, he observed, by the light of the fires, three men walking briskly toward him. This did not alarm him in the least, although, he said, they were dark-skinned fellows; yet he concluded they were the Wades, whose complexions were very dark, going early to hunt. He continued to right his log-heaps, until one of the fellows seized him by the arms, calling out, in broken English, 'How do? how do?' He instantly looked in their faces, and, to his surprise and horror, found himself in the clutches of three Indians. To resist was useless.

"The Indians quickly moved off with him in the direction of Paint Creek. When breakfast was ready, Mrs. Ellison sent one of her children to ask its father home; but he could not be found at the log-heaps. His absence created no immediate alarm, as it was thought he might have started to hunt, after completing his work. Dinner-time arrived, and, Ellison not returning, the family became uneasy, and began to suspect some accident had happened to him. His gun-rack was examined, and there hung his rifles and his pouch. Gen. Massie raised a party, made a circuit around the place, finding, after some search, the trails of four men, one of whom had on shoes; and the fact that Mr. Ellison was a prisoner now became apparent. As it was almost night at the time the trail was discovered, the party returned to the station. Early the next morning, preparations were made by Gen. Massie and his friends to continue the search. In doing this, they found great difficulty, as it was so early in the spring that the vegetation was not grown sufficiently to show plainly the trail made by the savages, who took the precaution to keep on high and dry ground, where their feet would make little or no impression. The party were, however, as unerring as a pack of hounds, and followed the trail to Paint Creek, when they found the Indians gained so fast on them that pursuit was useless.

"The Indians took their prisoner to Upper Sandusky, where he was compelled to run the gantlet. As he was a large, and not very active, man, he received a severe flogging. He was then taken to Lower Sandusky, and again compelled to run the gantlet. He was then taken to Detroit, where he was ransomed by a British officer for $100. The officer proved a good friend to him. He sent him to Montreal, whence he returned home before the close of the summer, much to the joy of his family and friends, whose feelings can only be imagined."

"Another incident occurred about this time," says the same volume, "which so aptly illustrates the danger of frontier life, that it well deserves a place in the history of the settlements in Ohio. John and Asahel Edgington, with a comrade, started out on a hunting expedition toward Brush Creek. They camped out six miles in a northeast direction from where West Union now stands, and near the site of Treber's tavern, on the road from Chillicothe to Maysville. They had good success in hunting, killing a number of deer and bears. Of the deer killed, they saved the skins and hams alone. They fleeced the bears; that is, they cut off all the meat which adhered to the hide, without skinning, and left the bones as a skeleton. They hung up the proceeds of their hunt, on a scaffold out of the reach of wolves and other wild animals, and returned to Manchester for pack-horses. No one returned to the camp with the Edgingtons. As it was late in December, few apprehended danger, as the winter season was usually a time of repose from Indian incursions. When the Edgingtons arrived at their camp, they alighted from their horses and were preparing to start a fire, when a platoon of Indians fired upon them at a distance of not more than twenty paces. They had

evidently found the results of the white men's labor, and expected they would return for it, and prepared to waylay them. Asahel Edgington fell dead. John was more fortunate. The sharp crack of the rifles, and the horrible yells of the savages as they leaped from their place of ambush, frightened the horses, who took the track for home at full speed. John was very active on foot, and now an opportunity offered which required his utmost speed. The moment the Indians leaped from their hiding-place, they threw down their guns and took after him, yelling with all their power. Edgington did not run a booty race. For about a mile, the savages stepped in his tracks almost before the bending grass could rise. The uplifted tomahawk was frequently so near his head that he thought he felt its edge. He exerted himself to his utmost, while the Indians strove with all their might to catch him. Finally, he began to gain on his pursuers, and, after a long race, distanced them and made his escape, safely reaching home. This, truly, was a most fearful and well-contested race. The big Shawanee chief, Capt. John, who headed the Indians on this occasion, after peace was made, in narrating the particulars, said, "The white man who ran away was a smart fellow. The white man run; and I run. He run and run; at last, the white man run clear off from me."

The settlement, despite its dangers, prospered, and after the close of the war continued to grow rapidly. In two years after peace was declared, Adams County was erected by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, the next year court was held, and in 1804, West Union was made the county seat.

During the war, a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport, in Belmont County, by Capt. Joseph Belmont, a noted Delaware Revolutionary officer, who, because his State could furnish only one company, could rise no higher than Captain of that company, and hence always maintained that grade. He settled on a beautiful knoll near the present county seat, but erelong suffered from a night attack by the Indians, who, though unable to drive him and his companions from the cabin or conquer them, wounded some of them badly, one or two mortally, and caused the Captain to leave the frontier and return to Newark, Del. The attack was made in the spring of 1791, and a short time after, the Captain, having provided for the safety of his family, accepted a commission in St. Clair's army, and lost his life at the defeat of the General in November. Shortly after the Captain settled, a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. About two hundred and fifty yards below this fort, an old man, named Tato, was shot down at his cabin door by the Indians, just as he was in the act of entering the house. His body was pulled in by his daughter-in-law and grandson, who made an heroic defense. They were overpowered, the woman slain, and the boy badly wounded. He, however, managed to secrete himself and afterward escaped to the fort. The Indians, twelve or thirteen in number, went off unmolested, though the men in the fort saw the whole transaction and could have punished them. Why they did not was never known.

On Captina Creek in this same county, occurred, in May, 1794, the "battle of Captina," a famous local skirmish between some Virginians from Fort Baker, and a party of Indians. Though the Indians largely outnumbered the whites, they were severely punished, and compelled to abandon the contest, losing several of their bravest warriors.

These were the only settlements made until 1795, the close of the war. Even these, as it will be observed from the foregoing pages, were temporary in all cases save one, and were maintained at a great risk, and the loss of many valuable lives. They were made in the beginning of the war, and such were their experiences that further attempts were abandoned until the treaty of Greenville was made, or until the prospects for peace and safety were assured.

No sooner, however, had the prospect of quiet been established, than a revival of emigration began. Before the war it had been large, now it was largely increased.

Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians was made at Greenville, in what is now Darke County, the 3d of August, 1795. The number of Indians present was estimated at 1,300, divided among the principal nations as follows: 180 Wyandots, 381 Delawares, 143 Shawanees, 45 Ottawas, 46 Chippewas, 240 Pottawatomies, 73 Miamis and Eel River, 12 Weas and Piankeshaws, and 10 Kickapoos and Kaskaskias. The principal chiefs were Tarhe, Buckongahelas, Black Hoof, Blue Jacket and Little Turtle. Most of them had been tampered with by the British agents and traders, but all had been so thoroughly chastised by Wayne, and found that the British only used them as tools, that they were quite anxious to make peace with the "Thirteen Fires." By the treaty, former ones

were established, the boundary lines confirmed and enlarged, an exchange and delivery of prisoners effected, and permanent peace assured.

In the latter part of September, after the treaty of Greenville, Mr. Bedell, from New Jersey, selected a site for a home in what is now Warren County, at a place since known as "Bedell's Station," about a mile south of Union Village. Here he erected a block-house, as a defense against the Indians, among whom were many renegades as among the whites, who would not respect the terms of the treaty. Whether Mr. Bedell was alone that fall, or whether he was joined by others, is not now accurately known. However that may be, he was not long left to himself; for, ere a year had elapsed, quite a number of settlements were made in this part of the Territory. Soon after his settlement was made, Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelley and others began pioneer life at Deerfield, in the same locality, and, before three years had gone by, a large number of New Jersey people were established in their homes; and, in 1803, the county was formed from Hamilton. Among the early settlers at Deerfield, was Capt. Robert Benham, who, with a companion, in 1779, sustained themselves many days when the Captain had lost the use of his legs, and his companion his arms, from musket-balls fired by the hands of the Indians. They were with a large party commanded by Maj. Rodgers, and were furiously attacked by an immense number of savages, and all but a few slain. The event happened during the war of the Revolution, before any attempt was made to settle the Northwest Territory. The party were going down the Ohio, probably to the falls, and were attacked when near the site of Cincinnati. As mentioned, these two men sustained each other many days, the one having perfect legs doing the necessary walking, carrying his comrade to water, driving up game for him to shoot, and any other duties necessary; while the one who had the use of his arms could dress his companion's and his own wounds, kill and cook the game, and perform his share. They were rescued, finally, by a flat-boat, whose occupants, for awhile, passed them, fearing a decoy, but, becoming convinced that such was not the case, took them on down to Louisville, where they were nursed into perfect health.

A settlement was made near the present town of Lebanon, the county seat of Warren County, in the spring of 1796, by Henry Taylor, who built a mill one mile west of the town site, on Turtle Creek. Soon after, he was joined by Ichabod Corwin, John Osbourn, Jacob Vorhees, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Bonte and a Mr. Manning. When Lebanon was laid out, in 1803, the two-story log house built in 1797 by Ichabod Corwin was the only building on the plat. It was occupied by Ephraim Hathaway as a tavern. He had a black horse painted on an immense board for a sign, and continued in business here till 1810. The same year the town was laid out, a store was opened by John Huston, and, from that date, the growth of the county was very prosperous. Three years after, the *Western Star* was established by Judge John McLain, and the current news of the day given in weekly editions. It was one of the first newspapers established in the Territory, outside of Cincinnati.

As has been mentioned, the opening of navigation in the spring of 1796 brought a great flood of emigration to the Territory. The little settlement made by Mr. Bedell, in the autumn of 1795, was about the only one made that fall; others made preparations, and many selected sites, but did not settle till the following spring. That spring, colonies were planted in what are now Montgomery, Licking, Ross, Madison, Mahoning, Trumbull, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga Counties, while preparations were in turn made to occupy additional territory, that will hereafter be noticed.

The settlement made in Montgomery County was begun early in the spring of 1796. As early as 1788, the land on which Dayton now stands was selected by some gentlemen, who designed laying out a town to be named Venice. They agreed with Judge Symmes, whose contract covered the place, for the purchase of the lands. The Indian war which broke out at this time prevented an extension of settlements from the immediate neighborhood of the parent colonies, and the project was abandoned by the purchasers. Soon after the treaty of 1795, a new company, composed of Gens. Jonathan Dayton, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, and Col. Israel Ludlow, purchased the land between the Miamis, around the mouth of Mad River, of Judge Symmes, and, the 4th of November, laid out the town. Arrangements were made for its settlement the ensuing spring, and donations of lots, with other privileges, were offered to actual settlers. Forty-six persons entered into engagements to remove from Cincinnati to Dayton, but during the winter most of them scattered in different directions, and only nineteen fulfilled their contracts. The first families who

made a permanent residence here, arrived on the first day of April, 1796, and at once set about establishing homes. Judge Symmes, however, becoming unable soon after to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the United States, and the settlers in and about Dayton found themselves without titles to their lands. Congress, however, came to the aid of all such persons, wherever they had purchased land of Symmes, and passed a pre-emption law, under which they could enter their lands at the regular government price. Some of the settlers entered their lands, and obtained titles directly from the United States; others made arrangements with Daniel C. Cooper to receive their deeds from him, and he entered the residue of the town lands. He had been the surveyor and agent of the first company of proprietors, and they assigned to him certain of their rights of pre-emption, by which he became the titular owner of the land.

When the State government was organized in 1803, Dayton was made the seat of justice for Montgomery County, erected the same year. At that time, owing to the title question, only five families resided in the place, the other settlers having gone to farms in the vicinity, or to other parts of the country. The increase of the town was gradual until the war of 1812, when its growth was more rapid until 1820, when it was again checked by the general depression of business. It revived in 1827, at the commencement of the Miami Canal, and since then its growth has always been prosperous. It is now one of the best cities in Ohio. The first canal boats from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton January 25, 1829, and the first one from Lake Erie the 24th of June, 1845. In 1825, a weekly line of stages was established between Columbus and Cincinnati, via Dayton. Two days were occupied in coming from Cincinnati to Dayton.

On the 18th of September, 1808, the Dayton *Repertory* was established by William McClure and George Smith. It was printed on a foolscap sheet. Soon after, it was enlarged and changed from a weekly to a daily, and, ere long, found a number of competitors in the field.

In the lower part of Miamisburg, in this county, are the remains of ancient works, scattered about over the bottom. About a mile and a quarter southeast of the village, on an elevation more than one hundred feet above the level of the Miami, is the largest mound in the Northern States, excepting the mammoth mound at Grave Creek, on the Ohio, below Wheeling, which it nearly equals in dimensions. It is about eight hundred feet around the base, and rises to a height of nearly seventy feet. When first known it was covered with forest trees, whose size evidenced great age. The Indians could give no account of the mound. Excavations revealed bones and charred earth, but what was its use, will always remain a conjecture.

One of the most important early settlements was made cotemporary with that of Dayton, in what is now Ross County. The same spring, 1796, quite a colony came to the banks of the Scioto River, and, near the mouth of Paint Creek, began to plant a crop of corn on the bottom. The site had been selected as early as 1792, by Col. Nathaniel Massie* and others, who were so delighted with the country, and gave such glowing descriptions of it on their return—which accounts soon circulated through Kentucky—that portions of the Presbyterian congregations of Caneridge and Concord, in Bourbon County, under Rev. Robert W. Finley, determined to emigrate thither in a body. They were, in a measure, induced to take this step by their dislike to slavery, and a desire for freedom from its baleful influences and the uncertainty that existed regarding the validity of the land titles in that State. The Rev. Finley, as a preliminary step, liberated his slaves, and addressed to Col. Massie a letter of inquiry, in December, 1794, regarding the land on the Scioto, of which he and his people had heard such glowing accounts.

"The letter induced Col. Massie to visit Mr. Finley in the ensuing March. A large concourse of people, who wished to engage in the enterprise, assembled on the occasion, and fixed on a day to meet at the Three Islands, in Manchester, and proceed on an exploring expedition. Mr. Finley also wrote to his friends in Western Pennsylvania

* Nathaniel Massie was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763. In 1780, he engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as a surveyor. He was afterward made a Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in lands, the amounts graded by the danger attached to the survey. In 1791, he established the settlement at Manchester, and a year or two after, continued his surveys up the Scioto. Here he was continually in great danger from the Indians, but knew well how to guard against them, and thus preserved himself. In 1796, he established the Chillicothe settlement, and made his home in the Scioto Valley, being now an extensive land owner by reason of his long surveying service. In 1807, he and Return J. Meigs were competitors for the office of Governor of Ohio. Meigs was elected, but Massie contested his eligibility to the office, on the grounds of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident, as required by the Constitution. Meigs was declared ineligible by the General Assembly, and Massie declared Governor. He, however, resigned the office at once, not desiring it. He was often Representative afterward. He died November 13, 1813.

informing them of the time and place of rendezvous.

"About sixty men met, according to appointment, who were divided into three companies, under Massie, Finley and Falenash. They proceeded on their route, without interruption, until they struck the falls of Paint Creek. Proceeding a short distance down that stream, they suddenly found themselves in the vicinity of some Indians who had encamped at a place, since called Reeve's Crossing, near the present town of Bainbridge. The Indians were of those who had refused to attend Wayne's treaty, and it was determined to give them battle, it being too late to retreat with safety. The Indians, on being attacked, soon fled with the loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the whites only, Joshua Robinson, was mortally wounded, and, during the action, a Mr. Armstrong, a prisoner among the savages, escaped to his own people. The whites gathered all their plunder and retreated as far as Scioto Brush Creek, where they were, according to expectation, attacked early the next morning. Again the Indians were defeated. Only one man among the whites, Allen Gilfillan, was wounded. The party of whites continued their retreat, the next day reached Manchester, and separated for their homes.

"After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and several of the old explorers again met at the house of Rev. Finley, formed a company, and agreed to make a settlement in the ensuing spring (1796), and raise a crop of corn at the mouth of Paint Creek. According to agreement, they met at Manchester about the first of April, to the number of forty and upward, from Mason and Bourbon Counties. Among them were Joseph McCoy, Benjamin and William Rodgers, David Shelby, James Harrod, Henry, Bazil and Reuben Abrams, William Jamison, James Crawford, Samuel, Anthony and Robert Smith, Thomas Dick, William and James Kerr, George and James Kilgrove, John Brown, Samuel and Robert Templeton, Ferguson Moore, William Nicholson and James B. Finley, later a prominent local Methodist minister. On starting, they divided into two companies, one of which struck across the country, while the other came on in pirogues. The first arrived earliest on the spot of their intended settlement, and had commenced erecting log huts above the mouth of Paint Creek, at the 'Prairie Station,' before the others had come on by water. About three hundred acres of the prairie were cultivated in corn that season.

"In August, of this year—1796—Chillicothe* was laid out by Col. Massie in a dense forest. He gave a lot to each of the first settlers, and, by the beginning of winter, about twenty cabins were erected. Not long after, a ferry was established across the Scioto, at the north end of Walnut street. The opening of Zane's trace produced a great change in travel westward, it having previously been along the Ohio in keel-boats or canoes, or by land, over the Cumberland Mountains, through Crab Orchard, in Kentucky.

"The emigrants brought corn-meal in their pirogues, and after that was gone, their principal meal, until the next summer, was that pounded in hominy mortars, which meal, when made into bread, and anointed with bear's-oil, was quite palatable.

"When the settlers first came, whisky was $4.50 per gallon; but, in the spring of 1797, when the keel-boats began to run, the Monongahela whisky-makers, having found a good market for their fire-water, rushed it in, in such quantities, that the cabins were crowded with it, and it soon fell to 50 cents. Men, women and children, with some exceptions, drank it freely, and many who had been respectable and temperate became inebriates. Many of Wayne's soldiers and camp-women settled in the town, so that, for a time, it became a town of drunkards and a sink of corruption. There was, however, a little leaven, which, in a few months, began to develop itself.

"In the spring of 1797, one Brannon stole a great coat, handkerchief and shirt. He and his wife absconded, were pursued, caught and brought back. Samuel Smith was appointed Judge, a jury impanneled, one attorney appointed by the Judge to manage the prosecution, and another the defense; witnesses were examined, the case argued, and the evidence summed up by the Judge. The jury, having retired a few moments, returned with a verdict of guilty, and that the culprit be sentenced according to the discretion of the Judge. The Judge soon announced that the criminal should have ten lashes on his naked back, or that he should sit on a bare pack-saddle on his pony, and that his wife, who was supposed to have had some agency in the theft, should lead the pony to every house in the village, and proclaim, 'This is

*Chillicothe appears to have been a favorite name among the Indians, as many localities were known by that name. Col. John Johnston says: "Chillicothe is the name of one of the principal tribes of the Shawanees. They would say, *Chil-i-cothe-otany, i. e.*, Chillicothe town. The Wyandots would say, for Chillicothe town, *Tat-a-ra-ra, Do-tia*, or town at the leaning of the bank."

Brannon, who stole the great coat, handkerchief and shirt;' and that James B. Finley, afterward Chaplain in the State Penitentiary, should see the sentence faithfully carried out. Brannon chose the latter sentence, and the ceremony was faithfully performed by his wife in the presence of every cabin, under Mr. Finley's care, after which the couple made off. This was rather rude, but effective jurisprudence.

"Dr. Edward Tiffin and Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Berkley County, Va., were brothers-in-law, and being moved by abolition principles, liberated their slaves, intending to remove into the Territory. For this purpose, Mr. Worthington visited Chillicothe in the autumn of 1797, and purchased several in and out lots of the town. On one of the former, he erected a two-story frame house, the first of the kind in the village. On his return, having purchased a part of a farm, on which his family long afterward resided, and another at the north fork of Paint Creek, he contracted with Mr. Joseph Yates, a millwright, and Mr. George Haines, a blacksmith, to come out with him the following winter or spring, and erect for him a grist and saw mill on his north-fork tract. The summer, fall and following winter of that year were marked by a rush of emigration, which spead over the high bank prairie, Pea-pea, Westfall and a few miles up Paint and Deer Creeks.

"Nearly all the first settlers were either regular members, or had been raised in the Presbyterian Church. Toward the fall of 1797, the leaven of piety retained by a portion of the first settlers began to diffuse itself through the mass, and a large log meeting-house was erected near the old graveyard, and Rev. William Speer, from Pennsylvania, took charge. The sleepers at first served as seats for hearers, and a split-log table was used as a pulpit. Mr. Speer was a gentlemanly, moral man, tall and cadaverous in person, and wore the cocked hat of the Revolutionary era.

"Thomas Jones arrived in February, 1798, bringing with him the first load of bar-iron in the Scioto Valley, and about the same time Maj. Elias Langham, an officer of the Revolution, arrived. Dr. Tiffin, and his brother, Joseph, arrived the same month from Virginia and opened a store not far from the log meeting-house. A store had been opened previously by John McDougal. The 17th of April, the families of Col. Worthington and Dr. Tiffin arrived, at which time the first marriage in the Scioto Valley was celebrated. The parties were George Kilgore and Elizabeth Cochran. The ponies of the attendants were hitched to the trees along the streets, which were not then cleared out, nearly the whole town being a wilderness. Joseph Yates, George Haines, and two or three others, arrived with the families of Tiffin and Worthington. On their arrival there were but four shingled roofs in town, on one of which the shingles were fastened with pegs. Col. Worthington's house was the only one having glass windows. The sash of the hotel windows was filled with greased paper.

"Col. Worthington was appointed by Gen. Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, surveyor of a large district of Congress lands, on the east side of the Scioto, and Maj. Langham and a Mr. Matthews, were appointed to survey the residue of the lands which afterward composed the Chillicothe land district.

"The same season, settlements were made about the Walnut Plains by Samuel McCulloh and others; Springer, Osbourn, Dyer, and Thomas and Elijah Chenowith, on Darly Creek; Lamberts and others on Sippo; on Foster's Bottom, the Fosters. Samuel Davis and others, while the following families settled in and about Chillicothe: John Crouse, William Keys, William Lamb, John Carlisle, John McLanberg, William Chandless, the Stoctons, Greggs, Bates and some others.

"Dr. Tiffin and his wife were the first Methodists in the Scioto Valley. He was a local preacher. In the fall, Worthington's grist and saw mills on the north fork of Paint Creek were finished, the first mills worthy the name in the valley.

"Chillicothe was the point from which the settlements diverged. In May, 1799, a post office was established here, and Joseph Tiffin made Postmaster. Mr. Tiffin and Thomas Gregg opened taverns; the first, under the sign of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was at the corner of Water and Walnut streets; and the last, under the sign of the 'Green Tree,' was on the corner of Paint and Water streets. In 1801, Nathaniel Willis moved in and established the *Scioto Gazette*, probably, the second paper in the Territory."*

In 1800, the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed, by law of Congress, from Cincinnati to Chillicothe. The sessions of the Territorial Assembly for that and the next year were held in a small two-story, hewed-log house, erected in 1798, by Bazil Abrams. A wing was added to the main part, of two stories in

* Recollections of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe—Howe's Annals of Ohio.

height. In the lower room of this wing, Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor of the Territory, kept his office, and in the upper room a small family lived. In the upper room of the main building a billiard table was kept. It was also made a resort of gamblers and disreputable characters. The lower room was used by the Legislature, and as a court room, a church or a school. In the war of 1812, the building was a rendezvous and barracks for soldiers, and, in 1840, was pulled down.

The old State House was commenced in 1800, and finished the next year for the accommodation of the Legislature and the courts. It is said to be the first public stone edifice erected in the Territory. Maj. William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier, did the mason work, and William Guthrie, the carpenter. In 1801, the Territorial Legislature held their first session in it. In it was also held the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which began its sessions the first Monday in November, 1802. In April, 1803, the first State Legislature met in the house, and continued their sessions here until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11, and 1811–12, were held in Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe and held in the old State House till 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital of the State.

Making Chillicothe the State capital did much to enhance its growth. It was incorporated in 1802, and a town council elected. In 1807, the town had fourteen stores, six hotels, two newspapers, two churches—both brick buildings—and over two hundred dwellings. The removal of the capital to Columbus checked its growth a little, still, being in an excellent country, rapidly filling with settlers, the town has always remained a prominent trading center.

During the war of 1812, Chillicothe was made a rendezvous for United States soldiers, and a prison established, in which many British prisoners were confined. At one time, a conspiracy for escape was discovered just in time to prevent it. The plan was for the prisoners to disarm the guard, proceed to jail, release the officers, burn the town, and escape to Canada. The plot was fortunately disclosed by two senior British officers, upon which, as a measure of security, the officers and chief conspirators were sent to the penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Two or three miles northwest of Chillicothe, on a beautiful elevation, commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Scioto, Thomas Worthington,* one of the most prominent and influential men of his day, afterward Governor of the State, in 1806, erected a large stone mansion, the wonder of the valley in its time. It was the most elegant mansion in the West, crowds coming to see it when it was completed. Gov. Worthington named the place Adena, "Paradise"—a name not then considered hyperbolical. The large panes of glass, and the novelty of papered walls especially attracted attention. Its architect was the elder Latrobe, of Washington City, from which place most of the workmen came. The glass was made in Pittsburgh, and the fireplace fronts in Philadelphia, the latter costing seven dollars per hundred pounds for transportation. The mansion, built as it was, cost nearly double the expense of such structures now. Adena was the home of the Governor till his death, in 1827.

Near Adena, in a beautiful situation, is Fruit Hill, the seat of Gen. Duncan McArthur,† and later of ex-Gov. William Allen. Like Adena, Fruit Hill is one of the noted places in the Scioto Valley. Many of Ohio's best men dwelt in the valley; men who have been an honor and ornament to the State and nation.

Another settlement, begun soon after the treaty of peace in 1795, was that made on the Licking River, about four miles below the present city of Newark, in Licking County. In the fall of 1796, John Ratcliff and Elias Hughes, while prospecting on this stream, found some old Indian cornfields, and determined to locate. They were from Western Virginia, and were true pioneers, living mainly by hunting, leaving the cultivation of their small cornfields to their wives, much after the style of

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* Gov. Worthington was born in Jefferson County, Va., about the year 1769. He settled in Ohio in 1798. He was a firm believer in liberty and came to the Territory after liberating his slaves. He was one of the most efficient men of his day; was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was sent on an important mission to Congress relative to the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was afterward a Senator to Congress, and then Governor. On the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, in which capacity he did much to advance the canals and railroads, and other public improvements. He remained in this office till his death.

† Gen. McArthur was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. When eight years of age, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, he served in Harmar's campaign. In 1792, he was a very efficient soldier among the frontiersmen, and gained their approbation by his bravery. In 1793, he was connected with Gen. Massie, and afterward was engaged in land speculations and became very wealthy. He was made a member of the Legislature, in 1805; in 1806, a Colonel, and in 1808, a Major General of the militia. In this capacity he was in Hull's surrender at Detroit. On his return he was elected to Congress, and in 1813 commissioned Brigadier General. He was one of the most efficient officers in the war of 1812, and held many important posts. After the war, he was again sent to the Legislature; in 1822 to Congress, and in 1830 elected Governor of the State. By an unfortunate accident in 1836, he was maimed for life, and gradually declined till death came a few years after.

their dusky neighbors. They were both inveterate Indian-haters, and never allowed an opportunity to pass without carrying out their hatred. For this, they were apprehended after the treaty; but, though it was clearly proven they had murdered some inoffensive Indians, the state of feeling was such that they were allowed to go unpunished.

A short time after their settlement, others joined them, and, in a few years, quite a colony had gathered on the banks of the Licking. In 1802, Newark was laid out, and, in three or four years, there were twenty or thirty families, several stores and one or two hotels.

The settlement of Granville Township, in this county, is rather an important epoch in the history of this part of the State. From a sketch published by Rev. Jacob Little in 1848, in Howe's Collections, the subjoined statements are taken:

"In 1804, a company was formed at Granville, Mass., with the intention of making a settlement in Ohio. This, called the *Scioto Company*, was the third of that name which effected settlements in Ohio. The project met with great favor, and much enthusiasm was elicited, in illustration of which a song was composed and sung to the tune of 'Pleasant Ohio' by the young people in the house and at labor in the field. We annex two stanzas, which are more curious than poetical:

"'When rambling o'er these mountains
And rocks where ivies grow
Thick as the hairs upon your head,
'Mongst which you cannot go—
Great storms of snow, cold winds that blow,
We scarce can undergo—
Says I, my boys, we'll leave this place
For the pleasant Ohio.

"'Our precious friends that stay behind,
We're sorry now to leave;
But if they'll stay and break their shins,
For them we'll never grieve.
Adieu, my friends!—Come on, my dears,
This journey we'll forego,
And settle Licking Creek,
In yonder Ohio.'"

"The Scioto Company consisted of one hundred and fourteen proprietors, who made a purchase of twenty-eight thousand acres. In the autumn of 1805, two hundred and thirty-four persons, mostly from East Granville, Mass., came on to the purchase. Although they had been forty-two days on the road, their first business, on their arrival, having organized a church before they left the East, was to hear a sermon. The first tree cut was that by which public worship was held, which stood just in front of the Presbyterian church.

On the first Sabbath, November 16, although only about a dozen trees had been felled, they held divine service, both forenoon and afternoon, on that spot. The novelty of worshiping in the woods, the forest extending hundreds of miles each way; the hardships of the journey, the winter setting in, the thoughts of home, with all the friends and privileges left behind, and the impression that such must be the accommodations of a new country, all rushed on their minds, and made this a day of varied interest. When they began to sing, the echo of their voices among the trees was so different from what it was in the beautiful meeting-house they had left, that they could no longer restrain their tears. *They wept when they remembered Zion.* The voices of part of the choir were, for a season, suppressed with emotion.

"An incident occurred, which many said Mrs. Sigourney should have put into verse. Deacon Theophilus Reese, a Welsh Baptist, had, two or three years before, built a cabin, a mile and a half north, and lived all this time without public worship. He had lost his cattle, and, hearing a lowing of the oxen belonging to the Company, set out toward them. As he ascended the hills overlooking the town plot, he heard the singing of the choir. The reverberation of the sound from hill-tops and trees, threw the good man into a serious dilemma. The music at first seemed to be behind, then in the tree-tops, or in the clouds. He stopped, till, by accurate listening, he caught the direction of the sound; went on and passing the brow of the hill, he saw the audience sitting on the level below. He went home and told his wife that 'the promise of God is a bond'; a Welsh proverb, signifying that we have security, equal to a bond, that religion will prevail everywhere. He said: 'These must be good people. I am not afraid to go among them.' Though he could not understand English, he constantly attended the reading meeting. Hearing the music on that occasion made such an impression on his mind that, when he became old and met the first settlers, he would always tell over this story. The first cabin built was that in which they worshiped succeeding Sabbaths, and, before the close of the winter, they had a schoolhouse and a school. That church, in forty years, received more than one thousand persons into its membership.

"Elder Jones, in 1806, preached the first sermon in the log church. The Welsh Baptist

Church was organized in the cabin of David Thomas, September 4, 1808. April 21, 1827, the Granville members were organized into the Granville Church, and the corner-stone of their house of worship laid September 21, 1829. In the fall of 1810, the first Methodist sermon was preached here, and, soon after, a class organized. In 1824, a church was built. An Episcopal church was organized in May, 1827, and a church consecrated in 1838. In 1849, there were in this township 405 families, of whom 214 sustain family worship; 1431 persons over fourteen years of age, of whom over 800 belong to church. The town had 150 families, of whom 80 have family worship. In 1846, the township furnished 70 school teachers, of whom 62 prayed in school. In 1846, the township took 621 periodical papers, besides three small monthlies. The first temperance society west of the mountains was organized July 15, 1828, in this township; and, in 1831, the Congregational Church passed a by-law to accept no member who trafficked in or used ardent spirits."

It is said, not a settlement in the entire West could present so moral and upright a view as that of Granville Township; and nowhere could so perfect and orderly a set of people be found. Surely, the fact is argument enough in favor of the religion of Jesus.

The narrative of Mr. Little also states that, when Granville was first settled, it was supposed that Worthington would be the capital of Ohio, between which and Zanesville, Granville would make a great half-way town. At this time, wild animals, snakes and Indians abounded, and many are the marvelous stories preserved regarding the destruction of the animals and reptiles — the Indians being bound by their treaty to remain peaceful. Space forbids their repetition here. Suffice it to say that, as the whites increased, the Indians, animals and snakes disappeared, until now one is as much a curiosity as the other.

The remaining settlement in the southwestern parts of Ohio, made immediately after the treaty—fall of 1795 or year of 1796—was in what is now Madison County, about a mile north of where the village of Amity now stands, on the banks of the Big Darby. This stream received its name from the Indians, from a Wyandot chief, named Darby, who for a long time resided upon it, near the Union County line. In the fall of 1795, Benjamin Springer came from Kentucky and selected some land on the banks of the Big Darby, cleared the ground, built a cabin, and returned for his family. The next spring, he brought them out, and began his life here. The same summer he was joined by William Lapin, Joshua and James Ewing and one or two others.

When Springer came, he found a white man named Jonathan Alder, who for fifteen years had been a captive among the Indians, and who could not speak a word of English, living with an Indian woman on the banks of Big Darby. He had been exchanged at Wayne's treaty, and, neglecting to profit by the treaty, was still living in the Indian style. When the whites became numerous about him his desire to find his relatives, and adopt the ways of the whites, led him to discard his squaw—giving her an unusual allowance—learn the English language, engage in agricultural pursuits, and become again civilized. Fortunately, he could remember enough of the names of some of his parents' neighbors, so that the identity of his relatives and friends was easily established, and Alder became a most useful citizen. He was very influential with the Indians, and induced many of them to remain neutral during the war of 1812. It is stated that in 1800, Mr. Ewing brought four sheep into the community. They were strange animals to the Indians. One day when an Indian hunter and his dog were passing, the latter caught a sheep, and was shot by Mr. Ewing. The Indian would have shot Ewing in retaliation, had not Alder, who was fortunately present, with much difficulty prevailed upon him to refrain.

While the southern and southwestern parts of the State were filling with settlers, assured of safety by Wayne's victories, the northern and eastern parts became likewise the theater of activities. Ever since the French had explored the southern shores of the lake, and English traders had carried goods thither, it was expected one day to be a valuable part of the West. It will be remembered that Connecticut had ceded a large tract of land to the General Government, and as soon as the cession was confirmed, and land titles became assured, settlers flocked thither. Even before that time, hardy adventurers had explored some of the country, and pronounced it a "goodly land," ready for the hand of enterprise.

The first settlement in the Western Reserve, and, indeed, in the northern part of the State, was made at the mouth of Conneaut* Creek, in Ashtabula County, on the 4th of July, 1796. That

*Conneaut, in the Seneca language, signifies "many fish."

day, the first surveying party landed at the mouth of this creek, and, on its eastern bank, near the lake shore, in tin cups, pledged—as they drank the limpid waters of the lake—their country's welfare, with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling-pieces, discharging the required national salute.

The whole party, on this occasion, numbered fifty-two persons, of whom two were females (Mrs. Stiles and Mrs. Gunn) and a child, and all deserve a lasting place in the history of the State.

The next day, they began the erection of a large log building on the sandy beach on the east side of the stream. When done, it was named "Stow Castle," after one of the party. It was the dwelling, storehouse and general habitation of all the pioneers. The party made this their headquarters part of the summer, and continued busily engaged in the survey of the Reserve. James Kingsbury, afterward Judge, arrived soon after the party began work, and, with his family, was the first to remain here during the winter following, the rest returning to the East, or going southward. Through the winter, Mr. Kingsbury's family suffered greatly for provisions, so much so, that, during the absence of the head of the family in New York for provisions, one child, born in his absence, died, and the mother, reduced by her sufferings and solitude, was only saved by the timely arrival of the husband and father with a sack of flour he had carried, many weary miles, on his back. He remained here but a short time, removing to Cleveland, which was laid out that same fall. In the spring of 1798, Alexander Harper, William McFarland and Ezra Gregory, with their families, started from Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., and arrived the last of June, at their new homes in the Far West. The whole population on the Reserve then amounted to less than one hundred and fifty persons. These were at Cleveland, Youngstown and at Mentor. During the summer, three families came to Burton, and Judge Hudson settled at Hudson. All these pioneers suffered severely for food, and from the fever induced by chills. It took several years to become acclimated. Sometimes the entire neighborhood would be down, and only one or two, who could wait on the rest "between chills," were able to do anything. Time and courage overcame, finally.

It was not until 1798, that a permanent settlement was made at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Those who came there in 1796 went on with their surveys, part remaining in Cleveland, laid out that summer. Judge Kingsbury could not remain at Conneaut, and went nearer the settlements made about the Cuyahoga. In the spring of 1798, Thomas Montgomery and Aaron Wright settled here and remained. Up the stream they found some thirty Indian cabins, or huts, in a good state of preservation, which they occupied until they could erect their own. Soon after, they were joined by others, and, in a year or two, the settlement was permanent and prosperous.

The site of the present town of Austinburg in Ashtabula County was settled in the year 1799, by two families from Connecticut, who were induced to come thither, by Judge Austin. The Judge preceded them a short time, driving, in company with a hired man, some cattle about one hundred and fifty miles through the woods, following an old Indian trail, while the rest of the party came in a boat across the lake. When they arrived, there were a few families at Harpersburg; one or two families at Windsor, twenty miles southwest; also a few families at Elk Creek, forty miles northeast, and at Vernon, the same distance southeast. All these were in a destitute condition for provisions. In 1800, another family moved from Norfolk, Conn. In the spring of 1801, several families came from the same place. Part came by land, and part by water. During that season, wheat was carried to an old mill on Elk Creek, forty miles away, and in some instances, half was given for carrying it to mill and returning it in flour.

Wednesday, October 21, 1801, a church of sixteen members was constituted in Austinburg. This was the first church on the Reserve, and was founded by Rev. Joseph Badger, the first missionary there. It is a fact worthy of note, that in 1802, Mr. Badger moved his family from Buffalo to this town, in the first wagon that ever came from that place to the Reserve. In 1803, noted revivals occurred in this part of the West, attended by the peculiar bodily phenomenon known as the "shakes" or "jerks."

The surveying party which landed at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796, soon completed their labors in this part of the Reserve, and extended them westward. By the first of September, they had explored the lake coast as far west as the outlet of the Cuyahoga* River, then considered

*Cuyahoga, in the Indian language, signifies "crooked."—*Howe's Collections.*

"The Indians called the river 'Cuyahoghan-uk,' 'Lake River' It is, emphatically, a *Lake* river. It rises in lakes and empties into a lake."—*Atwater's History of Ohio.*

by all an important Western place, and one destined to be a great commercial mart. Time has verified the prophecies, as now the city of Cleveland covers the site.

As early as 1755, the mouth of the Cuyahoga River was laid down on the maps, and the French had a station here. It was also considered an important post during the war of the Revolution, and later, of 1812. The British, who, after the Revolution, refused to abandon the lake country west of the Cuyahoga, occupied its shores until 1790. Their traders had a house in Ohio City, north of the Detroit road, on the point of the hill near the river, when the surveyors arrived in 1796. Washington, Jefferson, and all statesmen of that day, regarded the outlet of the Cuyahoga as an important place, and hence the early attempt of the surveyors to reach and lay out a town here.

The corps of surveyors arrived early in September, 1796, and at once proceeded to lay out a town. It was named Cleveland, in honor of Gen. Moses Cleveland, the Land Company's agent, and for years a very prominent man in Connecticut, where he lived and died. By the 18th of October, the surveyors had completed the survey and left the place, leaving only Job V. Stiles and family, and Edward Paine, who were the only persons that passed the succeeding winter in this place. Their residence was a log cabin that stood on a spot of ground long afterward occupied by the Commercial Bank. Their nearest neighbors were at Conneaut, where Judge Kingsbury lived; at Fort McIntosh, on the south or east, at the mouth of Big Beaver, and at the mouth of the river Raisin, on the west.

The next season, the surveying party came again to Cleveland, which they made their headquarters. Early in the spring, Judge Kingsbury came over from Conneaut, bringing with him Elijah Gunn, who had a short time before joined him. Soon after, Maj. Lorenzo Carter and Ezekiel Hawley came with their families. These were about all who are known to have settled in this place that summer. The next year, 1798, Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane and their families settled in Cleveland. Mr. Doane had been ninety-two days on his journey from Chatham, Conn. In the latter part of the summer and fall, nearly every person in the settlement was down with the bilious fever or with the ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons, of whom Seth, a lad sixteen years of age, was the only one able to care for them. Such was the severity of the fever, that any one having only the ague was deemed quite fortunate. Much suffering for proper food and medicines followed. The only way the Doane family was supplied for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who went daily, after having had one attack of the chills, to Judge Kingsbury's in Newburg—five miles away, where the Judge now lived—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a hand-mill, waited until a second attack of the chills passed over, and then returned. At one time, for several days, he was too ill to make the trip, during which turnips comprised the chief article of diet. Fortunately, Maj. Carter, having only the ague, was enabled with his trusty rifle and dogs to procure an abundance of venison and other wild game, His family, being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than many others. Their situation can hardly now be realized. "Destitute of a physician, and with few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. They substituted pills from the extract of the bitternut bark for calomel, and dogwood and cherry bark for quinine."

In November, four men, who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Penn., to obtain a winter's supply of flour. When below Euclid Creek, a storm drove them ashore, broke their boat, and compelled their return. During the winter and summer following, the settlers had no flour, except that ground in hand and coffee mills, which was, however, considered very good. Not all had even that. During the summer, the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles south of the lake shore, on the Pennsylvania State line, and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, leaving only Maj. Carter's family in Cleveland, all the rest leaving as soon as they were well enough. For fifteen months, the Major and his family were the only white persons left on the town site. During the spring, Wheeler W. Williams and Maj. Wyatt built the first grist-mill on the Reserve, on the site of Newburg. It was looked upon as a very valuable accession to the neighborhood. Prior to this, each family had its own hand-mill in one of the corners of the cabin. The old mill is thus described by a pioneer:

"The stones were of the common grindstone grit, about four inches thick, and twenty in diame-

ter. The runner, or upper, was turned by hand, by a pole set in the top of it, near the outer edge. The upper end of the pole was inserted into a hole in a board fastened above to the joists, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person fed the corn into the eye—a hole in the center of the runner—while another turned. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately exchanged places."

In 1800, several settlers came to the town and a more active life was the result. From this time, Cleveland began to progress. The 4th of July, 1801, the first ball in town was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the hill-side. John and Benjamin Wood, and R. H. Blinn were managers; and Maj. Samuel Jones, musician and master of ceremonies. The company numbered about thirty, very evenly divided, for the times, between the sexes. "Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than sweetened whisky, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scamper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon, that day, in Maj. Carter's cabin." The growth of the town, from this period on, remained prosperous. The usual visits of the Indians were made, ending in their drunken carousals and fights. Deer and other wild animals furnished abundant meat. The settlement was constantly augmented by new arrivals, so that, by 1814, Cleveland was incorporated as a town, and, in 1836, as a city. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and hence the merchandise of the lakes has always been attracted thither. Like Cincinnati and Chillicothe, it became the nucleus of settlements in this part of the State, and now is the largest city in Northern Ohio.

One of the earliest settlements made in the Western Reserve, and by some claimed as the first therein, was made on the site of Youngstown, Mahoning County, by a Mr. Young, afterward a Judge, in the summer of 1796. During this summer, before the settlements at Cuyahoga and Conneaut were made, Mr. Young and Mr. Wilcott, proprietors of a township of land in Northeastern Ohio, came to their possessions and began the survey of their land. Just when they came is not known. They were found here by Col. James Hillman, then a trader in the employ of Duncan & Wilson, of Pittsburgh, "who had been forwarding goods across the country by pack-saddle horses since 1786, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, thence to be shipped on the schooner Mackinaw to Detroit. Col. Hillman generally had charge of all these caravans, consisting sometimes of ninety horses and ten men. They commonly crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango, thence up the left bank of the Mahoning—called by the Indians "*Mahoni*" or "*Mahonick*," signifying the "lick" or "at the lick"—crossing it about three miles below the site of Youngstown, thence by way of the Salt Springs, over the sites of Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, thence down the river to its mouth, where they had a log hut in which to store their goods. This hut was there when the surveyors came, but at the time unoccupied. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few log huts built by Moravian Missionaries. These were used only one year, as the Indians had gone to the Tuscarawas River. These and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs were the only buildings erected by the whites prior to 1796, in Northeastern Ohio. Those at the Salt Springs were built at an early day for the accommodation of whites who came from Western Pennsylvania to make salt. The tenants were dispossessed in 1785 by Gen. Harmar. A short time after, one or two white men were killed by the Indians here. In 1788, Col. Hillman settled at Beavertown, where Duncan & Wilson had a store for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He went back to Pittsburgh soon after, however, owing to the Indian war, and remained there till its close, continuing in his business whenever opportunity offered. In 1796, when returning from one of his trading expeditions alone in his canoe down the Mahoning River, he discovered a smoke on the bank near the present town of Youngstown, and on going to the spot found Mr. Young and Mr. Wolcott, as before mentioned. A part of Col. Hillman's cargo consisted of whisky, a gallon or so of which he still had. The price of "fire-water" then was $1 per quart in the currency of the country, a deerskin being legal tender for $1, and a doeskin for 50 cents. Mr. Young proposed purchasing a quart, and having a frolic on its contents during the evening, and insisted on paying Hillman his customary price. Hillman urged that inasmuch as they were strangers in the country, civility required him to furnish the means for the entertainment. Young, however, insisted, and taking the deerskin used for his bed—the only one he had—

paid for his quart of whisky, and an evening's frolic was the result.

"Hillman remained a few days, when they accompanied him to Beaver Town to celebrate the 4th, and then all returned, and Hillman erected a cabin on the site of Youngstown. It is not certain that they remained here at this time, and hence the priority of actual settlement is generally conceded to Conneaut and Cleveland. The next year, in the fall, a Mr. Brown and one other person came to the banks of the Mahoning and made a permanent settlement. The same season Uriah Holmes and Titus Hayes came to the same locality, and before winter quite a settlement was to be seen here. It proceeded quite prosperously until the wanton murder of two Indians occurred, which, for a time, greatly excited the whites, lest the Indians should retaliate. Through the efforts of Col. Hillman, who had great influence with the natives, they agreed to let the murderers stand a trial. They were acquitted upon some technicality. The trial, however, pacified the Indians, and no trouble came from the unwarranted and unfortunate circumstance, and no check in the emigration or prosperity of the colony occurred."*

As soon as an effective settlement had been established at Youngstown, others were made in the surrounding country. One of these was begun by William Fenton in 1798, on the site of the present town of Warren, in Trumbull County. He remained here alone one year, when he was joined by Capt. Ephraim Quimby. By the last of September, the next year, the colony had increased to sixteen, and from that date on continued prosperously. Once or twice they stood in fear of the Indians, as the result of quarrels induced by whisky. Sagacious persons generally saved any serious outbreak and pacified the natives. Mr. Badger, the first missionary on the Reserve, came to the settlement here and on the Mahoning, as soon as each was made, and, by his earnest labors, succeeded in forming churches and schools at an early day. He was one of the most efficient men on the Reserve, and throughout his long and busy life, was well known and greatly respected. He died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

The settlements given are about all that were made before the close of 1797. In following the narrative of these settlements, attention is paid to the chronological order, as far as this can be done. Like those settlements already made, many which are given as occurring in the next year, 1798, were actually begun earlier, but were only temporary preparations, and were not considered as made until the next year.

Turning again to the southern portion of Ohio, the Scioto, Muskingum and Miami Valleys come prominently into notice. Throughout the entire Eastern States they were still attracting attention, and an increased emigration, busily occupying their verdant fields, was the result. All about Chillicothe was now well settled, and, up the banks of that stream, prospectors were selecting sites for their future homes.

In 1797, Robert Armstrong, George Skidmore, Lucas Sullivant, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Dill, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Hara, John Brickell, Col. Culbertson, the Deardorfs, McElvains, Selles and others, came to what is now Franklin County, and, in August, Mr. Sullivant and some others laid out the town of Franklinton, on the west bank of the Scioto, opposite the site of Columbus. The country about this locality had long been the residence of the Wyandots, who had a large town on the city's site, and cultivated extensive fields of corn on the river bottoms. The locality had been visited by the whites as early as 1780, in some of their expeditions, and the fertility of the land noticed. As soon as peace was assured, the whites came and began a settlement, as has been noted. Soon after Franklinton was established, a Mr. Springer and his son-in-law, Osborn, settled on the Big Darby, and, in the summer of 1798, a scattering settlement was made on Alum Creek. About the same time settlers came to the mouth of the Gahannah, and along other water-courses. Franklinton was the point to which emigrants came, and from which they always made their permanent location. For several years there was no mill, nor any such commodity, nearer than Chillicothe. A hand-mill was constructed in Franklinton, which was commonly used, unless the settlers made a trip to Chillicothe in a canoe. Next, a horse-mill was tried; but not till 1805, when Col. Kilbourne built a mill at Worthington, settled in 1803, could any efficient grinding be done. In 1789, a small store was opened in Franklinton, by James Scott, but, for seven or eight years, Chillicothe was the nearest post office. Often, when the neighbors wanted mail, one of their number was furnished money to pay the postage on any letters that might be waiting, and sent for the mail. At first, as in all new localities, a great deal of sickness, fever and ague, prevailed.

* Recollections of Col. Hillman.—*Howe's Annals.*

As the people became acclimated, this, however, disappeared.

The township of Sharon in this county has a history similar to that of Granville Township in Licking County. It was settled by a "Scioto Company," formed in Granby, Conn., in the winter of 1801–02, consisting at first of eight associates. They drew up articles of association, among which was one limiting their number to forty, each of whom must be unanimously chosen by ballot, a single negative being sufficient to prevent an election. Col. James Kilbourne was sent out the succeeding spring to explore the country and select and purchase a township for settlement. He returned in the fall without making any purchase, through fear that the State Constitution, then about to be formed, would tolerate slavery, in which case the project would have been abandoned. While on this visit, Col. Kilbourne compiled from a variety of sources the first map made of Ohio. Although much of it was conjectured, and hence inaccurate, it was very valuable, being correct as far as the State was then known.

"As soon as information was received that the constitution of Ohio prohibited slavery, Col. Kilbourne purchased the township he had previously selected, within the United States military land district, and, in the spring of 1803, returned to Ohio, and began improvements. By the succeeding December, one hundred settlers, mainly from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass., arrived at their new home. Obeying to the letter the agreement made in the East, the first cabin erected was used for a schoolhouse and a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination; the first Sabbath after the arrival of the colony, divine service was held therein, and on the arrival of the eleventh family a school was opened. This early attention to education and religion has left its favorable impress upon the people until this day. The first 4th of July was uniquely and appropriately celebrated. Seventeen gigantic trees, emblematical of the seventeen States forming the Union, were cut, so that a few blows of the ax, at sunrise on the 4th, prostrated each successively with a tremendous crash, forming a national salute novel in the world's history."*

The growth of this part of Ohio continued without interruption until the establishment of the State capital at Columbus, in 1816. The town was laid out in 1812, but, as that date is considered remote in the early American settlements, its history will be left to succeeding pages, and there traced when the history of the State capital and State government is given.

The site of Zanesville, in Muskingum County, was early looked upon as an excellent place to form a settlement, and, had not hostilities opened in 1791, with the Indians, the place would have been one of the earliest settled in Ohio. As it was, the war so disarranged matters, that it was not till 1797 that a permanent settlement was effected.

The Muskingum country was principally occupied, in aboriginal times, by the Wyandots, Delawares, and a few Senecas and Shawanees. An Indian town once stood, years before the settlement of the country, in the vicinity of Duncan's Falls, in Muskingum County, from which circumstance the place is often called "Old Town." Near Dresden, was a large Shawanee town, called Wakatomaca. The graveyard was quite large, and, when the whites first settled here, remains of the town were abundant. It was in this vicinity that the venerable Maj. Cass, father of Lewis Cass, lived and died. He owned 4,000 acres, given him for his military services.

The first settlers on the site of Zanesville were William McCulloh and Henry Crooks. The locality was given to Ebenezer Zane, who had been allowed three sections of land on the Scioto, Muskingum and Hockhocking, wherever the road crossed these rivers, provided other prior claims did not interfere, for opening "Zane's trace." When he located the road across the Muskingum, he selected the place where Zanesville now stands, being attracted there by the excellent water privileges. He gave the section of land here to his brother Jonathan Zane, and J. McIntire, who leased the ferry, established on the road over the Muskingum, to William McCulloh and Henry Crooks, who became thereby the first settlers. The ferry was kept about where the old upper bridge was afterward placed. The ferry-boat was made by fastening two canoes together with a stick. Soon after a flat-boat was used. It was brought from Wheeling, by Mr. McIntire, in 1779, the year after the ferry was established. The road cut out through Ohio, ran from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. Over this road the mail was carried, and, in 1798, the first mail ever carried wholly in Ohio was brought up from Marietta to McCulloh's cabin by Daniel Convers, where, by arrangement of the Postmaster General, it met a mail from Wheeling and one from Maysville.

*Howe's Collections.

McCulloh, who could hardly read, was authorized to assort the mails and send each package in its proper direction. For this service he received $30 per annum; but owing to his inability to read well, Mr. Convers generally performed the duty. At that time, the mails met here once a week. Four years after, the settlement had so increased that a regular post office was opened, and Thomas Dowden appointed Postmaster. He kept his office in a wooden building near the river bank.

Messrs. Zane and McIntire laid out a town in 1799, which they called Westbourn. When the post office was established, it was named Zanesville, and in a short time the village took the same name. A few families settled on the west side of the river, soon after McCulloh arrived, and as this locality grew well, not long after a store and tavern was opened here. Mr. McIntire built a double log cabin, which was used as a hotel, and in which Louis Philippe, King of France, was once entertained. Although the fare and accommodations were of the pioneer period, the honorable guest seems to have enjoyed his visit, if the statements of Lewis Cass in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe" may be believed.

In 1804, Muskingum County was formed by the Legislature, and, for a while, strenuous efforts made to secure the State capital by the citizens of Zanesville. They even erected buildings for the use of the Legislature and Governor, and during the sessions of 1810–11, the temporary seat of government was fixed here. When the permanent State capital was chosen in 1816, Zanesville was passed by, and gave up the hope. It is now one of the most enterprising towns in the Muskingum Valley.

During the summer of 1797, John Knoop, then living four miles above Cincinnati, made several expeditions up the Miami Valley and selected the land on which he afterward located. The next spring Mr. Knoop, his brother Benjamin, Henry Garard, Benjamin Hamlet and John Tildus established a station in what is now Miami County, near the present town of Staunton Village. That summer, Mrs. Knoop planted the first apple-tree in the Miami* country. They all lived together for greater safety for two years, during which time they were occupied clearing their farms and erecting dwellings. During the summer, the site of Piqua was settled, and three young men located at a place known as "Freeman's Prairie." Those who settled at Piqua were Samuel Hilliard, Job Garard, Shadrac Hudson, Jonah Rollins, Daniel Cox, Thomas Rich, and a Mr. Hunter. The last named came to the site of Piqua first in 1797, and selected his home. Until 1799, these named were the only ones in this locality; but that year emigration set in, and very shortly occupied almost all the bottom land in Miami County. With the increase of emigration, came the comforts of life, and mills, stores and other necessary aids to civilization, were ere long to be seen.

The site of Piqua is quite historic, being the theater of many important Indian occurrences, and the old home of the Shawanees, of which tribe Tecumseh was a chief. During the Indian war, a fort called Fort Piqua was built, near the residence of Col. John Johnston, so long the faithful Indian Agent. The fort was abandoned at the close of hostilities.

When the Miami Canal was opened through this part of the State, the country began rapidly to improve, and is now probably one of the best portions of Ohio.

About the same time the Miami was settled, a company of people from Pennsylvania and Virginia, who were principally of German and Irish descent, located in Lawrence County, near the iron region. As soon as that ore was made available, that part of the State rapidly filled with settlers, most of whom engaged in the mining and working of iron ore. Now it is very prosperous.

Another settlement was made the same season, 1797, on the Ohio side of the river, in Columbia County. The settlement progressed slowly for a while, owing to a few difficulties with the Indians. The celebrated Adam Poe had been here as early as 1782, and several localities are made locally famous by his and his brother's adventures.

In this county, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, the second paper-mill west of the Alleghanies was erected in 1805–6. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Ohio, and was named the Ohio Paper-Mill. Its proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.

One of the most noted localities in the State is comprised in Greene County. The Shawanee town, "Old Chillicothe," was on the Little Miami, in this county, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. This old Indian town was, in the annals of the West, a noted place, and is frequently noticed. It is first mentioned in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, who boldly advanced alone into the town and obtained the consent of

*The word Miami in the Indian tongue signified mother. The Miamis were the original owners of the valley by that name, and affirmed they were created there.

the Indians to go on to Kentucky and make his settlement at the falls of the Ohio. His audacious bravery gained his request. Daniel Boone was taken prisoner early in 1778, with twenty-seven others, and kept for a time at Old Chillicothe. Through the influence of the British Governor, Hamilton, who had taken a great fancy to Boone, he and ten others were sent to Detroit. The Indians, however, had an equal fancy for the brave frontiersman, and took him back to Chillicothe, and adopted him into their tribe. About the 1st of June he escaped from them, and made his way back to Kentucky, in time to prevent a universal massacre of the whites. In July, 1779, the town was destroyed by Col. John Bowman and one hundred and sixty Kentuckians, and the Indians dispersed.

The Americans made a permanent settlement in this county in 1797 or 1798. This latter year, a mill was erected in the confines of the county, which implies the settlement was made a short time previously. A short distance east of the mill two block-houses were erected, and it was intended, should it become necessary, to surround them and the mill with pickets. The mill was used by the settlers at "Dutch Station," in Miami County, fully thirty miles distant. The richness of the country in this part of the State attracted a great number of settlers, so that by 1803 the county was established, and Xenia laid out, and designated as the county seat. Its first court house, a primitive log structure, was long preserved as a curiosity. It would indeed be a curiosity now.

Zane's trace, passing from Wheeling to Maysville, crossed the Hockhocking* River, in Fairfield County, where Lancaster is now built. Mr. Zane located one of his three sections on this river, covering the site of Zanesville. Following this trace in 1797, many individuals noted the desirableness of the locality, some of whom determined to return and settle. "The site of the city had in former times been the home of the Wyandots, who had a town here, that, in 1790, contained over 500 wigwams and more than one 1,000 souls. Their town was called *Tarhee*, or, in English, the *Crane-town*, and derived its name from the principal chief of that tribe. Another portion of the tribe then lived at Toby-town, nine miles west of Tarhe-town (now Royaltown), and was governed by an inferior chief called Toby. The chief's wigwam in Tarhe stood on the bank of the prairie, near a beautiful and abundant spring of water, whose outlet was the river. The wigwams of the Indians were built of the bark of trees, set on poles, in the form of a sugar-camp, with one square open, fronting a fire, and about the height of a man. The Wyandot tribe that day numbered about 500 warriors. By the treaty of Greenville, they ceded all their territory, and the majority, under their chief, removed to Upper Sandusky. The remainder lingered awhile, loath to leave the home of their ancestors, but as game became scarce, they, too, left for better hunting-grounds."*

In April, 1798, Capt. Joseph Hunter, a bold, enterprising man, settled on Zane's trace, on the bank of the prairie, west of the crossings, at a place since known as "Hunter's settlement." For a time, he had no neighbors nearer than the settlers on the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. He lived to see the country he had found a wilderness, full of the homes of industry. His wife was the first white woman that settled in the valley, and shared with him all the privations of a pioneer life.

Mr. Hunter had not been long in the valley till he was joined by Nathaniel Wilson, John and Allen Green, John and Joseph McMullen, Robert Cooper, Isaac Shaefer, and a few others, who erected cabins and planted corn. The next year, the tide of emigration came in with great force. In the spring, two settlements were made in Greenfield Township, each settlement containing twenty or more families. One was called the Forks of the Hockhocking, the other, Yankeetown. Settlements were also made along the river below Hunter's, on Rush Creek, Raccoon and Indian Creeks, Pleasant Run, Felter's Run, at Tobeytown, Muddy Prairie, and on Clear Creek. In the fall, —1799—Joseph Loveland and Hezekiah Smith built a log grist-mill at the Upper Falls of the Hockhocking, afterward known as Rock Mill. This was the first mill on this river. In the latter part of the year, a mail route was established over the trace. The mail was carried through on horseback, and, in the settlements in this locality, was left at the cabin of Samuel Coates, who lived on the prairie at the crossings of the river.

*The word Hock-hock-ing in the Delaware language signifies *a bottle*: the Shawanees have it *Wea-tha-kagh-qua* sepe, ie; *bottle river*. John White in the American Pioneer says: "About seven miles nort west of Lancaster, there is a fall in the Hockhocking of about twenty feet. Above the fall for a short distance, the creek is very narrow and straight forming a neck, while at the falls it suddenly widens on each side and swells into the appearance of the body of a bottle. The whole, when seen from above, appears exactly in the shape of a bottle, and from this fact the Indians called the river Hock-hock-ing."—*Howe's Collections.*

*Lecture of George Anderson.—*Howe's Collections.*

In the fall of the next year, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster, which, until 1805, was known as New Lancaster. The lots sold very rapidly, at $50 each, and, in less than one year, quite a village appeared. December 9, the Governor and Judges of the Northwest Territory organized Fairfield County, and made Lancaster the county seat. The next year, Rev. John Wright, of the Presbyterian Church, and Revs. Asa Shinn and James Quinn, of the Methodist Church, came, and from that time on schools and churches were maintained.

Not far from Lancaster are immense mural escarpments of sandstone formation. They were noted among the aborigines, and were, probably, used by them as places of outlook and defense.

The same summer Fairfield County was settled, the towns of Bethel and Williamsburg, in Clermont County, were settled and laid out, and in 1800, the county was erected.

A settlement was also made immediately south of Fairfield County, in Hocking County, by Christian Westenhaver, a German, from near Hagerstown, Md. He came in the spring of 1798, and was soon joined by several families, who formed quite a settlement. The territory included in the county remained a part of Ross, Holmes, Athens and Fairfield, until 1818, when Hocking County was erected, and Logan, which had been laid out in 1816, was made the county seat.

The country comprised in the county is rather broken, especially along the Hockhocking River. This broken country was a favorite resort of the Wyandot Indians, who could easily hide in the numerous grottoes and ravines made by the river and its affluents as the water cut its way through the sandstone rocks.

In 1798, soon after Zane's trace was cut through the country, a Mr. Graham located on the site of Cambridge, in Guernsey County. His was then the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville, on the trace. He remained here alone about two years, when he was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Penn. Both these persons kept a tavern and ferry over Will's Creek. In April, 1803, Mr. Beymer was succeeded by John Beatty, who came from Loudon, Va. His family consisted of eleven persons. The Indians hunted in this vicinity, and were frequent visitors at the tavern. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were offered for sale, several families from the British Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here on their way to the West. They were satisfied with the location and purchased many of the lots, and some land in the vicinity. They were soon followed by other families from the same place, all of whom settling in this locality gave the name to the county when it was erected in 1810.

A settlement was made in the central part of the State, on Darby Creek, in Union County, in the summer of 1798, by James and Joshua Ewing. The next year, they were joined by Samuel and David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Jr., Samuel Kirkpatrick and Samuel McCullough, and, in 1800, by George and Samuel Reed, Robert Snodgrass and Paul Hodgson.

"James Ewing's farm was the site of an ancient and noted Mingo town, which was deserted at the time the Mingo towns, in what is now Logan County, were destroyed by Gen. Logan, of Kentucky, in 1786. When Mr. Ewing took possession of his farm, the cabins were still standing, and, among others, the remains of a blacksmith's shop, with coal, cinders, iron-dross, etc. Jonathan Alden, formerly a prisoner among the Indians, says the shop was carried on by a renegade white man, named Butler, who lived among the Mingoes. Extensive fields had formerly been cultivated in the vicinity of the town."*

Soon after the settlement was established, Col. James Curry located here. He was quite an influential man, and, in 1820, succeeded in getting the county formed from portions of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and a part of the old Indian Territory. Marysville was made the county seat.

During the year 1789, a fort, called Fort Steuben, was built on the site of Steubenville, but was dismantled at the conclusion of hostilities in 1795. Three years after, Bezaleel Williams and Hon. James Ross, for whom Ross County was named, located the town of Steubenville about the old fort, and, by liberal offers of lots, soon attracted quite a number of settlers. In 1805, the town was incorporated, and then had a population of several hundred persons. Jefferson County was created by Gov. St. Clair, July 29, 1797, the year before Steubenville was laid out. It then included the large scope of country west of Pennsylvania; east and north of a line from the mouth of the Cuyahoga; southwardly to the Muskingum, and east to the Ohio; including, in its territories, the cities of Cleveland, Canton, Steubenville and War-

* Howe's Collections.

ren. Only a short time, however, was it allowed to retain this size, as the increase in emigration rendered it necessary to erect new counties, which was rapidly done, especially on the adoption of the State government.

The county is rich in early history, prior to its settlement by the Americans. It was the home of the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, who resided awhile at an old Mingo town, a few miles below the site of Steubenville, the place where the troops under Col. Williamson rendezvoused on their infamous raid against the Moravian Indians; and also where Col. Crawford and his men met, when starting on their unfortunate expedition.

In the Reserve, settlements were often made remote from populous localities, in accordance with the wish of a proprietor, who might own a tract of country twenty or thirty miles in the interior. In the present county of Geauga, three families located at Burton in 1798. They lived at a considerable distance from any other settlement for some time, and were greatly inconvenienced for the want of mills or shops. As time progressed, however, these were brought nearer, or built in their midst, and, ere long, almost all parts of the Reserve could show some settlement, even if isolated.

The next year, 1799, settlements were made at Ravenna, Deerfield and Palmyra, in Portage County. Hon. Benjamin Tappan came to the site of Ravenna in June, at which time he found one white man, a Mr. Honey, living there. At this date, a solitary log cabin occupied the sites of Buffalo and Cleveland. On his journey from New England, Mr. Tappan fell in with David Hudson, the founder of the Hudson settlement in Summit County. After many days of travel, they landed at a prairie in Summit County. Mr. Tappan left his goods in a cabin, built for the purpose, under the care of a hired man, and went on his way, cutting a road to the site of Ravenna, where his land lay. On his return for a second load of goods, they found the cabin deserted, and evidences of its plunder by the Indians. Not long after, it was learned that the man left in charge had gone to Mr. Hudson's settlement, he having set out immediately on his arrival, for his own land. Mr. Tappan gathered the remainder of his goods, and started back for Ravenna. On his way one of his oxen died, and he found himself in a vast forest, away from any habitation, and with one dollar in money. He did not falter a moment, but sent his hired man, a faithful fellow, to Erie, Penn., a distance of one hundred miles through the wilderness, with the compass for his guide, requesting from Capt. Lyman, the commander at the fort there, a loan of money. At the same time, he followed the township lines to Youngstown, where he became acquainted with Col. James Hillman, who did not hesitate to sell him an ox on credit, at a fair price. He returned to his load in a few days, found his ox all right, hitched the two together and went on. He was soon joined by his hired man, with the money, and together they spent the winter in a log cabin. He gave his man one hundred acres of land as a reward, and paid Col. Hillman for the ox. In a year or two he had a prosperous settlement, and when the county was erected in 1807, Ravenna was made the seat of justice.

About the same time Mr. Tappan began his settlement, others were commenced in other localities in this county. Early in May, 1799, Lewis Day and his son Horatio, of Granby, Conn., and Moses Tibbals and Green Frost, of Granville, Mass., left their homes in a one-horse wagon, and, the 29th of May, arrived in what is now Deerfield Township. Theirs was the first wagon that had ever penetrated farther westward in this region than Canfield. The country west of that place had been an unbroken wilderness until within a few days. Capt. Caleb Atwater, of Wallingford, Conn., had hired some men to open a road to Township No. 1, in the Seventh Range, of which he was the owner. This road passed through Deerfield, and was completed to that place when the party arrived at the point of their destination. These emigrants selected sites, and commenced clearing the land. In July, Lewis Ely arrived from Granville, and wintered here, while those who came first, and had made their improvements, returned East. The 4th of March, 1800, Alva Day (son of Lewis Day), John Campbell and Joel Thrall arrived. In April, George and Robert Taylor and James Laughlin, from Pennsylvania, with their families, came. Mr. Laughlin built a grist-mill, which was of great convenience to the settlers. July 29, Lewis Day returned with his family and his brother-in-law, Maj. Rogers, who, the next year, also brought his family.

"Much suffering was experienced at first on account of the scarcity of provisions. They were chiefly supplied from the settlements east of the Ohio River, the nearest of which was Georgetown, forty miles away. The provisions were brought on pack-horses through the wilderness. August 22, Mrs. Alva Day gave birth to a child—a female—the first child born in the township.

November 7, the first wedding took place. John Campbell and Sarah Ely were joined in wedlock by Calvin Austin, Esq., of Warren. He was accompanied from Warren, a distance of twenty-seven miles, by Mr. Pease, then a lawyer, afterward a well-known Judge. They came on foot, there being no road; and, as they threaded their way through the woods, young Pease taught the Justice the marriage ceremony by oft repetition.

"In 1802, Franklin Township was organized, embracing all of Portage and parts of Trumbull and Summit Counties. About this time the settlement received accessions from all parts of the East. In February, 1801, Rev. Badger came and began his labors, and two years later Dr. Shadrac Bostwick organized a Methodist Episcopal church.* The remaining settlement in this county, Palmyra, was begun about the same time as the others, by David Daniels, from Salisbury, Conn. The next year he brought out his family. Soon after he was joined by E. N. and W. Bacon, E. Cutler, A. Thurber, A. Preston, N. Bois, J. T. Baldwin, T. and C. Gilbert, D. A. and S. Waller, N. Smith, Joseph Fisher, J. Tuttle and others.

"When this region was first settled, there was an Indian trail commencing at Fort McIntosh (Beaver, Penn.), and extending westward to Sandusky and Detroit. The trail followed the highest ground. Along the trail, parties of Indians were frequently seen passing, for several years after the whites came. It seemed to be the great aboriginal thoroughfare from Sandusky to the Ohio River. There were several large piles of stones on the trail in this locality, under which human skeletons have been discovered. These are supposed to be the remains of Indians slain in war, or murdered by their enemies, as tradition says it is an Indian custom for each one to cast a stone on the grave of an enemy, whenever he passes by. These stones appear to have been picked up along the trail, and cast upon the heaps at different times.

"At the point where this trail crosses Silver Creek, Fredrick Daniels and others, in 1814, discovered, painted on several trees, various devices, evidently the work of Indians. The bark was carefully shaved off two-thirds of the way around, and figures cut upon the wood. On one of these was delineated seven Indians, equipped in a particular manner, one of whom was without a head. This was supposed to have been made by a party on their return westward, to give intelligence to their friends behind, of the loss of one of their party at this place; and, on making search, a human skeleton was discovered near by." *

The celebrated Indian hunter, Brady, made his remarkable leap across the Cuyahoga, in this county. The county also contains Brady's Pond, a large sheet of water, in which he once made his escape from the Indians, from which circumstance it received its name.

The locality comprised in Clark County was settled the same summer as those in Summit County. John Humphries came to this part of the State with Gen. Simon Kenton, in 1799. With them came six families from Kentucky, who settled north of the site of Springfield. A fort was erected on Mad River, for security against the Indians. Fourteen cabins were soon built near it, all being surrounded by a strong picket fence. David Lowery, one of the pioneers here, built the first flat-boat, to operate on the Great Miami, and, in 1800, made the first trip on that river, coming down from Dayton. He took his boat and cargo on down to New Orleans, where he disposed of his load of "five hundred venison hams and bacon."

Springfield was laid out in March, 1801. Griffith Foos, who came that spring, built a tavern, which he completed and opened in June, remaining in this place till 1814. He often stated that when emigrating West, his party were four days and a half getting from Franklinton, on the Scioto, to Springfield, a distance of forty-two miles. When crossing the Big Darby, they were obliged to carry all their goods over on horseback, and then drag their wagons across with ropes, while some of the party swam by the side of the wagon, to prevent its upsetting. The site of the town was of such practical beauty and utility, that it soon attracted a large number of settlers, and, in a few years, Springfield was incorporated. In 1811, a church was built by the residents for the use of all denominations.

Clark County is made famous in aboriginal history, as the birthplace and childhood home of the noted Indian, Tecumseh.† He was born in

* Howe's Collections.

* Howe's Collections.

†Tecumseh, or Tecumshe, was a son of Puckeshinwa, a member of the Kiscopoke tribe, and Methoataske, of the Turtle tribe of the Shawanee nation. They removed from Florida to Ohio soon after their marriage. The father, Puckeshinwa, rose to the rank of a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. After his death, the mother, Methoataske, returned to the south, where she died at an advanced age. Tecumseh was born about the year 1768. He early showed a passion for war, and, when only 27 years of age, was made a chief. The next year he removed to Deer Creek, in the vicinity of Urbana, and from there to the site of Piqua, on the Great Miami. In 1798 he accepted the invitation of the Delawares in the vicinity of White River, Indiana, and from that time made

the old Indian town of Piqua, the ancient Piqua of the Shawanees, on the north side of Mad River, about five miles west of Springfield. The town was destroyed by the Kentucky Rangers under Gen. George Rogers Clarke in 1780, at the same time he destroyed "Old Chillicothe." Immense fields of standing corn about both towns were cut down, compelling the Indians to resort to the hunt with more than ordinary vigor, to sustain themselves and their wives and children. This search insured safety for some time on the borders. The site of Cadiz, in Harrison County, was settled in April, 1799, by Alexander Henderson and his family, from Washington County, Penn. When they arrived, they found neighbors in the persons of Daniel Peterson and his family, who lived near the forks of Short Creek, and who had preceded them but a very short time. The next year, emigrants began to cross the Ohio in great numbers, and in five or six years large settlements could be seen in this part of the State. The county was erected in 1814, and Cadiz, laid out in 1803, made the county seat.

While the settlers were locating in and about Cadiz, a few families came to what is now Monroe County, and settled near the present town of Beallsville. Shortly after, a few persons settled on the Clear Fork of the Little Muskingum, and a few others on the east fork of Duck Creek. The next season all these settlements received additions and a few other localities were also occupied. Before long the town of Beallsville was laid out, and in time became quite populous. The county was not erected until 1813, and in 1815 Woodsfield was laid out and made the seat of justice.

The opening of the season of 1800—the dawn of a new century—saw a vast emigration westward. Old settlements in Ohio received immense increase of emigrants, while, branching out in all directions like the *radii* of a circle, other settlements were constantly formed until, in a few years, all parts of the State knew the presence of the white man.

Towns sprang into existence here and there; mills and factories were erected; post offices and post-routes were established, and the comforts and conveniences of life began to appear.

With this came the desire, so potent to the mind of all American citizens, to rule themselves through representatives chosen by their own votes. Hitherto, they had been ruled by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President, who, in turn, appointed county and judicial officers. The arbitrary rulings of the Governor, St. Clair, had arrayed the mass of the people against him, and made the desire for the second grade of government stronger, and finally led to its creation.

his home with them. He was most active in the war of 1812 against the Americans, and from the time he began his work to unite the tribes, his history is so closely identified therewith that the reader is referred to the history of that war in succeeding pages.

It may not be amiss to say that all stories regarding the manner of his death are considered erroneous. He was undoubtedly killed in the outset of the battle of the Thames in Canada in 1814, and his body secretly buried by the Indians.

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—OHIO A STATE—THE STATE CAPITALS—LEGISLATION—THE "SWEEPING RESOLUTIONS"—TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

SETTLEMENTS increased so rapidly in that part of the Northwest Territory included in Ohio, during the decade from 1788 to 1798, despite the Indian war, that the demand for an election of a Territorial Assembly could not be ignored by Gov. St. Clair, who, having ascertained that 5,000 free males resided within the limits of the Territory, issued his proclamation October 29, 1798, directing the electors to elect representatives to a General Assembly. He ordered the election to be held on the third Monday in December, and directed the representatives to meet in Cincinnati January 22, 1799.

On the day designated, the representatives * assembled at Cincinnati, nominated ten persons, whose names were sent to the President, who selected five to constitute the Legislative Council,

*Those elected were: from Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; from Hamilton County, William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin; from St. Clair County (Illinois), Shadrach Bond; from Knox County (Indiana), John Small; from Randolph County (Illinois), John Edgar; from Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabart de Joncavie; from Adams County, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; from Jefferson County, James Pritchard; from Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findley and Edward Tiffin. The five gentlemen chosen as the Upper House were all from counties afterward included in Ohio.

or Upper House. These five were Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 3d of March, the Senate confirmed their nomination, and the Territorial Government of Ohio*—or, more properly, the Northwest—was complete. As this comprised the essential business of this body, it was prorogued by the Governor, and the Assembly directed to meet at the same place September 16, 1799, and proceed to the enactment of laws for the Territory.

That day, the Territorial Legislature met again at Cincinnati, but, for want of a quorum, did not organize until the 24th. The House consisted of nineteen members, seven of whom were from Hamilton County, four from Ross, three from Wayne, two from Adams, one from Jefferson, one from Washington and one from Knox. Assembling both branches of the Legislature, Gov. St. Clair addressed them, recommending such measures to their consideration as, in his judgment, were suited to the condition of the country. The Council then organized, electing Henry Vanderburgh, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

The House also organized, electing Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Reilly, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Doorkeeper, and Abraham Carey, Sergeant-at-arms.

This was the first legislature elected in the old Northwestern Territory. During its first session, it passed thirty bills, of which the Governor vetoed eleven. They also elected William Henry Harrison, then Secretary of the Territory, delegate to Congress. The Legislature continued in session till December 19, having much to do in forming new laws, when they were prorogued by the Governor, until the first Monday in November, 1800. The second session was held in Chillicothe, which had been designated as the seat of government by Congress, until a permanent capital should be selected.

May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing Indiana Territory, including all the country west of the Great Miami River to the Mississippi, and appointed William Henry Harrison its Governor. At the autumn session of the Legislature of the eastern, or old part of the Territory, William McMillan and Paul Fearing were elected to the vacancies caused by this act. By the organization of this Territory, the counties of Knox, St. Clair and Randolph, were taken out of the jurisdiction of the old Territory, and with them the representatives, Henry Vandenburgh, Shadrach Bond, John Small and John Edgar.

Before the time for the next Assembly came, a new election had occurred, and a few changes were the result. Robert Oliver, of Marietta, was chosen Speaker in the place of Henry Vanderburgh. There was considerable business at this session; several new counties were to be erected; the country was rapidly filling with people, and where the scruples of the Governor could be overcome, some organization was made. He was very tenacious of his power, and arbitrary in his rulings, affirming that he, alone, had the power to create new counties. This dogmatic exercise of his veto power, his rights as ruler, and his defeat by the Indians, all tended against him, resulting in his displacement by the President. This was done, however, just at the time the Territory came from the second grade of government, and the State was created.

The third session of the Territorial Legislature continued from November 24, 1801, to January 23, 1802, when it adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, the fourth Monday in November, but owing to reasons made obvious by subsequent events, was never held, and the third session marks the decline of the Territorial government.

April 30, 1802, Congress passed an act "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." In pursuance of this act, an election had been held in this part of the Territory, and members of a constitutional convention chosen, who were to meet at Chillicothe, November 1, to perform the duty assigned them.

The people throughout the country contemplated in the new State were anxious for the adoption of a State government. The arbitrary acts of the Territorial Governor had heightened this feeling; the census of the Territory gave it the lawful number of inhabitants, and nothing stood in its way.

The convention met the day designated and proceeded at once to its duties. When the time arrived for the opening of the Fourth Territorial

*Ohio never existed as a Territory proper. It was known, both before and after the division of the Northwest Territory, as the "Territory northwest of the Ohio River." Still, as the country comprised in its limits was the principal theater of action, the short resume given here is made necessary in the logical course of events. Ohio, as Ohio, never existed until the creation of the State in March, 1803.

Legislature, the convention was in session and had evidently about completed its labors. The members of the Legislature (eight of whom were members of the convention) seeing that a speedy termination of the Territorial government was inevitable, wisely concluded it was inexpedient and unnecessary to hold the proposed session.

The convention concluded its labors the 29th of November. The Constitution adopted at that time, though rather crude in some of its details, was an excellent organic instrument, and remained almost entire until 1851, when the present one was adopted. Either is too long for insertion here, but either will well pay a perusal. The one adopted by the convention in 1802 was never submitted to the people, owing to the circumstances of the times; but it was submitted to Congress February 19, 1803, and by that body accepted, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union.

The Territorial government ended March 3, 1803, by the organization, that day, of the State government, which organization defined the present limits of the State.

"We, the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of Congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the law of Congress, entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes;' in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following Constitution or form of government; and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Ohio."*—*Preamble, Constitution of 1802.*

When the convention forming the Constitution, completed its labors and presented the results to Congress, and that body passed the act forming the State, the territory included therein was divided into nine counties, whose names and dates of erection were as follows:

Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; (owing to the Indian war no other counties were erected till peace was restored); Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. These counties were the thickest-settled part of the State, yet many other localities needed organization and were clamoring for it, but owing to St. Clair's views, he refused to grant their requests. One of the first acts on the assembling of the State Legislature, March 1, 1803, was the creation of seven new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Geauga, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

Section Sixth of the "Schedule" of the Constitution required an election for the various officers and Representatives necessary under the new government, to be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803, these officers to take their seats and assume their duties March 3. The Second Article provided for the regular elections, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year. The Governor elected at first was to hold his office until the first regular election could be held, and thereafter to continue in office two years.

The January elections placed Edward Tiffin in the Governor's office, sent Jeremiah Morrow to Congress, and chose an Assembly, who met on the day designated, at Chillicothe. Michael Baldwin was chosen Speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie, of the Senate. The Assembly appointed William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, President Judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John Smith, United States Senators. Charles Willing Byrd was made the United States District Judge.

The act of Congress forming the State, contained certain requisitions regarding public schools, the "salt springs," public lands, taxation of Government lands, Symmes' purchase, etc., which the constitutional convention agreed to with a few minor considerations. These Congress accepted, and passed the act in accordance thereto. The First General Assembly found abundance of work

* The name of the State is derived from the river forming its southern boundary. Its origin is somewhat obscure, but is commonly ascribed to the Indians. On this point, Col. Johnston says: "The Shawanoese called the Ohio River '*Kis-ke-pi-la, Sepe, i. e.*, '*Eagle River.*' The Wyandots were in the country generations before the Shawanoese, and, consequently, their name of the river is the primitive one and should stand in preference to all others. Ohio may be called an improvement on the expression, '*O-he-zuh,*' and was, no doubt, adopted by the early French voyagers in their boat-songs, and is substantially the same word as used by the Wyandots: the meaning applied by the French, fair and beautiful '*la belle river,*' being the same precisely as that meant by the Indians—'great, grand and fair to look upon.'"—*Howe's Collections.*

Webster's Dictionary gives the word as of Indian origin, and its meaning to be, "Beautiful."

to do regarding these various items, and, at once, set themselves to the task. Laws were passed regarding all these; new counties created; officers appointed for the same, until they could be elected, and courts and machinery of government put in motion. President Judges and lawyers traveled their circuits holding courts, often in the open air or in a log shanty; a constable doing duty as guard over a jury, probably seated on a log under a tree, or in the bushes. The President Judge instructed the officers of new counties in their duties, and though the whole keeping of matters accorded with the times, an honest feeling generally prevailed, inducing each one to perform his part as effectually as his knowledge permitted.

The State continually filled with people. New towns arose all over the country. Excepting the occasional sicknesses caused by the new climate and fresh soil, the general health of the people improved as time went on. They were fully in accord with the President, Jefferson, and carefully nurtured those principles of personal liberty engrafted in the fundamental law of 1787, and later, in the Constitution of the State.

Little if any change occurred in the natural course of events, following the change of government until Burr's expedition and plan of secession in 1805 and 1806 appeared. What his plans were, have never been definitely ascertained. His action related more to the General Government, yet Ohio was called upon to aid in putting down his insurrection—for such it was thought to be—and defeated his purposes, whatever they were. His plans ended only in ignominious defeat; the breaking-up of one of the finest homes in the Western country, and the expulsion of himself and all those who were actively engaged in his scheme, whatever its imports were.

Again, for a period of four or five years, no exciting events occurred. Settlements continued; mills and factories increased; towns and cities grew; counties were created; trade enlarged, and naught save the common course of events transpired to mark the course of time. Other States were made from the old Northwest Territory, all parts of which were rapidly being occupied by settlers. The danger from Indian hostilities was little, and the adventurous whites were rapidly occupying their country. One thing, however, was yet a continual source of annoyance to the Americans, viz., the British interference with the Indians. Their traders did not scruple, nor fail on every opportunity, to aid these sons of the forest with arms and ammunition as occasion offered, endeavoring to stir them up against the Americans, until events here and on the high seas culminated in a declaration of hostilities, and the war of 1812 was the result. The deluded red men found then, as they found in 1795, that they were made tools by a stronger power, and dropped when the time came that they were no longer needed.

Before the opening of hostilities occurred, however, a series of acts passed the General Assembly, causing considerable excitement. These were the famous "Sweeping Resolutions," passed in 1810. For a few years prior to their passage, considerable discontent prevailed among many of the legislators regarding the rulings of the courts, and by many of these embryo law-makers, the legislative power was considered omnipotent. They could change existing laws and contracts did they desire to, thought many of them, even if such acts conflicted with the State and National Constitutions. The "Sweeping Resolutions" were brought about mainly by the action of the judges in declaring that justices of the peace could, in the collection of debts, hold jurisdiction in amounts not exceeding fifty dollars without the aid of a jury. The Constitution of the United States gave the jury control in all such cases where the amount did not exceed twenty dollars. There was a direct contradiction against the organic law of the land—to which every other law and act is subversive, and when the judges declared the legislative act unconstitutional and hence null and void, the Legislature became suddenly inflamed at their independence, and proceeded at once to punish the administrators of justice. The legislature was one of the worst that ever controlled the State, and was composed of many men who were not only ignorant of common law, the necessities of a State, and the dignity and true import of their office, but were demagogues in every respect. Having the power to impeach officers, that body at once did so, having enough to carry a two-thirds majority, and removed several judges. Further maturing their plans, the "Sweepers," as they were known, construed the law appointing certain judges and civil officers for seven years, to mean seven years from the organization of the State, whether they had been officers that length of time or not. All officers, whether of new or old counties, were construed as included in the act, and, utterly ignoring the Constitution, an act was passed in January, 1810, removing every civil officer in the State.

February 10, they proceeded to fill all these vacant offices, from State officers down to the lowest county office, either by appointment or by ordering an election in the manner prescribed by law.

The Constitution provided that the office of judges should continue for seven years, evidently seven years from the time they were elected, and not from the date of the admission of the State, which latter construction this headlong Legislature had construed as the meaning. Many of the counties had been organized but a year or two, others three or four years; hence an indescribable confusion arose as soon as the new set of officers were appointed or elected. The new order of things could not be made to work, and finally, so utterly impossible did the justness of the proceedings become, that it was dropped. The decisions of the courts were upheld, and the invidious doctrine of supremacy in State legislation received such a check that it is not likely ever to be repeated.

Another act of the Assembly, during this period, shows its construction. Congress had granted a township of land for the use of a university, and located the township in Symmes' purchase. This Assembly located the university on land outside of this purchase, ignoring the act of Congress, as they had done before, showing not only ignorance of the true scope of law, but a lack of respect unbecoming such bodies.

The seat of government was also moved from Chillicothe to Zanesville, which vainly hoped to be made the permanent State capital, but the next session it was again taken to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to locate a permanent capital site.

These commissioners were James Findley, Joseph Darlington, Wyllys Silliman, Reason Beall, and William McFarland. It is stated that they reported at first in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of 1812–13, the Assembly accepted the proposals of Col. James Johnston, Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, and Lyne Starling, who owned the site of Columbus. The Assembly also decreed that the temporary seat of government should remain at Chillicothe until the buildings necessary for the State officers should be erected, when it would be taken there, forever to remain. This was done in 1816, in December of that year the first meeting of the Assembly being held there.

The site selected for the capital was on the east bank of the Scioto, about a mile below its junction with the Olentangy. Wide streets were laid out, and preparations for a city made. The expectations of the founders have been, in this respect, realized. The town was laid out in the spring of 1812, under the direction of Moses Wright. A short time after, the contract for making it the capital was signed. June 18, the same day war was declared against Great Britain, the sale of lots took place. Among the early settlers were George McCormick, George B. Harvey, John Shields, Michael Patton, Alexander Patton, William Altman, John Collett, William McElvain, Daniel Kooser, Peter Putnam, Jacob Hare, Christian Heyl, Jarvis, George and Benjamin Pike, William Long, and Dr. John M. Edminson. In 1814, a house of worship was built, a school opened, a newspaper—*The Western Intelligencer* and Columbus *Gazette*, now the *Ohio State Journal*—was started, and the old State House erected. In 1816, the "Borough of Columbus" was incorporated, and a mail route once a week between Chillicothe and Columbus started. In 1819, the old United States Court House was erected, and the seat of justice removed from Franklinton to Columbus. Until 1826, times were exceedingly "slow" in the new capital, and but little growth experienced. The improvement period revived the capital, and enlivened its trade and growth so that in 1834, a city charter was granted. The city is now about third in size in the State, and contains many of the most prominent public institutions. The present capitol building, one of the best in the West, is patterned somewhat after the national Capitol at Washington City.

From the close of the agitation of the "Sweeping Resolutions," until the opening of the war of 1812, but a short time elapsed. In fact, scarcely had one subsided, ere the other was upon the country. Though the war was national, its theater of operations was partly in Ohio, that State taking an active part in its operations. Indeed, its liberty depended on the war.

LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS,

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory (1788 *to* 1802), *of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year* 1880.

NAME.	COUNTY.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
(*a*) Arthur St. Clair		July 13, 1788	1802
*Charles Willing Byrd	Hamilton	1802	March 3, 1803
(*b*) Edward Tiffin	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
(*c*) †Thomas Kirker	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
(*d*) Return Jonathan Meigs	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
†Othniel Looker	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
(*e*) Ethan Allen Brown	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
†Allen Trimble	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
(*f*) Wilson Shannon	Belmont	Dec, 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
‡Thomas W. Bartley	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
(*g*) Seabury Ford	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
(*h*) Reuben Wood	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
(*j*) ¶ William Medill	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
(*k*) John Brough	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
⁂Charles Anderson	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox	Trumbull	Jan 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
(*l*) Rutherford B. Hayes	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
(*m*) Thomas L. Young	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880
Charles Foster	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1880	

(*a*) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

*Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(*b*) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of U. S. Senator.

(*c*) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year

(*d*) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(*e*) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(*f*) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(*g*) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(*h*) Resigned July 15, 1853 to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(*j*) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(*k*) Died August 29, 1865.

† Acting Governor.

‡ Acting Governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

¶ Acting Governor, vice Reuben Wood, resigned.

⁂ Acting Governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

(*l*) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(*m*) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR OF 1812—GROWTH OF THE STATE—CANAL, RAILROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—DEVELOPMENT OF STATE RESOURCES.

IN June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. Before this, an act was passed by Congress, authorizing the increase of the regular army to thirty-five thousand troops, and a large force of volunteers, to serve twelve months. Under this act, Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, in April and May, 1812, raised three regiments of troops to serve twelve months. They rendezvoused at Dayton, elected their officers, and prepared for the campaign. These regiments were numbered First, Second and Third. Duncan McArthur was Colonel of the First; James Findlay, of the Second, and Lewis Cass, of the Third. Early in June these troops marched to Urbana, where they were joined by Boyd's Fourth Regiment of regular troops, under command of Col. Miller, who had been in the battle of Tippecanoe. Near the middle of June, this little army of about twenty-five hundred men, under command of Gov. William Hull, of Michigan, who had been authorized by Congress to raise the troops, started on its northern march. By the end of June, the army had reached the Maumee, after a very severe march, erecting, on the way, Forts McArthur, Necessity and Findlay. By some carelessness on the part of the American Government, no official word had been sent to the frontiers regarding the war, while the British had taken an early precaution to prepare for the crisis. Gov. Hull was very careful in military etiquette, and refused to march, or do any offensive acts, unless commanded by his superior officers at Washington. While at the Maumee, by a careless move, all his personal effects, including all his plans, number and strength of his army, etc., fell into the hands of the enemy. His campaign ended only in ignominious defeat, and well-nigh paralyzed future efforts. All Michigan fell into the hands of the British. The commander, though a good man, lacked bravery and promptness. Had Gen. Harrison been in command no such results would have been the case, and the war would have probably ended at the outset.

Before Hull had surrendered, Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky, invited Gen. Harrison, Governor of Indiana Territory, to visit Frankfort, to consult on the subject of defending the Northwest. Gov. Harrison had visited Gov. Scott, and in August, 1812, accepted the appointment of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and, by hasty traveling, on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Detroit, reached Cincinnati on the morning of the 27th of that month. On the 30th he left Cincinnati, and the next day overtook the army he was to command, on its way to Dayton. After leaving Dayton, he was overtaken by an express, informing him of his appointment by the Government as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Indiana and Illinois Territories. The army reached Piqua, September 3. From this place Harrison sent a body of troops to aid in the defense of Fort Wayne, threatened by the enemy. On the 6th he ordered all the troops forward, and while on the march, on September 17, he was informed of his appointment as commander of the entire Northwestern troops. He found the army poorly clothed for a winter campaign, now approaching, and at once issued a stirring address to the people, asking for food and comfortable clothing. The address was not in vain. After his appointment, Gen. Harrison pushed on to Auglaize, where, leaving the army under command of Gen. Winchester, he returned to the interior of the State, and establishing his headquarters at Franklinton, began active measures for the campaign.

Early in March, 1812, Col. John Miller raised, under orders, a regiment of infantry in Ohio, and in July assembled his enlisted men at Chillicothe, where, placing them—only one hundred and forty in number—under command of Captain Angus Lewis, he sent them on to the frontier. They erected a block-house at Piqua and then went on to Defiance, to the main body of the army.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, raised one thousand men for six months' duty. Under orders from Gen. Winchester, they marched through Chillicothe and Urbana, on to the Maumee, where, near the lower end of the rapids, they made an ineffectual attempt to drive off the enemy. Failing in this, the enemy

attacked Tupper and his troops, who, though worn down with the march and not a little disorganized through the jealousies of the officers, withstood the attack, and repulsed the British and their red allies, who returned to Detroit, and the Americans to Fort McArthur.

In the fall of 1812, Gen. Harrison ordered a detachment of six hundred men, mostly mounted, to destroy the Indian towns on the Missisineway River, one of the head-waters of the Wabash. The winter set in early and with unusual severity. At the same time this expedition was carried on, Bonaparte was retreating from Moscow. The expedition accomplished its design, though the troops suffered greatly from the cold, no less than two hundred men being more or less frost bitten.

Gen. Harrison determined at once to retake Michigan and establish a line of defense along the southern shores of the lakes. Winchester was sent to occupy Forts Wayne and Defiance; Perkins' brigade to Lower Sandusky, to fortify an old stockade, and some Pennsylvania troops and artillery sent there at the same time. As soon as Gen. Harrison heard the results of the Missisineway expedition, he went to Chillicothe to consult with Gov. Meigs about further movements, and the best methods to keep the way between the Upper Miami and the Maumee continually open. He also sent Gen. Winchester word to move forward to the rapids of the Maumee and prepare for winter quarters. This Winchester did by the middle of January, 1813, establishing himself on the northern bank of the river, just above Wayne's old battle-ground. He was well fixed here, and was enabled to give his troops good bread, made from corn gathered in Indian corn-fields in this vicinity.

While here, the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the Raisin River, about twenty miles from Detroit, sent Winchester word claiming protection from the threatened British and Indian invasion, avowing themselves in sympathy with the Americans. A council of war decided in favor of their request, and Col. Lewis, with 550 men, sent to their relief. Soon after, Col. Allen was sent with more troops, and the enemy easily driven away from about Frenchtown. Word was sent to Gen. Winchester, who determined to march with all the men he could spare to aid in holding the post gained. He left, the 19th of January, with 250 men, and arrived on the evening of the 20th. Failing to take the necessary precaution, from some unexplained reason, the enemy came up in the night, established his batteries, and, the next day, surprised and defeated the American Army with a terrible loss. Gen. Winchester was made a prisoner, and, finally, those who were intrenched in the town surrendered, under promise of Proctor, the British commander, of protection from the Indians. This promise was grossly violated the next day. The savages were allowed to enter the town and enact a massacre as cruel and bloody as any in the annals of the war, to the everlasting ignominy of the British General and his troops.

Those of the American Army that escaped, arrived at the rapids on the evening of the 22d of January, and soon the sorrowful news spread throughout the army and nations. Gen. Harrison set about retrieving the disaster at once. Delay could do no good. A fort was built at the rapids, named Fort Meigs, and troops from the south and west hurriedly advanced to the scene of action. The investment and capture of Detroit was abandoned, that winter, owing to the defeat at Frenchtown, and expiration of the terms of service of many of the troops. Others took their places, all parts of Ohio and bordering States sending men.

The erection of Fort Meigs was an obstacle in the path of the British they determined to remove, and, on the 28th of February, 1813, a large band of British and Indians, under command of Proctor, Tecumseh, Walk-in-the-water, and other Indian chiefs, appeared in the Maumee in boats, and prepared for the attack. Without entering into details regarding the investment of the fort, it is only necessary to add, that after a prolonged siege, lasting to the early part of May, the British were obliged to abandon the fort, having been severely defeated, and sailed for the Canadian shores.

Next followed the attacks on Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, and other predatory excursions, by the British. All of these failed of their design; the defense of Maj. Croghan and his men constituting one of the most brilliant actions of the war. For the gallant defense of Fort Stephenson by Maj. Croghan, then a young man, the army merited the highest honors. The ladies of Chillicothe voted the heroic Major a fine sword, while the whole land rejoiced at the exploits of him and his band.

The decisive efforts of the army, the great numbers of men offered—many of whom Gen. Harrison was obliged to send home, much to their disgust—Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813—all presaged the triumph of the American arms, soon to ensue. As soon as the battle on the lake was over, the British at Malden burned

their stores, and fled, while the Americans, under their gallant commander, followed them in Perry's vessel to the Canada shore, overtaking them on the River Thames, October 5. In the battle that ensued, Tecumseh was slain, and the British Army routed.

The war was now practically closed in the West. Ohio troops had done nobly in defending their northern frontier, and in regaining the Northwestern country. Gen. Harrison was soon after elected to Congress by the Cincinnati district, and Gen. Duncan McArthur was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army, and assigned to the command in his place. Gen. McArthur made an expedition into Upper Canada in the spring of 1814, destroying considerable property, and driving the British farther into their own dominions. Peace was declared early in 1815, and that spring, the troops were mustered out of service at Chillicothe, and peace with England reigned supreme.

The results of the war in Ohio were, for awhile, similar to the Indian war of 1795. It brought many people into the State, and opened new portions, before unknown. Many of the soldiers immediately invested their money in lands, and became citizens. The war drove many people from the Atlantic Coast west, and as a result much money, for awhile, circulated. Labor and provisions rose, which enabled both workmen and tradesmen to enter tracts of land, and aided emigration. At the conclusion of Wayne's war in 1795, probably not more than five thousand people dwelt in the limits of the State; at the close of the war of 1812, that number was largely increased, even with the odds of war against them. After the last war, the emigration was constant and gradual, building up the State in a manner that betokened a healthful life.

As soon as the effects of the war had worn off, a period of depression set in, as a result of too free speculation indulged in at its close. Gradually a stagnation of business ensued, and many who found themselves unable to meet contracts made in "flush" times, found no alternative but to fail. To relieve the pressure in all parts of the West, Congress, about 1815, reduced the price of public lands from $2 to $1.25 per acre. This measure worked no little hardship on those who owned large tracts of lands, for portions of which they had not fully paid, and as a consequence, these lands, as well as all others of this class, reverted to the Government. The general market was in New Orleans, whither goods were transported in flatboats built especially for this pupose. This commerce, though small and poorly repaid, was the main avenue of trade, and did much for the slow prosperity prevalent. The few banks in the State found their bills at a discount abroad, and gradually becoming drained of their specie, either closed business or failed, the major part of them adopting the latter course.

The steamboat began to be an important factor in the river navigation of the West about this period. The first boat to descend the Ohio was the Orleans, built at Pittsburg in 1812, and in December of that year, while the fortunes of war hung over the land, she made her first trip from the Iron City to New Orleans, being just twelve days on the way. The second, built by Samuel Smith, was called the Comet, and made a trip as far south as Louisville, in the summer of 1813. The third, the Vesuvius, was built by Fulton, and went to New Orleans in 1814. The fourth, built by Daniel French at Brownsville, Penn., made two trips to Louisville in the summer of 1814. The next vessel, the Ætna, was built by Fulton & Company in 1815. So fast did the business increase, that, four years after, more than forty steamers floated on the Western waters. Improvements in machinery kept pace with the building, until, in 1838, a competent writer stated there were no less than four hundred steamers in the West. Since then, the erection of railways has greatly retarded ship-building, and it is altogether probable the number has increased but little.

The question of canals began to agitate the Western country during the decade succeeding the war. They had been and were being constructed in older countries, and presaged good and prosperous times. If only the waters of the lakes and the Ohio River could be united by a canal running through the midst of the State, thought the people, prosperous cities and towns would arise on its banks, and commerce flow through the land. One of the firmest friends of such improvements was De Witt Clinton, who had been the chief man in forwarding the "Clinton Canal," in New York. He was among the first to advocate the feasibility of a canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and, by the success of the New York canals, did much to bring it about. Popular writers of the day all urged the scheme, so that when the Assembly met, early in December, 1821, the resolution, offered by Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati,

for the appointment of a committee of five members to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as related to canals, and see if some feasible plan could not be adopted whereby a beginning could be made, was quickly adopted.

The report of the committee, advising a survey and examination of routes, met with the approval of the Assembly, and commissioners were appointed who were to employ an engineer, examine the country and report on the practicability of a canal between the lakes and the rivers. The commissioners employed James Geddes, of Onondaga County, N. Y., as an engineer. He arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, and, before eight months, the corps of engineers, under his direction, had examined one route. During the next two summers, the examinations continued. A number of routes were examined and surveyed, and one, from Cleveland on the lake, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, was recommended. Another canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, on the Miami, was determined on, and preparations to commence work made. A Board of Canal Fund Commissioners was created, money was borrowed, and the morning of July 4, 1825, the first shovelful of earth was dug near Newark, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and a mighty concourse of people assembled to witness the auspicious event.

Gov. Clinton was escorted all over the State to aid in developing the energy everywhere apparent. The events were important ones in the history of the State, and, though they led to the creation of a vast debt, yet, in the end, the canals were a benefit.

The main canal—the Ohio and Erie Canal—was not completed till 1832. The Maumee Canal, from Dayton to Cincinnati, was finished in 1834. They cost the State about $6,000,000. Each of the main canals had branches leading to important towns, where their construction could be made without too much expense. The Miami and Maumee Canal, from Cincinnati northward along the Miami River to Piqua, thence to the Maumee and on to the lake, was the largest canal made, and, for many years, was one of the most important in the State. It joined the Wabash Canal on the eastern boundary of Indiana, and thereby saved the construction of many miles by joining this great canal from Toledo to Evansville.

The largest artificial lake in the world, it is said, was built to supply water to the Miami Canal. It exists yet, though the canal is not much used. It is in the eastern part of Mercer County, and is about nine miles long by from two to four wide. It was formed by raising two walls of earth from ten to thirty feet high, called respectively the east and west embankments; the first of which is about two miles in length; the second, about four. These walls, with the elevation of the ground to the north and south, formed a huge basin, to retain the water. The reservoir was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1845, at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When first built, during the accumulation of water, much malarial disease prevailed in the surrounding country, owing to the stagnant condition of the water. The citizens, enraged at what they considered an innovation of their rights, met, and, during a dark night, tore out a portion of the lower wall, letting the water flow out. The damage cost thousands of dollars to repair. All who participated in the proceedings were liable to a severe imprisonment, but the state of feeling was such, in Mercer County, where the offense was committed, that no jury could be found that would try them, and the affair gradually died out.

The canals, so efficacious in their day, were, however, superseded by the railroads rapidly finding their way into the West. From England, where they were early used in the collieries, the transition to America was easy.

The first railroad in the United States was built in the summer of 1826, from the granite quarry belonging to the Bunker Hill Monument Association to the wharf landing, three miles distant. The road was a slight decline from the quarry to the wharf, hence the loaded cars were propelled by their own gravity. On their return, when empty, they were drawn up by a single horse. Other roads, or tramways, quickly followed this. They were built at the Pennsylvania coal mines, in South Carolina, at New Orleans, and at Baltimore. Steam motive power was used in 1831 or 1832, first in America on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in Charlestown, on a railroad there.

To transfer these highways to the West was the question of but a few years' time. The prairies of Illinois and Indiana offered superior inducements to such enterprises, and, early in 1835, they began to be agitated there. In 1838, the first rail was laid in Illinois, at Meredosia, a little town on the Illinois River, on what is now the Wabash Railway.

"The first railroad made in Ohio," writes Caleb Atwater, in his "History of Ohio," in 1838, "was finished in 1836 by the people of Toledo, a town

some two years old then, situated near the mouth of Maumee River. The road extends westward into Michigan and is some thirty miles in length. There is a road about to be made from Cincinnati to Springfield. This road follows the Ohio River up to the Little Miami River, and there turns northwardly up its valley to Xenia, and, passing the Yellow Springs, reaches Springfield. Its length must be about ninety miles. The State will own one-half of the road, individuals and the city of Cincinnati the other half. This road will, no doubt, be extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, within a few short years."

"There is a railroad," continues Mr. Atwater, "about to be made from Painesville to the Ohio River. There are many charters for other roads, which will never be made."

Mr. Atwater notes also, the various turnpikes as well as the famous National road from Baltimore westward, then completed only to the mountains. This latter did as much as any enterprise ever enacted in building up and populating the West. It gave a national thoroughfare, which, for many years, was the principal wagon-way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley.

The railroad to which Mr. Atwater refers as about to be built from Cincinnati to Springfield, was what was known as the Mad River Railroad. It is commonly conceded to be the first one built in Ohio.* Its history shows that it was chartered March 11, 1836, that work began in 1837; that it was completed and opened for business from Cincinnati to Milford, in December, 1842; to Xenia, in August, 1845, and to Springfield, in August, 1846. It was laid with strap rails until about 1848, when the present form of rail was adopted.

One of the earliest roads in Ohio was what was known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. It was chartered at first as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad, March 9, 1835. March 12, 1836, the Mansfield & New Haven road was chartered; the Columbus & Lake Erie, March 12, 1845, and the Huron & Oxford, February 27, 1846. At first it ran only from Sandusky to Monroeville, then from Mansfield to Huron. These two were connected and consolidated, and then extended to Newark, and finally, by connections, to Columbus.

It is unnecessary to follow closely the history of these improvements through the years succeeding their introduction. At first the State owned a share in nearly all railroads and canals, but finally finding itself in debt about $15,000,000 for such improvements, and learning by its own and neighbors' experiences, that such policy was detrimental to the best interests of the people, abandoned the plan, and allowed private parties entire control of all such works. After the close of the Mexican war, and the return to solid values in 1854 or thereabouts, the increase of railroads in all parts of Ohio, as well as all parts of the West, was simply marvelous. At this date there are more than ten thousand miles of railroads in Ohio, alongside of which stretch innumerable lines of telegraph, a system of swift messages invented by Prof. Morse, and adopted in the United States about 1851.

About the time railroad building began to assume a tangible shape, in 1840, occurred the celebrated political campaign known in history as the "Hard Cider Campaign." The gradual encroachments of the slave power in the West, its arrogant attitude in the Congress of the United States and in several State legislatures: its forcible seizure of slaves in the free States, and the enactment and attempted enforcement of the "fugitive slave" law all tended to awaken in the minds of the Northern people an antagonism, terminating only in the late war and the abolishment of that hideous system in the United States.

The "Whig Party" strenuously urged the abridgment or confinement of slavery in the Southern States, and in the contest the party took a most active part, and elected William Henry Harrison President of the United States. As he had been one of the foremost leaders in the war of 1812, a resident of Ohio, and one of its most popular citizens, a log cabin and a barrel of cider were adopted as his exponents of popular opinion, as expressive of the rule of the common people represented in the cabin and cider, in turn representing their primitive and simple habits of life. Though a rugged man when elected, he lived but thirty days after his inauguration, dying April 9, 1841. John Tyler, the Vice President, succeeded him in the office.

The building of railroads, the extension of commerce; the settlement of all parts of the State; its growth in commerce, education, religion and

* Hon. E. D. Mansfield states, in 1873, that the "first actual piece of railroad laid in Ohio, was made on the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad; but, about the same time we have the Little Miami Railroad, which was surveyed in 1836 and 1837. If this, the generally accepted opinion, is correct, then Mr. Atwater's statement as given, is wrong. His history is, however, generally conceded to be correct. Written in 1838, he surely ought to know whereof he was writing, as the railroads were then only in construction; but few, if any, in operation.

population, are the chief events from 1841 to the Mexican war. Hard times occurred about as often as they do now, preceded by "flush" times, when speculation ran rife, the people all infatuated with an insane idea that something could be had for nothing. The bubble burst as often as inflated, ruining many people, but seemingly teaching few lessons.

CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR—CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE STATE—WAR OF THE REBELLION—OHIO'S PART IN THE CONFLICT.

THE Mexican War grew out of the question of the annexation of Texas, then a province of Mexico, whose territory extended to the Indian Territory on the north, and on up to the Oregon Territory on the Pacific Coast. Texas had been settled largely by Americans, who saw the condition of affairs that would inevitably ensue did the country remain under Mexican rule. They first took steps to secede from Mexico, and then asked the aid of America to sustain them, and annex the country to itself.

The Whig party and many others opposed this, chiefly on the grounds of the extension of slave territory. But to no avail. The war came on, Mexico was conquered, the war lasting from April 20, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Fifty thousand volunteers were called for the war by the Congress, and $10,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President, James K. Polk, to sustain the army and prosecute the war.

The part that Ohio took in the war may be briefly summed up as follows: She had five volunteer regiments, five companies in the Fifteenth Infantry, and several independent companies, with her full proportion among the regulars. When war was declared, it was something of a crusade to many; full of romance to others; hence, many more were offered than could be received. It was a campaign of romance to some, yet one of reality, ending in death, to many.

When the first call for troops came, the First, Second and Third Regiments of infantry responded at once. Alexander Mitchell was made Colonel of the First; John D. Weller its Lieutenant Colonel; and —— Giddings, of Dayton, its Major. Thomas Hanna, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, started with the First as its Major, but, before the regiment left the State, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and, at the battle of Monterey, distinguished himself; and there contracted disease and laid down his life. The regiment's Colonel, who had been wounded at Monterey, came home, removed to Minnesota, and there died. Lieut. Col. Weller went to California after the close of the war. He was a representative from that State in the halls of Congress, and, at last, died in New Orleans.

The Second Regiment was commanded by Col. George W. Morgan, now of Mount Vernon; Lieut. Col. William Irwin, of Lancaster, and Maj. William Wall. After the war closed, Irwin settled in Texas, and remained there till he died. Wall lived out his days in Ohio. The regiment was never in active field service, but was a credit to the State.

The officers of the Third Regiment were, Col. Samuel Curtis; Lieut. Col. G. W. McCook and Maj. John Love. The first two are now dead; the Major lives in Connellsville.

At the close of the first year of the war, these regiments (First, Second and Third) were mustered out of service, as their term of enlistment had expired.

When the second year of the war began, the call for more troops on the part of the Government induced the Second Ohio Infantry to re-organize, and again enter the service. William Irwin, of the former organization, was chosen Colonel; William Latham, of Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel, and —— Link, of Circleville, Major. All of them are now dead.

The regular army was increased by eight Ohio regiments of infantry, the Third Dragoons, and the Voltigeurs—light-armed soldiers. In the Fifteenth Regiment of the United States Army, there were five Ohio companies. The others were three from Michigan, and two from Wisconsin. Col. Morgan, of the old Second, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth, and John Howard, of Detroit, an old artillery officer in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel. Samuel Wood, a captain in the Sixth

United States Infantry, was made Major; but was afterward succeeded by —— Mill, of Vermont. The Fifteenth was in a number of skirmishes at first, and later in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. At the battle of Cherubusco, the Colonel was severely wounded, and Maj. Mill, with several officers, and a large number of men, killed. For gallant service at Contreras, Col. Morgan, though only twenty-seven years old, was made a Brevet Brigadier General in the United States Army. Since the war he has delivered a number of addresses in Ohio, on the campaigns in Mexico.

The survivors of the war are now few. Though seventy-five thousand men from the United States went into that conflict, less than ten thousand now survive. They are now veterans, and as such delight to recount their reminiscences on the fields of Mexico. They are all in the decline of life, and ere a generation passes away, few, if any, will be left.

After the war, the continual growth of Ohio, the change in all its relations, necessitated a new organic law. The Constitution of 1852 was the result. It re-affirmed the political principles of the "ordinance of 1787" and the Constitution of 1802, and made a few changes necessitated by the advance made in the interim. It created the office of Lieutenant Governor, fixing the term of service at two years. This Constitution yet stands notwithstanding the prolonged attempt in 1873–74 to create a new one. It is now the organic law of Ohio.

From this time on to the opening of the late war, the prosperity of the State received no check. Towns and cities grew; railroads multiplied; commerce was extended; the vacant lands were rapidly filled by settlers, and everything tending to the advancement of the people was well prosecuted. Banks, after much tribulation, had become in a measure somewhat secure, their only and serious drawback being their isolation or the confinement of their circulation to their immediate localities. But signs of a mighty contest were apparent. A contest almost without a parallel in the annals of history; a contest between freedom and slavery; between wrong and right; a contest that could only end in defeat to the wrong. The Republican party came into existence at the close of President Pierce's term, in 1855. Its object then was, principally, the restriction of the slave power; ultimately its extinction. One of the chief exponents and supporters of this growing party in Ohio, was Salmon P. Chase; one who never faltered nor lost faith; and who was at the helm of State; in the halls of Congress; chief of one the most important bureaus of the Government, and, finally, Chief Justice of the United States. When war came, after the election of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican party, Ohio was one of the first to answer to the call for troops. Mr. Chase, while Governor, had re-organized the militia on a sensible basis, and rescued it from the ignominy into which it had fallen. When Mr. Lincoln asked for seventy-five thousand men, Ohio's quota was thirteen regiments. The various chaotic regiments and militia troops in the State did not exceed 1,500 men. The call was issued April 15, 1861; by the 18th, two regiments were organized in Columbus, whither these companies had gathered; before sunrise of the 19th the *first* and *second* regiments were on their way to Washington City. The President had only asked for thirteen regiments; *thirty* were gathering; the Government, not yet fully comprehending the nature of the rebellion, refused the surplus troops, but Gov. Dennison was authorized to put ten additional regiments in the field, as a defensive measure, and was also authorized to act on the defensive as well as on the offensive. The immense extent of southern border made this necessary, as all the loyal people in West Virginia and Kentucky asked for help.

In the limits of this history, it is impossible to trace all the steps Ohio took in the war. One of her most talented sons, now at the head of one of the greatest newspapers of the world, says, regarding the action of the people and their Legislature:

"In one part of the nation there existed a gradual growth of sentiment against the Union, ending in open hostility against its integrity and its Constitutional law; on the other side stood a resolute, and determined people, though divided in minor matters, firmly united on the question of national supremacy. The people of Ohio stood squarely on this side. Before this her people had been divided up to the hour when—

"'That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke;
* * * * * * * * *
And whereso'er the summons came, there rose the angry din,
As when, upon a rocky coast, a stormy tide sets in.'

"All waverings then ceased among the people and in the Ohio Legislature. The Union must be

preserved. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat then melted all parties, and dissolved all hesitation, and, April 18, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President, to protect the National Government, of which sum $450,000 were to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and $50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized, by the same bill, to borrow this money, on the 6 per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other such legislation that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their term of service; that declared any resident of the State, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia, beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call, would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Gov. Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained and paid for service, under direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing $500,000 for their arms and equipments, and $1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of an invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war, to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia; providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

"Before the adjournment of that Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading Senators had been appointed Brigadier Generals, and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war legislature ever elected in Ohio, and, under sudden pressure, nobly met the first shock, and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of any of its successors; while in that exuberance of patriotism which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

"The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and under additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, liberating over four million human beings, nineteen-twentieths of whom were native-born residents.

"When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Ohio had two hundred regiments of all arms in the National service. In the course of the war, she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharpshooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments, furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days. Thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery for three years. Of these three-years troops, over twenty thousand re-enlisted, as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end."

As original members of these organizations, Ohio furnished to the National service the magnificent army of 310,654 actual soldiers, omitting from the above number all those who paid commutation money, veteran enlistments, and citizens who enlisted as soldiers or sailors in other States. The count is made from the reports of the Provost Marshal General to the War Department. Pennsylvania gave not quite 28,000 more, while Illinois fell 48,000 behind; Indiana, 116,000 less;

Kentucky, 235,000, and Massachusetts, 164,000. Thus Ohio more than maintained, in the National army, the rank among her sisters which her population supported. Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her; and at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who were never mustered into the service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for 4,332 soldiers, beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, 6,479 citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York were all from five to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of the memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: "If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her."

"Of these troops 11,237 were killed or mortally wounded in action, and of these 6,563 were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the first call was made for troops, two regiments were on the way to Washington. An Ohio brigade covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of army that saved to the Union the territory afterward erected into West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from seceding; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that from Stone River and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia."

When Sherman started on his famous march to the sea, some one said to President Lincoln, "They will never get through; they will all be captured, and the Union will be lost." "It is impossible," replied the President; "it cannot be done. *There is a mighty sight of fight in one hundred thousand Western men.*"

Ohio troops fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg, Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness, at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court House; "their bones, reposing on the fields they won and in the graves they fill, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but that flag they died to maintain."

Ohio's soil gave birth to, or furnished, a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, a Rosecrans, a McClellan, a McDowell, a Mitchell, a Gilmore, a Hazen, a Sill, a Stanley, a Steadman, and others—all but one, children of the country, reared at West Point for such emergencies. Ohio's war record shows one General, one Lieutenant General, twenty Major Generals, twenty-seven Brevet Major Generals, and thirty Brigadier Generals, and one hundred and fifty Brevet Brigadier Generals. Her three war Governors were William Dennison, David Todd, and John Brough. She furnished, at the same time, one Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and one Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Her Senators were Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman. At least three out of five of Ohio's able-bodied men stood in the line of battle. On the head stone of one of these soldiers, who gave his life for the country, and who now lies in a National Cemetery, is inscribed these words:

"We charge the living to preserve that Constitution we have died to defend."

The close of the war and return of peace brought a period of fictitious values on the country, occasioned by the immense amount of currency afloat. Property rose to unheard-of values, and everything with it. Ere long, however, the decline came, and with it "hard times." The climax broke over the country in 1873, and for awhile it seemed as if the country was on the verge of ruin. People found again, as preceding generations had found, that real value was the only basis of true prosperity, and gradually began to work to the fact. The Government established the specie basis by gradual means, and on the 1st day of January, 1879, began to redeem its outstanding obligations in coin. The effect was felt everywhere. Business of all kinds sprang anew into life. A feeling of confidence grew as the times went on, and now, on the threshold of the year 1880, the State is entering on an era of steadfast prosperity; one which has a sure and certain foundation.

Nearly four years have elaped since the great Centennial Exhibition was held in Philadelphia; an exhibition that brought from every State in the Union the best products of her soil, factories, and all industries. In that exhibit Ohio made an excellent display. Her stone, iron, coal, cereals, woods and everything pertaining to her welfare were all represented. Ohio, occupying the middle ground of the Union, was expected to show to foreign nations what the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio

could produce. The State nobly stood the test and ranked foremost among all others. Her centennial building was among the first completed and among the neatest and best on the grounds. During the summer, the Centennial Commission extended invitations to the Governors of the several States to appoint an orator and name a day for his delivery of an address on the history, progress and resources of his State. Gov. Hayes named the Hon. Edward D. Mansfield for this purpose, and August 9th, that gentleman delivered an address so valuable for the matter which it contains, that we here give a synopsis of it.

CHAPTER XIII.

OHIO IN THE CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS OF EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, LL. D., PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9, 1876.

ONE hundred years ago, the whole territory, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The Jesuit and Moravian missionaries were the only white men who had penetrated the wilderness or beheld its mighty lakes and rivers. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no sign of the future. The solitude of nature was unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness should soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that, the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and the Congress of the United States had passed the ordinance of 1785, for the survey of the public territory, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence.

Fifteen years after that, and more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous under the influence of those ordinances. At her admittance, in 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the Valley of the Mississippi, and, although no steamboat, no railroad then existed, nor even a stage coach helped the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon, slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. In the spring of 1788—the first year of settlement—four thousand five hundred persons passed the mouth of the Muskingum in three months, and the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with all the races of Europe and America, until now, in the hundredth year of America's independence, the five States of the Northwestern Territory, in the wilderness of 1776, contain ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity, can confer upon any people. Of these five States, born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. In some things it is the greatest State in the Union. Let us, then, attempt, in the briefest terms, to draw an outline portrait of this great and remarkable commonwealth.

Let us observe its physical aspects. Ohio is just one-sixth part of the Northwestern Territory —40,000 square miles. It lies between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, having 200 miles of navigable waters, on one side flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other into the Gulf of Mexico. Through the lakes, its vessels touch on 6,000 miles of interior coast, and, through the Mississippi, on 36,000 miles of river coast; so that a citizen of Ohio may pursue his navigation through 42,000 miles, all in his own country, and all within navigable reach of his own State. He who has circumnavigated the globe, has gone but little more than half the distance which the citizen of Ohio finds within his natural reach in this vast interior.

Looking upon the surface of this State, we find no mountains, no barren sands, no marshy wastes, no lava-covered plains, but one broad, compact

body of arable land, intersected with rivers and streams and running waters, while the beautiful Ohio flows tranquilly by its side. More than three times the surface of Belgium, and one-third of the whole of Italy, it has more natural resources in proportion than either, and is capable of ultimately supporting a larger population than any equal surface in Europe. Looking from this great arable surface, where upon the very hills the grass and the forest trees now grow exuberant and abundant, we find that underneath this surface, and easily accessible, lie 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron—coal and iron enough to supply the basis of manufacture for a world! All this vast deposit of metal and fuel does not interrupt or take from that arable surface at all. There you may find in one place the same machine bringing up coal and salt water from below, while the wheat and the corn grow upon the surface above. The immense masses of coal, iron, salt and freestone deposited below have not in any way diminished the fertility and production of the soil.

It has been said by some writer that the character of a people is shaped or modified by the character of the country in which they live. If the people of Switzerland have acquired a certain air of liberty and independence from the rugged mountains around which they live; if the people of Southern Italy, or beautiful France, have acquired a tone of ease and politeness from their mild and genial clime, so the people of Ohio, placed amidst such a wealth of nature, in the temperate zone, should show the best fruits of peaceful industry and the best culture of Christian civilization. Have they done so? Have their own labor and arts and culture come up to the advantages of their natural situation? Let us examine this growth and their product.

The first settlement of Ohio was made by a colony from New England, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It was literally a remnant of the officers of the Revolution. Of this colony no praise of the historian can be as competent, or as strong, as the language of Washington. He says, in answer to inquiries addressed to him: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum. Information, prosperity and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community;" and he adds that if he were a young man, he knows no country in which he would sooner settle than in this Western region." This colony, left alone for a time, made its own government and nailed its laws to a tree in the village, an early indication of that law-abiding and peaceful spirit which has since made Ohio a just and well-ordered community. The subsequent settlements on the Miami and Scioto were made by citizens of New Jersey and Virginia, and it is certainly remarkable that among all the early immigration, there were no ignorant people. In the language of Washington, they came with "information," qualified to promote the welfare of the community.

Soon after the settlement on the Muskingum and the Miami, the great wave of migration flowed on to the plains and valleys of Ohio and Kentucky. Kentucky had been settled earlier, but the main body of emigrants in subsequent years went into Ohio, influenced partly by the great ordinance of 1787, securing freedom and schools forever, and partly by the greater security of titles under the survey and guarantee of the United States Government. Soon the new State grew up, with a rapidity which, until then, was unknown in the history of civilization. On the Muskingum, where the buffalo had roamed; on the Scioto, where the Shawanees had built their towns; on the Miami, where the great chiefs of the Miamis had reigned; on the plains of Sandusky, yet red with the blood of the white man; on the Maumee, where Wayne, by the victory of the "Fallen Timbers," had broken the power of the Indian confederacy—the emigrants from the old States and from Europe came in to cultivate the fields, to build up towns, and to rear the institutions of Christian civilization, until the single State of Ohio is greater in numbers, wealth, and education, than was the whole American Union when the Declaration of Independence was made.

Let us now look at the statistics of this growth and magnitude, as they are exhibited in the census of the United States. Taking intervals of twenty years, Ohio had: In 1810, 45,365; in 1830, 937,903; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1870, 2,665,260. Add to this the increase of population in the last six years, and Ohio now has, in round numbers, 3,000,000 of people—half a million more than the thirteen States in 1776; and her cities and towns have to-day six times the population of all the cities of America one hundred years ago. This State is now the third in numbers and wealth, and the first in some of those institutions which mark the progress of

mankind. That a small part of the wilderness of 1776 should be more populous than the whole Union was then, and that it should have made a social and moral advance greater than that of any nation in the same time, must be regarded as one of the most startling and instructive facts which attend this year of commemoration. If such has been the social growth of Ohio, let us look at its physical development; this is best expressed by the aggregate productions of the labor and arts of a people applied to the earth. In the census statistics of the United States these are expressed in the aggregate results of agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Let us simplify these statistics, by comparing the aggregate and ratios as between several States, and between Ohio and some countries of Europe.

The aggregate amount of grain and potatoes—farinaceous food, produced in Ohio in 1870 was 134,938,413 bushels, and in 1874, there were 157,323,597 bushels, being the largest aggregate amount raised in any State but one, Illinois, and larger per square mile than Illinois or any other State in the country. The promises of nature were thus vindicated by the labor of man; and the industry of Ohio has fulfilled its whole duty to the sustenance of the country and the world. She has raised more grain than ten of the old States together, and more than half raised by Great Britain or by France. I have not the recent statistics of Europe, but McGregor, in his statistics of nations for 1832—a period of profound peace—gives the following ratios for the leading countries of Europe: Great Britain, area 120,324 miles; amount of grain, 262,500,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 2,190 to 1; Austria—area 258,603 miles; amount of grain, 366,800,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,422 to 1; France—area 215,858 miles; amount of grain, 233,847,300 bushels; rate per square mile, 1,080 to 1. The State of Ohio—area per square miles, 40,000; amount of grain, 150,000,000 bushels; rate per square mile, 3,750. Combining the great countries of Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles and produced 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at the time these statistics were taken, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of the population. Ohio, on the other hand, had 3,750 bushels per square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of the population; that is, there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio, in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe. As letters make words, and words express ideas, so these dry figures of statistics express facts, and these facts make the whole history of civilization.

Let us now look at the statistics of domestic animals. These are always indicative of the state of society in regard to the physical comforts. The horse must furnish domestic conveyances; the cattle must furnish the products of the dairy, as well as meat, and the sheep must furnish wool.

Let us see how Ohio compares with other States and with Europe: In 1870, Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000; and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was, in Ohio, to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2.

Let us now see the proportion of domestic animals in Europe. The results given by McGregor's statistics are: In Great Britain, to each person, 2.44; Russia, 2.00; France, 1.50; Prussia, 1.02; Austria, 1.00. It will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, only one-half; and in Austria and Prussia only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminishes as the density of population increases; and, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population now in Ohio. Austria and Prussia have less than 150 to the square mile. The whole of the north of Europe has not so dense a population as the State of Ohio, still less have the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, Ohio showing a larger proportion of domestic animals than the north of Europe, or States west of her, with a population not so dense, we see at once there must be other causes to produce such a phenomenon.

Looking to some of the incidental results of this vast agricultural production, we see that the United States exports to Europe immense amounts of grain and provisions; and that there is manufactured in this country an immense amount of woolen goods. Then, taking these statistics of the raw material, we find that Ohio produces *one-fifth* of all the wool; *one-seventh* of all the cheese; *one-eighth* of all the corn, and *one-tenth* of all the wheat; and yet Ohio has but a *fourteenth* part of the population, and *one-eightieth* part of the surface of this country.

Let us take another—a commercial view of this matter. We have seen that Ohio raises five times as much grain per square mile as is raised per square mile in the empires of Great Britain, France and Austria, taken together. After making allowance for the differences of living, in the working classes of this country, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and, therefore, so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact, that, in the shape of grain, meat, liquors and dairy products, this vast surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States and to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to $100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of $1,500,000,000, after all the sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

We are speaking of agriculture alone. We are speaking of a State which began its career more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence was made. And now, it may be asked, what is the real cause of this extraordinary result, which, without saying anything invidious of other States, we may safely say has never been surpassed in any country? We have already stated two of the advantages possessed by Ohio. The first is that it is a compact, unbroken body of arable land, surrounded and intersected by watercourses, equal to all the demands of commerce and navigation. Next, that it was secured forever to freedom and intelligence by the ordinance of 1787. The intelligence of its future people was secured by immense grants of public lands for the purpose of education; but neither the blessings of nature, nor the wisdom of laws, could obtain such results without the continuous labor of an intelligent people. Such it had, and we have only to take the testimony of Washington, already quoted, and the statistical results I have given, to prove that no people has exhibited more steady industry, nor has any people directed their labor with more intelligence.

After the agricultural capacity and production of a country, its most important physical feature is its mineral products; its capacity for coal and iron, the two great elements of material civilization. If we were to take away from Great Britain her capacity to produce coal in such vast quantities, we should reduce her to a third-rate position, no-longer numbered among the great nations of the earth. Coal has smelted her iron, run her steam engines, and is the basis of her manufactures. But when we compare the coal fields of Great Britain with those of this country, they are insignificant. The coal fields of all Europe are small compared with those of the central United States. The coal district of Durham and Northumberland, in England, is only 880 square miles. There are other districts of smaller extent, making in the whole probably one-half the extent of that in Ohio. The English coal-beds are represented as more important, in reference to extent, on account of their thickness. There is a small coal district in Lancashire, where the workable coal-beds are in all 150 feet in thickness. But this involves, as is well known, the necessity of going to immense depths and incurring immense expense. On the other hand, the workable coal-beds of Ohio are near the surface, and some of them require no excavating, except that of the horizontal lead from the mine to the river or the railroad. In one county of Ohio there are three beds of twelve, six and four feet each, within fifty feet of the surface. At some of the mines having the best coal, the lead from the mines is nearly horizontal, and just high enough to dump the coal into the railroad cars. These coals are of all qualities, from that adapted to the domestic fire to the very best quality for smelting or manufacturing iron. Recollecting these facts, let us try to get an idea of the coal district of Ohio. The bituminous coal region descending the western slopes of the Alleghanies, occupies large portions of Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. I suppose that this coal field is not less than fifty thousand square miles, exclusive of Western Maryland and the southern terminations of that field in Georgia and Alabama. Of this vast field of coal, exceeding anything found in Europe, about one-fifth part lies in Ohio. Prof. Mather, in his report on the geology of the State (first Geological Report of the State) says:

"The coal-measures within Ohio occupy a space of about one hundred and eighty miles in length by eighty in breadth at the widest part, with an area of about ten thousand square miles, extending along the Ohio from Trumbull County in the north to near the mouth of the Scioto in the south. The regularity in the dip, and the moderate inclination of the strata, afford facilities to the mines not known to those of most other countries, especially Great Britain, where the strata in which the coal is imbedded have been broken and thrown out of place since its deposit, occasioning many slips and faults, and causing much labor and expense in again recovering the bed. In Ohio there is very

little difficulty of this kind, the faults being small and seldom found."

Now, taking into consideration these geological facts, let us look at the extent of the Ohio coal field. It occupies, wholly or in part, thirty-six counties, including, geographically, 14,000 square miles; but leaving out fractions, and reducing the Ohio coal field within its narrowest limits, it is 10,000 square miles in extent, lies near the surface, and has on an average twenty feet thickness of workable coal-beds. Let us compare this with the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland (England), the largest and best coal mines there. That coal district is estimated at 850 square miles, twelve feet thick, and is calculated to contain 9,000,000,000 tons of coal. The coal field of Ohio is twelve times larger and one-third thicker. Estimated by that standard, the coal field of Ohio contains 180,000,000,000 tons of coal. Marketed at only $2 per ton, this coal is worth $360,000,000,000, or, in other words, ten times as much as the whole valuation of the United States at the present time. But we need not undertake to estimate either its quantity or value. It is enough to say that it is a quantity which we can scarcely imagine, which is tenfold that of England, and which is enough to supply the entire continent for ages to come.

After coal, iron is beyond doubt the most valuable mineral product of a State. As the material of manufacture, it is the most important. What are called the "precious metals" are not to be compared with it as an element of industry or profit. But since no manufactures can be successfully carried on without fuel, coal becomes the first material element of the arts. Iron is unquestionably the next. Ohio has an iron district extending from the mouth of the Scioto River to some point north of the Mahoning River, in Trumbull County. The whole length is nearly two hundred miles, and the breadth twenty miles, making, as near as we can ascertain, 4,000 square miles. The iron in this district is of various qualities, and is manufactured largely into bars and castings. In this iron district are one hundred furnaces, forty-four rolling-mills, and fifteen rail-mills, being the largest number of either in any State in the Union, except only Pennsylvania.

Although only the seventeenth State in its admission, I find that, by the census statistics of 1870, it is the third State in the production of iron and iron manufactures. Already, and within the life of one man, this State begins to show what must in future time be the vast results of coal and iron, applied to the arts and manufactures. In the year 1874, there were 420,000 tons of pig iron produced in Ohio, which is larger than the product of any State, except Pennsylvania. The product and the manufacture of iron in Ohio have increased so rapidly, and the basis for increase is so great, that we may not doubt that Ohio will continue to be the greatest producer of iron and iron fabrics, except only Pennsylvania. At Cincinnati, the iron manufacture of the Ohio Valley is concentrating, and at Cleveland the ores of Lake Superior are being smelted.

After coal and iron, we may place *salt* among the necessaries of life. In connection with the coal region west of the Alleghanies, there lies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, a large space of country underlaid by the salt rock, which already produces immense amounts of salt. Of this, Ohio has its full proportion. In a large section of the southeastern portion of the State, salt is produced without any known limitation. At Pomeroy and other points, the salt rock lies about one thousand feet below the surface, but salt water is brought easily to the surface by the steam engine. There, the salt rock, the coal seam, and the noble sandstone lie in successive strata, while the green corn and the yellow wheat bloom on the surface above. The State of Ohio produced, in 1874, 3,500,000 bushels of salt, being one-fifth of all produced in the United States. The salt section of Ohio is exceeded only by that of Syracuse, New York, and of Saginaw, Michigan. There is no definite limit to the underlying salt rock of Ohio, and, therefore, the production will be proportioned only to the extent of the demand.

Having now considered the resources and the products of the soil and the mines of Ohio, we may properly ask how far the people have employed their resources in the increase of art and manufacture. We have two modes of comparison, the rate of increase within the State, and the ratio they bear to other States. The aggregate value of the products of manufacture, exclusive of mining, in the last three censuses were: in 1850, $62,692,000; in 1860, $121,691,000; in 1870, $269,713,000.

The ratio of increase was over 100 per cent in each ten years, a rate far beyond that of the increase of population, and much beyond the ratio of increase in the whole country. In 1850, the manufactures of Ohio were one-sixteenth part of the aggregate in the country; in 1860, one-fifteenth

part; in 1870, one-twelfth part. In addition to this, we find, from the returns of Cincinnati and Cleveland, that the value of the manufactured products of Ohio in 1875, must have reached $400,000,000, and, by reference to the census tables, it will be seen that the ratio of increase exceeded that of the great manufacturing States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Of all the States admitted into the Union prior to Ohio, Pennsylvania alone has kept pace in the progress of manufacture. Some little reference to the manufacture of leading articles may throw some light on the cause of this. In the production of agricultural machinery and implements, Ohio is the first State; in animal and vegetable oils and in pig iron, the second; in cast iron and in tobacco, the third; in salt, in machinery and in leather, the fourth. These facts show how largely the resources of coal, iron and agriculture have entered into the manufactures of the State. This great advance in the manufactures of Ohio, when we consider that this State is, relatively to its surface, the first agricultural State in the country, leads to the inevitable inference that its people are remarkably industrious. When, on forty thousand square miles of surface, three millions of people raise one hundred and fifty million bushels of grain, and produce manufactures to the amount of $269,000,000 (which is fifty bushels of breadstuff to each man, woman and child, and $133 of manufacture), it will be difficult to find any community surpassing such results. It is a testimony, not only to the State of Ohio, but to the industry, sagacity and energy of the American people.

Looking now to the commerce of the State, we have said there are six hundred miles of coast line, which embraces some of the principal internal ports of the Ohio and the lakes, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Portsmouth, but whose commerce is most wholly inland. Of course, no comparison can be made with the foreign commerce of the ocean ports. On the other hand, it is well known that the inland trade of the country far exceeds that of all its foreign commerce, and that the largest part of this interior trade is carried on its rivers and lakes. The materials for the vast consumption of the interior must be conveyed in its vessels, whether of sail or steam, adapted to these waters. Let us take, then, the ship-building, the navigation, and the exchange trades of Ohio, as elements in determining the position of this State in reference to the commerce of the country. At the ports of Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Cincinnati, there have been built one thousand sail and steam vessels in the last twenty years, making an average of fifty each year. The number of sail, steam and all kinds of vessels in Ohio is eleven hundred and ninety, which is equal to the number in all the other States in the Ohio Valley and the Upper Mississippi.

When we look to the navigable points to which these vessels are destined, we find them on all this vast coast line, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Yellowstone, and from Duluth to the St. Lawrence.

Looking again to see the extent of this vast interior trade which is handled by Ohio alone, we find that the imports and exports of the principal articles of Cincinnati, amount in value to $500,000,000; and when we look at the great trade of Cleveland and Toledo, we shall find that the annual trade of Ohio exceeds $700,000,000. The lines of railroad which connect with its ports, are more than four thousand miles in length, or rather more than one mile in length to each ten square miles of surface. This great amount of railroads is engaged not merely in transporting to the Atlantic and thence to Europe, the immense surplus grain and meat in Ohio, but in carrying the largest part of that greater surplus, which exists in the States west of Ohio, the granary of the West. Ohio holds the gateway of every railroad north of the Ohio, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and hence it is that the great transit lines of the country pass through Ohio.

Let us now turn from the progress of the arts to the progress of ideas; from material to intellectual development. It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of our republic must consist in the intelligence and morality of the people. A republic can last only when the people are enlightened. This was an axiom with the early legislators of this country. Hence it was that when Virginia, Connecticut and the original colonies ceded to the General Government that vast and then unknown wilderness which lay west of the Alleghanies, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, they took care that its future inhabitants should be an educated people. The Constitution was not formed when the celebrated ordinance of 1787 was passed.

That ordinance provided that, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged;" and by the ordinance of 1785 for the survey of public lands in the Northwestern Territory, Section 16 in each township, that is, one thirty-sixth part, was reserved for the maintenance of public schools in said townships. As the State of Ohio contained a little more than twenty-five millions of acres, this, together with two special grants of three townships to universities, amounted to the dedication of 740,000 acres of land to the maintenance of schools and colleges. It was a splendid endowment, but it was many years before it became available. It was sixteen years after the passage of this ordinance (in 1803), when Ohio entered the Union, and legislation upon this grant became possible. The Constitution of the State pursued the language of the ordinance, and declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." The Governors of Ohio, in successive messages, urged attention to this subject upon the people; but the thinness of settlement, making it impossible, except in few districts, to collect youth in sufficient numbers, and impossible to sell or lease lands to advantage, caused the delay of efficient school system for many years. In 1825, however, a general law establishing a school system, and levying a tax for its support, was passed.

This was again enlarged and increased by new legislation in 1836 and 1846. From that time to this, Ohio has had a broad, liberal and efficient system of public instruction. The taxation for schools, and the number enrolled in them at different periods, will best show what has been done. In 1855 the total taxation for school purposes was $2,672,827. The proportion of youth of schoolable age enrolled was 67 per cent. In 1874 the amount raised by taxation was $7,425,135. The number enrolled of schoolable age was 70 per cent, or 707,943.

As the schoolable age extends to twenty-one years, and as there are very few youth in school after fifteen years of age, it follows that the 70 per cent of schoolable youths enrolled in the public schools must comprehend nearly the whole number between four and fifteen years. It is important to observe this fact, because it has been inferred that, as the whole number of youth between five and twenty-one have not been enrolled, therefore they are not educated. This is a mistake; nearly all over fifteen years of age have been in the public schools, and all the native youth of the State, and all foreign born, young enough, have had the benefit of the public schools. But in consequence of the large number who have come from other States and from foreign countries, there are still a few who are classed by the census statistics among the "illiterate;" the proportion of this class, however, is less in proportion than in twenty-eight other States, and less in proportion than in Connecticut and Massachusetts, two of the oldest States most noted for popular education. In fact, every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education; and, since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State which was in the heart of the wilderness in 1776, and was not a State until the nineteenth century had begun, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

In what is called the higher education, in the colleges and universities, embracing the classics and sciences taught in regular classes, it is the popular idea, and one which few dare to question, that we must look to the Eastern States for superiority and excellence; but that also is becoming an assumption without proof; a proposition difficult to sustain. The facts in regard to the education of universities and colleges, their faculties, students and course of instruction, are all set forth in the complete statistics of the Bureau of Education for 1874. They show that the State of Ohio had the largest number of such institutions; the largest number of instructors in their faculties, except one State, New York; and the largest number of students in regular college classes, in proportion to their population, except the two States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Perhaps, if we look at the statistics of classical students in the colleges, disregarding preparatory and irregular courses, we shall get a more accurate idea of the progress of the higher education in those States which claim the best. In Ohio, 36 colleges, 258 teachers, 2,139 students, proportion, 1 in 124; in Pennsylvania, 27 colleges, 239 teachers, 2,359 students, proportion, 1 in 150; in New York, 26 colleges, 343 teachers, 2,764 students, proportion, 1 in 176; in the six New England States, 17 colleges, 252 teachers, 3,341 students, proportion, 1 in 105; in Illi-

nois, 24 colleges, 219 teachers, 1,701 students, proportion, 1 in 140.

This shows there are more collegiate institutions in Ohio than in all New England; a greater number of college teachers, and only a little smaller ratio of students to the population; a greater number of such students than either in New York or Pennsylvania, and, as a broad, general fact, Ohio has made more progress in education than either of the old States which formed the American Union. Such a fact is a higher testimony to the strength and the beneficent influence of the American Government than any which the statistician or the historian can advance.

Let us now turn to the moral aspects of the people of Ohio. No human society is found without its poor and dependent classes, whether made so by the defects of nature, by acts of Providence, or by the accidents of fortune. Since no society is exempt from these classes, it must be judged not so much by the fact of their existence, as by the manner in which it treats them. In the civilized nations of antiquity, such as Greece and Rome, hospitals, infirmaries, orphan homes, and asylums for the infirm, were unknown. These are the creations of Christianity, and that must be esteemed practically the most Christian State which most practices this Christian beneficence. In Ohio, as in all the States of this country, and of all Christian countries, there is a large number of the infirm and dependent classes; but, although Ohio is the third State in population, she is only the fourteenth in the proportion of dependent classes. The more important point, however, was, how does she treat them? Is there wanting any of all the varied institutions of benevolence? How does she compare with other States and countries in this respect? It is believed that no State or country can present a larger proportion of all these institutions which the benevolence of the wise and good have suggested for the alleviation of suffering and misfortune, than the State of Ohio. With 3,500 of the insane within her borders, she has five great lunatic asylums, capable of accommodating them all. She has asylums for the deaf and dumb, the idiotic, and the blind. She has the best hospitals in the country. She has schools of reform and houses of refuge. She has "homes" for the boys and girls, to the number of 800, who are children of soldiers. She has penitentiaries and jails, orphan asylums and infirmaries. In every county there is an infirmary, and in every public institution, except the penitentiary, there is a school. So that the State has used every human means to relieve the suffering, to instruct the ignorant, and to reform the criminal. There are in the State 80,000 who come under all the various forms of the infirm, the poor, the sick and the criminal, who, in a greater or less degree, make the dependent class. For these the State has made every provision which humanity or justice or intelligence can require. A young State, developed in the wilderness, she challenges, without any invidious comparison, both Europe and America, to show her superior in the development of humanity manifested in the benefaction of public institutions.

Intimately connected with public morals and with charitable institutions, is the religion of a people. The people of the United States are a Christian people. The people of Ohio have manifested their zeal by the erection of churches, of Sunday schools, and of religious institutions. So far as these are outwardly manifested, they are made known by the social statistics of the census. The number of church organizations in the leading States were: In the State of Ohio, 6,488; in the State of New York, 5,627: in the State of Pennsylvania, 5,984; in the State of Illinois, 4,298. It thus appears that Ohio had a larger number of churches than any State of the Union. The number of sittings, however, was not quite as large as those in New York and Pennsylvania. The denominations are of all the sects known in this country, about thirty in number, the majority of the whole being Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. Long before the American Independence, the Moravians had settled on the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Rivers, but only to be destroyed; and when the peace with Great Britain was made, not a vestige of Christianity remained on the soil of Ohio; yet we see that within ninety years from that time the State of Ohio was, in the number of its churches, the first of this great Union.

In the beginning of this address, I said that Ohio was the oldest and first of these great States, carved out of the Northwestern Territory, and that it was in some things the greatest State of the American Union. I have now traced the physical, commercial, intellectual and moral features of the State during the seventy-five years of its constitutional history. The result is to establish fully the propositions with which I began. These facts have brought out:

1. That Ohio is, in reference to the square miles of its surface, the first State in agriculture

of the American Union; this, too, notwithstanding it has 800,000 in cities and towns, and a large development of capital and products in manufactures.

2. That Ohio has raised more grain per square mile than either France, Austria, or Great Britain. They raised 1,450 bushels per square mile, and 10 bushels to each person. Ohio raised 3,750 bushels per square mile, and 50 bushels to each one of the population; or, in other words, five times the proportion of grain raised in Europe.

3. Ohio was the first State of the Union in the production of domestic animals, being far in advance of either New York, Pennsylvania or Illinois. The proportion of domestic animals to each person in Ohio was three and one-third, and in New York and Pennsylvania less than half that. The largest proportion of domestic animals produced in Europe was in Great Britain and Russia, neither of which come near that of Ohio.

4. The coal-field of Ohio is vastly greater than that of Great Britain, and we need make no comparison with other States in regard to coal or iron; for the 10,000 square miles of coal, and 4,000 square miles of iron in Ohio, are enough to supply the whole American continent for ages to come.

5. Neither need we compare the results of commerce and navigation, since, from the ports of Cleveland and Cincinnati, the vessels of Ohio touch on 42,000 miles of coast, and her 5,000 miles of railroad carry her products to every part of the American continent.

6. Notwithstanding the immense proportion and products of agriculture in Ohio, yet she has more than kept pace with New York and New England in the progress of manufactures during the last twenty years. Her coal and iron are producing their legitimate results in making her a great manufacturing State.

7. Ohio is the first State in the Union as to the proportion of youth attending school; and the States west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio have more youth in school, proportionably, than New England and New York. The facts on this subject are so extraordinary that I may be excused for giving them a little in detail.

The proportion of youth in Ohio attending school to the population, is 1 in 4.2; in Illinois, 1 in 4.3; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 4.8; in New York, 1 in 5.2; in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1 in 8.7.

These proportions show that it is in the West, and not in the East, that education is now advancing; and it is here that we see the stimulus given by the ordinance of 1787, is working out its great and beneficent results. The land grant for education was a great one, but, at last, its chief effort was in stimulating popular education; for the State of Ohio has taxed itself tens of millions of dollars beyond the utmost value of the land grant, to found and maintain a system of public education which the world has not surpassed.

We have seen that above and beyond all this material and intellectual development, Ohio has provided a vast benefaction of asylums, hospitals, and infirmaries, and special schools for the support and instruction of the dependent classes. There is not within all her borders a single one of the deaf, dumb, and blind, of the poor, sick, and insane, not an orphan or a vagrant, who is not provided for by the broad and generous liberality of the State and her people. A charity which the classic ages knew nothing of, a beneficence which the splendid hierarchies and aristocracies of Europe cannot equal, has been exhibited in this young State, whose name was unknown one hundred years ago, whose people, from Europe to the Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to the Ohio, were, like Adam and Eve, cast out—"*the world before them where to choose.*"

Lastly, we see that, although the third in population, and the seventeenth in admission to the Union, Ohio had, in 1870, 6,400 churches, the largest number in any one State, and numbering among them every form of Christian worship. The people, whose fields were rich with grain, whose mines were boundless in wealth, and whose commerce extended through thousands of miles of lakes and rivers, came here, as they came to New England's rock-bound coast—

"With freedom to worship God."

The church and the schoolhouse rose beside the green fields, and the morning bells rang forth to cheerful children going to school, and to a Christian people going to the church of God.

Let us now look at the possibilities of Ohio in the future development of the American Republican Republic. The two most populous parts of Europe, because the most food-producing, are the Netherlands and Italy, or, more precisely, Belgium and ancient Lombardy; to the present time, their population is, in round numbers, three hundred to the square mile. The density of population in England proper is about the same. We may assume, therefore, that three hundred to the square

mile is, in round numbers, the limit of comfortable subsistence under modern civilization. It is true that modern improvements in agricultural machinery and fertilization have greatly increased the capacity of production, on a given amount of land, with a given amount of labor. It is true, also, that the old countries of Europe do not possess an equal amount of arable land with Ohio in proportion to the same surface. It would seem, therefore, that the density of population in Ohio might exceed that of any part of Europe. On the other hand, it may be said with truth that the American people will not become so dense as in Europe while they have new lands in the West to occupy. This is true; but lands such as those in the valley of the Ohio are now becoming scarce in the West, and we think that, with her great capacity for the production of grain on one hand, and of illimitable quantities of coal and iron to manufacture with on the other, that Ohio will, at no remote period, reach nearly the density of Belgium, which will give her 10,000,000 of people. This seems extravagant, but the tide of migration, which flowed so fast to the West, is beginning to ebb, while the manufactures of the interior offer greater inducements.

With population comes wealth, the material for education, the development of the arts, advance in all the material elements of civilization, and the still grander advancements in the strength and elevation of the human mind, conquering to itself new realms of material and intellectual power, acquiring in the future what we have seen in the past, a wealth of resources unknown and undreamed of when, a hundred years ago, the fathers of the republic declared their independence. I know how easy it is to treat this statement with easy incredulity, but statistics is a certain science; the elements of civilization are now measured, and we know the progress of the human race as we know that of a cultivated plant. We know the resources of the country, its food-producing capacity, its art processes, its power of education, and the undefined and illimitable power of the human mind for new inventions and unimagined progress. With this knowledge, it is not difficult nor unsafe to say that the future will produce more, and in a far greater ratio, than the past. The pictured scenes of the prophets have already been more than fulfilled, and the visions of beauty and glory, which their imagination failed fully to describe, will be more than realized in the bloom of that garden which republican America will present to the eyes of astonished mankind. Long before another century shall have passed by, the single State of Ohio will present fourfold the population with which the thirteen States began their independence, more wealth than the entire Union now has; greater universities than any now in the country, and a development of arts and manufacture which the world now knows nothing of. You have seen more than that since the Constitution was adopted, and what right have you to say the future shall not equal the past?

I have aimed, in this address, to give an exact picture of what Ohio is, not more for the sake of Ohio than as a representation of the products which the American Republic has given to the world. A State which began long after the Declaration of Independence, in the then unknown wilderness of North America, presents to-day the fairest example of what a republican government with Christian civilization can do. Look upon this picture and upon those of Assyria, of Greece or Rome, or of Europe in her best estate, and say where is the civilization of the earth which can equal this. If a Roman citizen could say with pride, "*Civis Romanus sum*," with far greater pride can you say this day, "I am an American citizen."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION*—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—NOTES—INSTITUTES AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS—SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL FUNDS—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

WHEN the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by Congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The State Constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, Senator from Hamilton County, Ephraim Cutler, Representative from Washington County, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the County Commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made Township Clerks and County Auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton County, was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the State, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the Secretary of State.

The most important adjunct in early education in the State was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the West attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the first convention in which the different sections of the State were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit County, with Samuel Galloway as President; T. W. Harvey, Recording Secretary; M. D. Leggett, Corresponding Secretary; William Bowen, Treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. This Association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness, and has since

* From the School Commissioners' Reports, principally those of Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

NOTE 1.—The first school taught in Ohio, or in the Northwestern Territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Maj. Austin Tupper, eldestson of Gen. Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first Court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta, and at other settlements. A meeting was held in Marietta, April 29, 1797, to consider the erection of a school building suitable for the instruction of the youth, and for conducting religious services. Resolutions were adopted which led to the erection of a building called the Muskingum Academy. The building was of frame, forty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and is yet (1878) standing. The building was twelve feet high, with an arched ceiling. It stood upon a stone foundation, three steps from the ground. There were two chimneys and a lobby projection. There was a cellar under the whole building. It stood upon a beautiful lot, fronting the Muskingum River, and about sixty feet back from the street. Some large trees were upon the lot and on the street in front. Across the street was an open common, and beyond that the river. Immediately opposite the door, on entering, was a broad aisle, and, at the end of the aisle, against the wall, was a desk or pulpit. On the right and left of the pulpit, against the wall, and fronting the pulpit, was a row of slips. On each side of the door, facing the pulpit, were two slips, and, at each end of the room, one slip. These slips were stationary, and were fitted with desks that could be let down, and there were boxes in the desks for holding books and papers. In the center of the room was an open space, which could be filled with movable seats. The first school was opened here in 1800."—*Letter of A. T. Nye.*

NOTE 2.—Another evidence of the character of the New England Associates is the founding of a public library as early as 1796, or before. Another was also established at Belpre about the same time. Abundant evidence proves the existence of these libraries, all tending to the fact that the early settlers, though conquering a wilderness and a savage foe, would not allow their mental faculties to lack for food. The character of the books shows that "solid" reading predominated.

never abated its zeal. Semi-annual meetings were at first held, but, since 1858, only annual meetings occur. They are always largely attended, and always by the best and most energetic teachers. The Association has given tone to the educational interests of the State, and has done a vast amount of good in popularizing education. In the spring of 1851, Lorin Andrews, then Superintendent of the Massillon school, resigned his place, and became a common-school missionary. In July, the Association, at Cleveland, made him its agent, and instituted measures to sustain him. He remained zealously at work in this relation until 1853, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College, at Gambier. Dr. A. Lord was then chosen general agent and resident editor of the *Journal of Education*, which positions he filled two years, with eminent ability.

The year that Dr. Lord resigned, the ex officio relation of the Secretary of State to the common schools was abolished, and the office of school commissioner again created. H. H. Barney was elected to the place in October, 1853. The office has since been held by Rev. Anson Smyth, elected in 1856, and re-elected in 1859; E. E. White, appointed by the Governor, November 11, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. H. Cathcart, who was elected in 1862; John A. Norris, in 1865; W. D. Henkle, in 1868; Thomas W. Harvey, in 1871; C. S. Smart, in 1875, and the present incumbent, J. J. Burns, elected in 1878, his term expiring in 1881.

The first teachers' institute in Northern Ohio was held at Sandusky, in September, 1845, conducted by Salem Town, of New York, A. D. Lord and M. F. Cowdrey. The second was held at Chardon, Geauga Co., in November of the same year. The first institute in the southern part of the State was held at Cincinnati, in February, 1837; the first in the central part at Newark, in March, 1848. Since then these meetings of teachers have occurred annually, and have been the means of great good in elevating the teacher and the public in educational interests. In 1848, on petition of forty teachers, county commissioners were authorized to pay lecturers from surplus revenue, and the next year, to appropriate $100 for institute purposes, upon pledge of teachers to raise half that amount. By the statutes of 1864, applicants for teachers were required to pay 50 cents each as an examination fee. One-third of the amount thus raised was allowed the use of examiners as traveling expenses, the remainder to be applied to institute instruction. For the year 1871, sixty-eight teachers' institutes were held in the State, at which 308 instructors and lecturers were employed, and 7,158 teachers in attendance. The expense incurred was $16,361.99, of which $10,127.13 was taken from the institute fund; $2,730.34, was contributed by members; $680, by county commissioners, and the balance, $1,371.50, was obtained from other sources. The last report of the State Commissioners—1878—shows that eighty-five county institutes were held in the State, continuing in session 748 days; 416 instructors were employed; 11,466 teachers attended; $22,531.47 were received from all sources, and that the expenses were $19,587.51, or $1.71 per member. There was a balance on hand of $9,460.74 to commence the next year, just now closed, whose work has been as progressive and thorough as any former year. The State Association now comprises three sections; the general association, the superintendents' section and the ungraded school section. All have done a good work, and all report progress.

The old State Constitution, adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by the present one, under which the General Assembly, elected under it, met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a Senator from Cuyahoga County, Chairman of Senate Committee on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill the 29th of March, to provide "for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a State school tax for the county tax; creation of the office of the State School Commissioner; the creation of a Township Board of Education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate-bills, making education free to all the youth of the State; the raising of a fund, by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law has remained practically unchanged.

School journals, like the popular press, have been a potent agency in the educational history of the State. As early as 1838, the *Ohio School Director* was issued by Samuel Lewis, by legislative authority, though after six months' continuance, it ceased for want of support. The same year the *Pestalozzian*, by E. L. Sawtell and H. K. Smith, of Akron, and the *Common School*

Advocate, of Cincinnati, were issued. In 1846, the *School Journal* began to be published by A. D. Lord, of Kirtland. The same year saw the *Free School Clarion*, by W. Bowen, of Massillon, and the *School Friend*, by W. B. Smith & Co., of Cincinnati. The next year, W. H. Moore & Co., of Cincinnati, started the *Western School Journal*. In 1851, the *Ohio Teacher*, by Thomas Rainey, appeared; the *News and Educator*, in 1863, and the *Educational Times*, in 1866. In 1850, Dr. Lord's *Journal of Education* was united with the *School Friend*, and became the recognized organ of the teachers in Ohio. The Doctor remained its principal editor until 1856, when he was succeeded by Anson Smyth, who edited the journal one year. In 1857, it was edited by John D. Caldwell; in 1858 and and 1859, by W. T. Coggeshall; in 1860, by Anson Smyth again, when it passed into the hands of E. E. White, who yet controls it. It has an immense circulation among Ohio teachers, and, though competed by other journals, since started, it maintains its place.

The school system of the State may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools, having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each subdistrict. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the State Commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the Legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the Probate Judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created, with power to issue life certificates, valid in all parts of the State. Since then, up to January 1, 1879, there have been 188 of these issued. They are considered an excellent test of scholarship and ability, and are very creditable to the holder.

The school funds, in 1865, amounted to $3,271,275.66. They were the proceeds of appropriations of land by Congress for school purposes, upon which the State pays an annual interest of 6 per cent. The funds are known as the Virginia Military School Fund, the proceeds of eighteen quarter-townships and three sections of land, selected by lot from lands lying in the United States Military Reserve, appropriated for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation; the United States Military School Fund, the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of the land in the United States Military District, appropriated "for the use of schools within the same;" the Western Reserve School Fund, the proceeds from fourteen quarter-townships, situated in the United States Military District, and 37,758 acres, most of which was located in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Van Wert and Putnam Counties, appropriated for the use of the schools in the Western Reserve; Section 16, the proceeds from the sixteenth section of each township in that part of the State in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803; the Moravian School Fund, the proceeds from one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of 4,000 acres situated in Tuscarawas County, originally granted by Congress to the Society of United Brethren, and reconveyed by this Society to the United States in 1834. The income of these funds is not distributed by any uniform rule, owing to defects in the granting of the funds. The territorial divisions designated receive the income in proportion to the whole number of youth therein, while in the remainder of the State, the rent of Section 16, or the interest on the proceeds arising from its sale, is paid to the inhabitants of the originally surveyed townships. In these territorial divisions, an increase or decrease of population must necessarily increase or diminish the amount each youth is entitled to receive; and the fortunate location or judicious sale of the sixteenth section may entitle one township to receive a large sum, while an adjacent township receives a mere pittance. This inequality of benefit may be good for localities, but it is certainly a detriment to the State at large. There seems to be no legal remedy for it. In addition to the income from the beforementioned funds, a variable revenue is received

from certain fines and licenses paid to either county or township treasurers for the use of schools; from the sale of swamp lands ($25,720.07 allotted to the State in 1850), and from personal property escheated to the State.

Aside from the funds, a State school tax is fixed by statute. Local taxes vary with the needs of localities, are limited by law, and are contingent on the liberality and public spirit of different communities.

The State contains more than twenty colleges and universities, more than the same number of female seminaries, and about thirty normal schools and academies. The amount of property invested in these is more than $6,000,000. The Miami University is the oldest college in the State.

In addition to the regular colleges, the State controls the Ohio State University, formerly the Agricultural and Mechanical College, established from the proceeds of the land scrip voted by Congress to Ohio for such purposes. The amount realized from the sale was nearly $500,000. This is to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. In addition, the sum of $300,000 was voted by the citizens of Franklin County, in consideration of the location of the college in that county. Of this sum $111,000 was paid for three hundred and fifteen acres of land near the city of Columbus, and $112,000 for a college building, the balance being expended as circumstances required, for additional buildings, laboratory, apparatus, etc. Thorough instruction is given in all branches relating to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Already excellent results are attained.

By the provisions of the act of March 14, 1853, township boards are made bodies politic and corporate in law, and are invested with the title, care and custody of all school property belonging to the school district or township. They have control of the central or high schools of their townships; prescribe rules for the district schools; may appoint one of their number manager of the schools of the township, and allow him reasonable pay for his services; determine the text-books to be used; fix the boundaries of districts and locate schoolhouse sites; make estimates of the amount of money required; apportion the money among the districts, and are required to make an annual report to the County Auditor, who incorporates the same in his report to the State Commissioner, by whom it reaches the Legislature.

Local directors control the subdistricts. They enumerate the children of school age, employ and dismiss teachers, make contracts for building and furnishing schoolhouses, and make all necessary provision for the convenience of the district schools. Practically, the entire management rests with them.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE—AREA OF THE STATE—EARLY AGRICULTURE IN THE WEST—MARKETS—LIVE STOCK—NURSERIES, FRUITS, ETC.—CEREALS—ROOT AND CUCURBITACEOUS CROPS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

"Oft did the harvest to their sickles yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

THE majority of the readers of these pages are farmers, hence a resume of agriculture in the State, would not only be appropriate, but valuable as a matter of history. It is the true basis of national prosperity, and, therefore, justly occupies a foremost place.

In the year 1800, the Territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At this date, the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "Compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the State into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the General Government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the Gov-

ernment amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land-owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the West, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the Western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent Western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the West was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the Westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship-building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the West, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope-walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden, of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum puncheon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The Captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto Valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the East and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of

endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains, and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes, and Richland Counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark County, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto Valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In Northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the State. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race-course—the first in the State—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race-horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race-courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye Course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race-courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at $600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any State in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheesemaking and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark County, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States Minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep, and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark County Plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark County. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed

a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum County. He had a sort of partnership agency from Gen. Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse," "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton County from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered $500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the State, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any State in America, while its quality is unequaled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods, degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and, by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of today shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the State has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the State as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the State has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the Reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout Southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio River bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was, like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties. Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the East, partly to get cions of the choicest apples, and, partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, living at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's Island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the West. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny

Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the State, apple-seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came West about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian Church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio River for shipment, and thence found its way to the Southern and Eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the State, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps, the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the West. About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so well known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Portland, Mahoning County, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the State, perhaps, to advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull County, and brought on from New England above a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that State; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the Western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the West, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the Western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruits that could be found in the United States—East or West—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to the Western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the West. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on Western soil. He also brought the Ohio Everbearing Raspberry into notice in the State, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the West like those mentioned. In some cases fruits

indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the Old World. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the New was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the State, and, excepting the great corn States of the West, Ohio produces an amount equal to any State in the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the State. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated, and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way into Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks, was called Demeter, and, by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *Ceralia*. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread; also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the South of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Cæsar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, Superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in Upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced into Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also

found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson Valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami Rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the Agricultural Report of 1857, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after Gen. Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the Court House now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "Pioneer Settlers of Ohio," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther Northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio from the Atlantic Coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as

food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the State.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were, like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the West speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic Coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the West, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the State, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow-points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plowshares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron-pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and ancient catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie States, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who slowly combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the State of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the Southern States, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the Western States, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle

was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the Old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the West. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers, they met with a determined resistance from those who in former times made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand. In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the West.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements

—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They, cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardy realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by States, and lastly by associations of States. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye State was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the Society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present Society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832–33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less number of years. Agricultural journals* were, at this period, rare in the State, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the State, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross County held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington County reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross County fair. The Company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, State and inter-State societies are annually held; all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as

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*The *Western Tiller* was published in Cincinnati, in 1826. It was "miscellaneous," but contained many excellent articles on agriculture.

The *Farmers' Record* was published in Cincinnati, in 1831, and continued for several years.

The *Ohio Farmer* was published at Batavia, Clermont County, in 1833, by Hon. Samuel Medary.

These were the early agricultural journals, some of which yet survive, though in new names, and under new management. Others have, also, since been added, some of which have an exceedingly large circulation, and are an influence for much good in the State.

the necessities of the Board and of agriculture in the State demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the State Board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amendments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other State.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the State could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use. Mention has been made of Mr. Longworth and Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati; and Israel and Aaron W. Putnam, on the Muskingum River; Mr. Dille, Judges Fuller and Whittlesey, Dr. Jared Kirtland and his sons, and others—all practical enthusiasts in these departments. At first, individual efforts alone, owing to the condition of the country, could be made. As the State filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of State societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the State Society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the State developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for æsthetic culture. In all parts of the West, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

To-day, Ohio stands in the van of the Western States in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

CHAPTER XVI.

CLIMATOLOGY—OUTLINE—VARIATION IN OHIO—ESTIMATE IN DEGREES—RAINFALL—AMOUNT—VARIABILITY.

THE climate of Ohio varies about four degrees. Though originally liable to malaria in many districts when first settled, in consequence of a dense vegetation induced by summer heats and rains, it has became very healthful, owing to clearing away this vegetation, and proper drainage. The State has became as favorable in its sanitary characteristics as any other in its locality. Ohio is remarkable for its high productive capacity, almost every thing grown in the temperate climates being within its range. Its extremes of heat and cold are less than almost any other State in or near the same latitude, hence Ohio suffers less from the extreme dry or wet seasons which affect all adjoining States. These modifications are mainly due to the influence of the Lake Erie waters. These not only modify the heat of summer and the cold of winter, but apparently reduce the profusion of rainfall in summer, and favor moisture in dry periods. No finer climate exists, all conditions considered, for delicate vegetable growths, than that portion of Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. This is abundantly attested by the recent extensive development there of grape culture.

Mr. Lorin Blodget, author of "American Climatology," in the agricultural report of 1853, says; "A district bordering on the Southern and Western portions of Lake Erie is more favorable in this respect (grape cultivation) than any other on the Atlantic side of the Rocky Mountains, and it will ultimately prove capable of a very liberal extension of vine culture."

Experience has proven Mr. Blodget correct in his theory. Now extensive fields of grapes are everywhere found on the Lake Erie Slope, while other small fruits find a sure footing on its soil.

"Considering the climate of Ohio by isothermal lines and rain shadings, it must be borne in mind," says Mr. Blodget, in his description of Ohio's climate, from which these facts are drawn, "that local influences often require to be considered. At the South, from Cincinnati to Steubenville, the deep river valleys are two degrees warmer than the hilly districts of the same vicinity. The lines are drawn intermediate between the two extremes. Thus, Cincinnati, on the plain, is 2° warmer than at the Observatory, and 4° warmer for each year than Hillsboro, Highland County—the one being 500, the other 1,000, feet above sea-level. The immediate valley of the Ohio, from Cincinnati to Gallipolis, is about 75° for the summer, and 54° for the year; while the adjacent hilly districts, 300 to 500 feet higher, are not above 73° and 52° respectively. For the summer, generally, the river valleys are 73° to 75°; the level and central portions 72° to 73°, and the lake border 70° to 72°. A peculiar mildness of climate belongs to the vicinity of Kelley's Island, Sandusky and Toledo. Here, both winter and summer, the climate is 2° warmer than on the highland ridge extending from Norwalk and Oberlin to Hudson and the northeastern border. This ridge varies from 500 to 750 feet above the lake, or 850 to 1,200 feet above sea level. This high belt has a summer temperature of 70°, 27° for the winter, and 49° for the year; while at Sandusky and Kelley's Island the summer is 72°, the winter 29°, and the year 50°. In the central and eastern parts of the State, the winters are comparatively cold, the average falling to 32° over the more level districts, and to 29° on the highlands. The Ohio River valley is about 35°, but the highlands near it fall to 31° and 32° for the winter."

As early as 1824, several persons in the State began taking the temperature in their respective localities, for the spring, summer, autumn and winter, averaging them for the entire year. From time to time, these were gathered and published, inducing others to take a step in the same direction. Not long since, a general table, from about forty localities, was gathered and compiled, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century. This table, when averaged, showed an average temperature of 52.4°, an evenness of temperature not equaled in many bordering States.

Very imperfect observations have been made of the amount of rainfall in the State. Until lately, only an individual here and there throughout the State took enough interest in this matter to faithfully observe and record the averages of several years in succession. In consequence of this fact, the illustration of that feature of Ohio's climate is less satisfactory than that of the temperature. "The actual rainfall of different months and years varies greatly," says Mr. Blodget. "There may be more in a month, and, again, the quantity may rise to 12 or 15 inches in a single month. For a year, the variation may be from a minimum of 22 or 25 inches, to a maximum of 50 or even 60 inches in the southern part of the State, and 45 to 48 inches along the lake border. The average is a fixed quantity, and, although requiring a period of twenty or twenty-five years to fix it absolutely, it is entirely certain and unchangeable when known. On charts, these average quantities are represented by depths of shading. At Cincinnati, the last fifteen years of observation somewhat reduce the average of 48 inches, of former years, to 46 or 47 inches."

Spring and summer generally give the most rain, there being, in general, 10 to 12 inches in the spring, 10 to 14 inches in the summer, and 8 to 10 inches in the autumn. The winter is the most variable of all the seasons, the southern part of the State having 10 inches, and the northern part 7 inches or less—an average of 8 or 9 inches.

The charts of rainfall, compiled for the State, show a fall of 30 inches on the lake, and 46 inches at the Ohio River. Between these two points, the fall is marked, beginning at the north, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, all near the lake. Farther down, in the latitude of Tuscarawas, Monroe and Mercer Counties, the fall is 40 inches, while the southwestern part is 42 and 44 inches.

The clearing away of forests, the drainage of the land, and other causes, have lessened the rainfall, making considerable difference since the days of the aborigines.

PART II.

HISTORY OF MORROW COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHICAL—GEOLOGICAL—GEOGRAPHICAL—AGRICULTURAL.

THE relation of the physical features of a country to its history is an important one, and he who would learn the hidden causes that make or mar a nation at its birth must seek in these "the divinity that shapes it ends." Here is found the *elixir vitæ* of the nation; the spring from whence flow the forces that on their broader current wreck the ship of state, or bear it safely on to its appointed haven. In these physical features are stored those potent industrial possibilities that make the master and the slave among the nations. From the fertile soil comes fruit-ladened, peace-loving agriculture; from the rock-bound stores of mineral wealth springs the rude civilization of the Pacific slope, or the half-savage clashing of undisciplined capital and labor in the mining regions of Pennsylvania; from the rivers rises, fairy like, the commercial metropolis, which, "crowned with the glory of the mountains," and fed with the bounty of the plains, stands the chosen arbiter between the great forces that join to make a nation's greatness. The influence of this subtle power knows no bounds. Here it spreads the lotus plant of ease, and binds the nation in chains of indolent effeminacy; here, among the bleak peaks of a sterile land,

> "The heather on the mountain height
> Begins to bloom in purple light,"

type of a hardy and unconquered race; here it strews the sand of desert wilds, and man, without resource, becomes a savage.

The manifestations of this potent factor in human economy are scarcely less marked in the smaller divisions of the State, and in them we find the natural introduction to a consideration of a county's civil, political and military history.

Morrow County is situated very near, but a little north of, the center of the State, and is just south of the great water-shed, or rather lies on its broad summit, just far enough south to have a slow drainage into the Ohio River. It is bounded on the north by Crawford and Richland Counties, east by Richland and Knox, south by Knox and Delaware, and west by Delaware and Marion. Its form is nearly that of a rectangle, lying north and south. Its western boundary is broken by its wanting a township in the northwest corner, and by its inclosing Westfield in the southwest corner. Its area, given by the State Board of Equalization in 1870, and which has not since been changed, is 253,149 acres, of which 83,698 acres are arable, 91,045 acres in meadow and pasture land, and 78,406 acres are uncultivated or woodland. The average value, exclusive of buildings, is $30.40 per acre. The eastern half of the county is decidedly rolling, and even hilly; the western half is more level. In the latter section is found a considerable extent of swamp land which gives rise to three streams that grow to some importance further south, the East Branch of the Whetstone, Alum Creek, and the Big Belly or Big Walnut as it is known further in its course. On the eastern side,

the three branches of Owl Creek and one of the branches of the Mohican find their sources, but do not reach any importance within the limits of the county. The upper parts of Alum Creek and Big Belly have been enlarged by the County Commissioners, and made to do greater service as drains. The most of the drainage of the county is into the Scioto River. Its eastern portions are drained into the Muskingum; yet the Sandusky, which flows into Lake Erie, has some of its sources in the township of North Bloomfield, in the northern portion of the county. The streams, though not large, are ample for the purposes of an agricultural community, and furnish motive power for the numerous flouring-mills that exist in the county.

"The undulations in the rocky structure are usually very gentle, even imperceptible, through the drift sheet. Hence the general surface was originally nearly flat. The unevenness that now prevails in some parts of the county is mainly due to subsequent causes, and can be referred to the known effect of atmospheric forces. The drift was at first deposited with unequal thickness, whatever may have been the condition of the pre-existing surfaces. In the valleys of those streams that flow toward the east in the eastern part of the county, there are unmistakable evidences of a previous erosion of the rock surface, but in the western part of the county, no such indications have been seen. Besides occasional irregularities in the surface of the bedded rocks, the manner of the disposition of the drift was such as to leave very noticeable differences in its condition and thickness in different parts of the county. In the sandstone region, and especially where the Berea grit forms a line of junction with the underlying shale, the drift is coarse and strong, and the surface broken. Frequent springs of ferriferous water issue from the hillsides, which seem to be very gravelly. The channels of the streams are deeply cut into the bed-rock—plainly beyond the power of the present volume of water—and the valleys are marked by large bowlders. Such bowlders are found in the valleys, in all parts of the county, but are much more noticeable in the sandstone district. Near South Woodbury, in the creek bottoms (Lot 10), is a bowlder of fine-grained syenite, the extreme dimensions of which are nine feet by seven and a half feet, showing four and a half feet above ground. In this bowlder hornblende predominates, and the feldspar is flesh colored, quartz being scarce, giving a rather dark color to the whole. In the western part of the county, however, where the surface is underlaid by shale or the black slate, the drift is more evenly spread, and the country is flat. The streams have (in very much the same manner, though not to the same extent) cut their channels into the bed-rock, but they are fewer in number, and have a less average descent to the mile. The water of the wells and natural springs is apt to be sulphurous, and bubbles and jets of gas are very often met with. In some marshy places, an inflammable gas rises spontaneously, though this is not known to be the same as that which rises from the shale below the drift. The surface is clayey, and the soil needs artificial drainage.

"The following observations for altitude, by aneroid barometer, are referred to the level of Lake Erie through Levering Station, the height of which is given at 466 feet by the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad:

	Above Lake Erie.	Above the ocean.
Levering Station	466 feet	1,031 feet
Sills of National House, Mt. Gilead	516 "	1,081 "
Creek at the mill, Mt. Gilead	391 "	956 "
Creek at South Bridge, Mt. Gilead	356 "	921 "
Summit of bridge, 1½ miles north of Franklin Center, Sec. 7, Franklin	625 "	1,190 "
Summit of ridge, Franklin Center	599 "	1,164 "
Chesterville, Main street	320 "	885 "
Chesterville, bed of creek	286 "	851 "
Bloomfield Cemetery, N. W. ¼ Sec. 17	576 "	1,141 "

Thus, in the eastern part of the county, where the sandstone beds lie nearly horizontal wherever exposed, there are short undulations in the natural surface of over three hundred feet, and that, too, without any exposure of the rock. It is alto-

gether improbable that the drift has that thickness. It is more reasonable to suppose that the rocks themselves suffered erosion, and embraced valleys running according to the direction of drainage before the deposit of the drift.

"The soil of the county presents great diversity. The flat portions of the county have a heavy clay soil. The sandstone district and the belt of rolling land that marks the junction of the Berea grit with the Bedford shale, have a lighter and more porous soil. Stones and gravel are almost never seen in the western part of the county, but in the eastern the plow turns them up constantly. The timber varies noticeably with the change in soil. Probably one-half of the native forest trees in the county are beech, while another quarter is made up of sugar maple, ash and oak. The chestnut is confined to the rolling and gravelly portions of the county. In the survey of the county the following species of timber were noted:

White oak, shingle oak, pin oak, black oak, red oak, chestnut oak, swamp white oak, sugar maple, swamp maple, chestnut (only in the eastern part of the county), American elm, white ash, sycamore, blue ash, honey locust, gum, black walnut, black cherry, tulip-tree, ironwood, shagbark hickory, water beech (three inches in diameter), basswood, slippery or red elm, butternut, black willow, pig hickory, june-berry, buckeye, papaw, spice bush, large-toothed aspen, hackberry or sugarberry. This is a large tree in Morrow and Delaware Counties, of two feet in diameter.

"The geological series of the county embraces that much-disputed horizon that lies near the junction of the Devonian with the Carboniferous. It has been satisfactorily shown, in the Michigan Survey, however, that the Upper Waverly belongs to the latter, thus dividing between the two ages the series usually embraced under the single designation of Waverly. For the upper or fossiliferous portion of the old Waverly, the term Marshal group has been used in the Michigan survey, and that name, intended to cover the base of the Carboniferous, antedates all other names.

"To what extent these subdivisions exist in Morrow County, it is not possible to determine from the exposures that occur. It is only known that there is (1) in the eastern part of the county a free-grained, shaly sandstone, which is probably some part of the Cuyahoga shale and sandstone, although having more the lithological character of the Logan sandstone, its equivalent in the southern part of the State. (2) Succeeding this shaly sandstone is a valuable series of even-bedded sandstones, useful for building, and extensively quarried, the equivalent of the Berea grit.* (3) Below this is a blackish slate, although its exact junction with the overlying Berea grit has not been observed. It may be separated from the Berea grit by a thin stratum of shale representing the Bedford shale. The thickness of this black shale has not been made out. It is succeeded by (4) a considerable thickness of bluish or gray shale seldom seen exposed. This is followed (5) by the Huron shale, a black slate, which occurs in the western part of the county.

"The quarry of W. T. Appleman, on the north side of the creek, in Section 7, Troy Township, is in the sandstones of the Upper Waverly (Marshall). The surface of the country here is generally very broken, the streams having cut deep channels through the drift and into the rock. These sandstone beds here lie horizontal. They are from one to four inches in thickness. But few feet can be actually seen, but the bluffs and ridges show every indication of being composed of beds of the same formation *in situ* to the thickness of nearly a hundred feet. This stone is without the gritty texture of the Berea beds. It is more shaly, and has shining specks. Sometimes the heaviest beds show parting plains, by which they separate into thin layers, giving the whole very much the appearance of a true shale. Occasional fossils are found upon the surface of these beds. Southwest of this quarry is that of Mr. Jacob Aman (about northwest quarter of Section 18).

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*Graduating below into thin-bedded, shaly sandstone.

It occurs along a little ravine running north, and shows the following section:

	Feet.
No. 1. Rusty, irregular, shattered sandstone; micaceous, with intercalated beds of shale; beds 1 to 6 inches	7
No. 2. Micaceous shale with intercalated beds of sandstone (some of which are fossiliferous). This shale is argillaceous, and when dried has a glittering and soapy luster, appearing in talcose	8
Total	15

"Jacob Mandeville's quarry is situated on the northeast quarter of Section 13, in North Bloomfield, and consists, so far as exposed, of a hard, ringing, blue limestone, which seems silicious. The most of a thickness of eighteen inches is devoted to this limestone. Generally a coating of sandstone incloses the limestone, filling out the angles in the bedding, and making the limestone really lie in lenticular pieces with rounded edges. Beds of sandstone are known to underlie this limestone, but the overlying rock is unknown. No fossils have been seen. The beds are horizontal.

"The quarry of Mrs. Treisch is on the northwest quarter of Section 19, Troy, and occupies the banks of a precipitous ravine. The section exposed is as follows, in horizontal beds:

	Ft.	In.
No. 1. Thin beds of sandstone, with some shale, seen	11	
No. 2. Interval unseen	5	
No. 3. Thin bedded sandstone	1	6
No. 4. Fossil blue shale	1	
No. 5. Thin beds of sandstone, seen	2	
Total	20	6

"Daniel Stull owns a quarry in the same beds, adjoining Mrs. Treisch's. Along the creek, on Section 36, North Bloomfield, Mr. John Snyder and Mr. Daniel Sorrick have taken out a little stone for common use; it lies in thin beds, and is poorly exposed. Other exposures of this shale and sandstone are found on Lot 8, a mile and a half northeast of Chesterville, on the northwest quarter of Section 5, east, Franklin Township, and on the farm of Irwin Lefever, three-fourths of a mile southeast.

"The Berea grit is found in the quarries near Iberia, owned by O. C. Brown, Section 23, J. J. McLaren, Section 34, David Colmery (not now worked), John T. Quay and Benjamin Sharrock. Stone also shows on Mr. Gurley's land, a quarter of a mile southeast from McLaren's quarry. That of Brown covers the horizon in which fall all the others. The section here is as follows, in descending order. The beds lie so nearly horizontal that no dip can be distinguished:

	Feet.
No. 1. Drift	3
No. 2. Three beds of sandstone, with distinct quartzose	18 to 22
No. 3. Heavy beds of sandstone (1 to 3 feet), with evident quartzose grains, yet finer than the Berea grit	18 to 22
No. 4. Shales (in a talus, poorly seen)	30

The thirty feet of shale (No. 4 above) is obtained by measuring from the level of the water in the Rocky Fork of Olentangy Creek, which passes near Mr. Brown's quarry, to the bottom of the sandstone in the quarry. This interval is known to be occupied by shale, but its special characters are hid by the sloping turf-covered talus. It can only be seen about six inches below the sandstone, where it is fine and blue, and in beds one-half to one and a half inches. It thus appears that the heavy beds of the Berea continue intact down to the shale, although at Mount Gilead the heavy sandstone graduates below into a thin-bedded and shaly sandstone, before the beginning of the shale.

"The quarries at Mount Gilead are in the banks of the East Branch of the Olentangy or Whetstone Creek. Here there is a slight dip toward the south-southeast, and the following section can be made out, in descending order:

	Ft.	In.
No. 1. Drift, stratified in some places	15	
No. 2. Berea grit, thin beds	10	
No. 3. Berea grit, thick beds	6	
No. 4. Thin beds of sandstone, with shale	19	7
No. 5. Shale	22	1
Total exposed	57	8

"Calcareous and chalybeate waters issue from springs along the banks, and make copious deposits of their carbonates on the face of the bluffs. The quarries are owned at Mount Gilead, by Charles Russell, George Wieland, and by Smith Thomas.

"About three and a half miles southeast from Cardington, in Lincoln Township, occur several quarries on the horizon of the Berea grit, the exposures being caused by the upper forks of Alum Creek. They all lie within the area of a square mile, and are owned by D. M. Mosher, Daniel Steiner, Morgan B. Brooks and T. C. Cunnard. The beds are about horizontal, or show a gentle dip east. The section at Mosher's quarry is as follows, in descending order:

	Feet.
No. 1. Hardpan drift	8 to 10
No. 2. Flagging	4 to 5
No. 3. Heavy stone	7 to 8
No. 4. Shale and thin stone (seen)	1

"Mr. Steiner's quarry shows a singular fault or variation of bedding. An oblique seam crosses the face of the exposure, and on freshly-quarried edges the bedding is very evident. On one side of the seam, which may be called the lower side, the beds are nearly all thick, running from five to eight inches above, and reaching twelve inches below. These thick beds terminate on reaching the seam or joint, their ends being obliquely beveled in consonance with the angle of the slope of the seam. On the other side of the seam, the beds are conspicuously different from the above. The most of them are very thin, running from one inch to three inches, and the remainder, the lowest, are sometimes eight inches thick, varying from five inches. The Berea grit is also exposed and slightly wrought on Mr. T. N. Hickman's land, southeast quarter of Section 11, Gilead, and on Furbay Conant's, near Mr. Hickman's.

"The only evidence there is of the continuance of the Bedford shale into Morrow County consists of the difference between the Cleveland shale and that seen to lie below the quarry of Mr. Brown at Iberia, and immediately below the sandstone and shale (No. 4) at Mount Gilead. The Cleveland shale may be seen in the section at the latter place. It occupies the lowest portion of the shale of No. 5, and lies in the bed of the stream. It is supposed to have a thickness of about fifty feet, and to be followed by the Erie shale and sandstone, which is followed by the Huron shale (the great black slate). There is an exposure of similar shale in the low banks of the creek near S. Woodbury, on northwest quarter, Lot 9, in the northern part of Peru Township. The exact relations of this exposure to the great group of shales that make up the interval between the Hamilton and Berea grit, it is impossible to state. It is thought, however, that the horizon of the bottom of the Berea grit passes about half a mile east of this point, judging from the topography; and if that be correct, there is no doubt this shale belongs to the Cleveland. On the contrary, the frequent slight exposures of black slate throughout Peru Township, and especially in the banks of Alum Creek, make it evident that the underlying Erie shale, if it exists at all, must be reduced to a few feet in thickness. The absence, then, of the Erie shale, or its great attenuation, makes it uncertain whether the above exposure may not belong to the Huron. In the absence of fossils, it will be necessary to leave its designation conjectural.

"The existence of the Erie shale in Morrow County is altogether hypothetical. This horizon, owing to its shaly character, is generally deeply buried under the drift. It is represented in the geological maps as running out in this county, but the evidence to that effect is not conclusive. The Huron shale underlies the western tier of townships, its eastern limit leaving the county near the southwest corner of Bennington Township, and the northwest corner of Washington Township. It is well exposed at a number of places, especially along the valley of the East Branch of the Olentangy, in Westfield and Cardington Townships, and along Alum Creek, in Peru Township.

When wet, it has no unctuous feel, but keeps its color and texture. It is rather firm, and of a black color. It contains no concretions or hard masses. An incrustation of alum forms on the exposed edges of the beds, but very little pyrites can be seen. The beds haue a slight dip east.

"The whole country is heavily covered with northern drift. It embraces stones of all sizes, irregular patches of stratified gravel and sand, and much clay. The mass of the whole is made up of that usually denominated 'blue clay,' although the blue color is only found at the depth of fifteen or twenty feet, the action of the air and water on the iron, and other substances contained in it, having produced hydrated, impure peroxides that pervade the soils and the clay to about that depth. The drift is usually perfectly unassorted; yet at Mount Gilead, where there seems to have been an accumulation of standing water about the foot of the glacier, the upper portion of the drift clay is very fine, and free from stones and gravel. This clay here also shows the exceptional character of stratification, although the laminæ are considerably disturbed, not lying so true and nearly horizontal as in the laminated clays at Fremont or at Cleveland. The average thickness of the drift would probably not exceed forty feet. It seems to be thicker in the northern part of the county than in the southern.

"About a mile above Mount Gilead, the left bank of the East Branch of the Olentangy consists, so far as seen, of hardpan, containing bowlders throughout from top to bottom, and measures sixty-four feet nine inches. This was a fresh exposure, where the washing over the dam had laid it bare. Only ten feet of the blue hardpan can be seen, the lower portion being hid by debris. The thickness of the oxidated drift was about eighteen feet. One very large northern bowlder was seen projecting from the bank, just above the lowest part of the brown hardpan. Half a mile below Westfield, the banks of the same creek show thirty-one feet seven inches of drift, made up, according to the following section, in descending order:

No. 1. Hardpan (unstratified)	21 ft.
No. 2. Gravel (stratified)	10 ft. 7 in.
Total thickness	31 ft. 7 in.

"The black slate is exposed at this place in the bed of the creek, and the above shows nearly the full thickness of the drift. Glacial marks were seen at a single locality in Morrow County. They were noted on fragments removed by the quarrymen at the quarry of Mr. Daniel Stiner, in Lincoln Township; but their direction could not be ascertained.

"In the eastern half of the county there is no difficulty in obtaining water for the household and for dairy purposes. The sandstone underlying is apt itself to give a ferruginous character to the springs that issue from it; but most of the springs and wells that give an irony taste derive the iron, as a carbonate, from the drift, gravels and sands with which that part of the county is well supplied. That kind of water is very often met with in the eastern part of the county. In the western half of the county, the water of wells and springs is very often sulphurous. Some very strong sulphur springs occur in that part of the county, issuing directly from the black slate. Some very remarkable and copious sulphur springs occur in Peru Township. The following list, with the adjoined columns, will convey a very good idea both of the thickness of the drift and of the nature of well water obtained in different parts of the county:

MORROW COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Owner's Name.	Location.	Feet above rock.	Feet in the rock.	Total depth.	Through what.	Remarks.
D. W. Mosher	Lincoln Township	14		14	Gravel and sand	Good water.
Fountain Kenny	Lincoln Township	22		22	Clay and gravel	Good water on rock.
William Powell	Lincoln Township	18		18	Clay, then sand	Good water.
J. Wood	3 miles east of Cardington	18		18		Good water.
Richard Wood	South Woodbury	30		30	Clay and gravel	Good water.
Annis Oliver	Lot 13, Peru Township	12		12		Good water in gravel
John Osborn	Lot 18, Peru Township	16		16	In quicksand	Good water.
John Osborn	Lot 18, Peru Township	17		17	In gravel	Good water.
John Osborn	Lot 18, Peru Township	4	5	9		Sulphur water.
John Osborn	Lot 8, Peru Township	27	2	29	Clay and hardpan	Sulphur water.
Sarah Gray	Lot 13, Peru Township	14		14	On slate	Sulphur water.
H. J. Rexroad	West Liberty	22	8	30	In gravel on slate	Strongly chalybeate
L. McDaniels	Lot 7, S. part of Peru	19	16	35	Clay	
Joseph Eaton	Lot 21, half in S. W. West Liberty	18		18	Clay and hardpan	Irony, strongly artesian.
Joseph Eaton	Lot 21, half in S. W. West Liberty	24		24	Clay and hardpan	Irony, strongly artesian.
James Culver	Lot 35, Bennington	25		25	Blue clay	
James Culver	Lot 35, Bennington	21		21	Blue clay and gravel	Good water.
James Culver	Lot 35, Bennington	35		35	Blue clay	Very little water.
S. Julian	Sec. 16, S. Bloomfield	20		20	Blue clay and sand	Good water.
Andrew French	Sec. 16, S. Bloomfield	24		24	Blue clay and gravel	Good water.
William Smith	Bloomfield P. O.	18		18	Blue clay	Good water.
M. A. Sprague	Bloomfield P. O.	25		25		Only surface water.
J. W. Ramey	Bloomfield P. O.	22		22	Blue clay	Copious water.
Ransom Howe	Sparta	10		10	Brown clay and gravel	Good water.
Antiphas Dexter	Sparta	14		14	Brown clay and gravel	Good water.
Dr. A. Sweatland	Sparta	29		29		Good water } Deepest
J. C. Cook	Sparta	33		33	Clay and sand	} in town
John Maguire	Sparta	11		11	Clay and sand	Good water.
William Hultz	Sparta	10		10	Clay and sand	Good water.
Charles Harris	Lot 16, Chester	13		13		Good water.
Daniel Leonard	½ mile east of Chesterville	50		50		Good water.
Lewis Leonard	½ mile east of Chesterville	42		42		Good water.
Daniel Lyon	Chesterville	33		33		Good water.
E. W. Miles	Chesterville	14		14		Good water.
David Brown	Chesterville	8		8		Good water.
Timothy Drake	Lot 26, Franklin	9		9		Good water
Average depth at	Franklin, Lot 26	18		18		Good water.
Abram Cole	Sec. 34, Gilead	12		12	Blue clay	Good water.
James Duncan	Sec. 34, Washington	12	10	22	Blue clay and shale	Good water.

"The material resources of the county are liberally provided. It is, however, destitute of stone for making lime. The quarries in the corniferous limestone at Delhi, in Delaware County, have furnished most of the quicklime used here. Since the construction of the chartered road, the operators of which are allowed to collect toll of travelers, many consumers have been directed from Delaware County to limekilns in Marion, to which access from Morrow County is still free. The county is well supplied with building-stone of the best quality. The openings in the Berea grit, at Iberia, Mount Gilead and near Cardington, are widely known, and supply a great extent of territory with stone of an excellent quality. The grain of the Berea grit becomes finer in the central part of the State, while at the same time the heavy bedded portion becomes reduced. This is noticeable in Morrow County, where it is considerably used for purposes for which it would not be well adapted in the northern portion of the State. There is no way of ascertaining the annual product of these quarries, owing to the frequent change of ownership and the lack of record of

sales. The prices at Iberia, given by Mr. Brown, are as follows. They would not vary much from those at Mount Gilead and Cardington, although Mr. Brown has unusual natural facilities for working his quarry: Small, thin stone for common walls and foundations, sells for $1 per perch or twenty-five cubic feet; spalls, 40 to 50 cents per wagon load; flagging, 8 cents per square foot; stone, four to six inches thick, $1.50 to $2 per perch; best heavy blue, even and fine-grained stone, for bases to monuments, 10 to 40 cents per cubic foot.

"Gravel and sand from the drift are abundant in the eastern portion of the county. It is not ususual to meet with these materials in the drift in the shale and slate area. For brick, tile and common red pottery, the clay of the drift, when sufficiently clear from small stones, are well adapted. Yet there are not many establishments of this kind in the county. This is probably due to the abundant supply of good building stone, and the prevalence of a heavy forest in the settlement of the county. The material used by Messrs. Miller & Smith, at Mount Gilead, is fine, entirely free from gravel, and somewhat indistinctly assorted, though not arranged in layers like that at Fremont, in Sandusky County. The bank presents a massive section of fifteen feet, appearing somewhat like the 'bluff formation' of the Missouri River, though less arenaceous. It passes below into clear, gray quicksand. It makes a very fine brick of even texture and perfect outline, the angles and corners being well filled. Near Cardington, Mr. Abram Hickson makes brick and tile, and on Section 7, Troy, Mr. W. T. Appleman makes enough to supply the demand in a limited neighborhood.

"At West Liberty salt was found at an early day on a farm belonging to Mr. James Flemming. The well was sunk to the depth of 330 feet in 1818, from which brine was taken sufficient to produce a few bushels of salt. There were no indications of salt or salt lick within forty rods of the place. The well was drilled by A. Walker, but the water did not rise to the top. By means of a thin copper tube, seventy-five feet in length, and a pump, they succeeded in raising enough to make about fifteen bushels of salt. The tube then collapsed, and no further efforts were made to extract the brine. In 1870, another drill was made at the same place for the purpose of reaching oil, when the same deposit of brine was struck at about 330 feet. It is the impression of some that the location of the well at West Liberty was determined by the occurrence of deerlicks in that neighborhood. A well was drilled a few years ago, west of Iberia, near the county line, for the purpose of finding oil. It passed through shale and slate so far as it was prosecuted, which was to the depth of 200 feet. This shows the strike of Berea grit to be at some point further east, and the exposure of the same in Tully Township, Marion County, a few miles west of the well, must be an outlying mass.

"For mineral paint, the shale lying below the Berea grit seems to be adapted. It had been used to good advantage by Mr. Brown at Iberia. It is dried, ground and mixed with boiled linseed oil, making a blue paint. It is also worthy of being tested as a fine clay and for pottery.

"Several deposits of bog-ore are met with in the county. It occurs on land of Samuel Elder, southeast quarter of Section 24, Washington, and on that of James Thomas, in the same section. The hydrate peroxide which constitutes the ore in most bog deposits here seems to be associated with a considerable spathic iron ore, or carbonate of iron. At Mount Gilead there is a copious deposit of carbonate of iron on the rock-bluffs of the creek, associated with calcite. Other deposits of bog-ore are found in the eastern part of the county. One is in Section 5, Franklin Township, on land of Calvin Blair and of John Blair. A small deposit of crag, or cemented gravel, may be seen on Milton Levering's land, in the left bank of the North Fork of Owl Creek, Section 5, Franklin. It is due to the discharge of calcareous water from the bank, the source of which it is not easy to explain.

"The economical value of the black slate consists in the supplies of oil and gas for which it is noted, both in Ohio and Virginia, as well as in Pennsylvania. There are no productive oil or gas wells in Morrow County, but there is much reason to suppose the formation which supplies them in other places is equally charged with these mineral products in this county. Many copious gas jets have been struck in the area of the slate in digging common wells. In one case, near West Liberty, the discharge was so sudden and so great that the laborers were greatly in danger of suffocation. An associate who descended thoughtlessly to aid those overpowered lost his life. A passing stranger being summoned, he in like manner was overcome, and died before he could be rescued. Those who were in the well in the first place were finally raised and resuscitated. Other similar gas streams have been encountered in other parts of the slate area. Sometimes the water in wells shows a constant slow escape through it of gas, in the form of bubbles, indicating a continuous discharge of this substance from the black slate throughout the drift."* The chief material resource of Morrow County, however, lies in the rich and varied soil with which it is furnished. It is necessarily an agricultural rather than a mining or manufacturing county. It partakes largely of the prominent features that are common to the most of Northwestern and Northern Ohio, yet it has not that flatness of surface and sameness of agricultural capacity that characterizes so much of this area.

The first settlers here found a country thickly covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the land, shielded from the piercing rays of the sun by the dense forest foliage, saturated with the moisture which the character of the country favored. To erect here a home, and render the land subject to an annual tribute for the sustennace of his family, tasked the powers of the pioneer to their utmost. It was an even-handed struggle for subsistence, and anything accomplished might safely be set down as an improvement. This was practically true for the first twenty years in the history of a settlement. An average of five years were consumed before the frontier farm could be relied upon to furnish a support, and in the mean while the fare furnished by the abundance of game and wild fruits was eked out with economical purchases of corn from the older settlements. After erecting a cabin with the aid of hospitable neighbors, from five to ten acres were felled. It was then "chopped over," i, e., the trees cut into suitable lengths for rolling into piles for burning. After the universal bee for rolling came the burning, which was not the least exacting of the frontier farmer's labor. When the amount of labor performed and the dearth of labor-saving conveniences are considered, it will appear that, in accomplishing so much, labor was not less effectively applied than now, but in such a consideration the methods must not be lost sight of. On a single claim this much was frequently done in three months, and a small crop of corn harvested in the first year, but the average results were not so favorable. The effort was to get ready for the "bee" as early as possible, for when the "rolling season" began, there was an uninterrupted demand upon the settler for from six to eight weeks in the fields of his neighbors. Many were called upon when they could least afford the time, but from the necessities of the situation there was no refusal possible, and large as this demand appears, it will not be considered exorbitant when it is remembered that the neighborhoods covered an area of from ten to fifteen miles square. Under such circumstances, the prevailing tendency is to underrate the value of timber, and to carry the work of clearing to the very verge of denuding the land of this important aid to agriculture. This tendency has not been so marked in Morrow County as in many of the older counties of northern and northeastern parts of the State. Considerable clearing is now done every spring, especially in the low, swampy portions of the county. Wood is still the principal article in use for fuel, selling at very moderate prices save when

* Professor N. H. Winchell, in "Geological Survey of Ohio."

the bad roads of spring and winter make its delivery more expensive than the timber itself. Coal found its way into Mount Gilead and Cardington but comparatively a few years ago, and is even now used more on account of its convenience than because a cheaper material than wood. The prevailing system of agriculture in Morrow County may properly be termed that of mixed husbandry. Specialties find no favor with the farmers. The practice is to cultivate the various kinds of grain and grasses, and to raise, keep and fatten stock, the latter business being the leading pursuit of three-fourths of the farmers. The mode of cultivation of the farming lands has not been of the highest type. Provided with a rich and varied soil, the average farmer has not felt the need of studying the principles of such branches of learning as relate to agriculture, and frequently hesitated to accept, or rejected, the teachings of science. A few persons, however, were found at a comparatively early day, who brought to the business of farming that amount of patient investigation which the greatest industry of this country demands. Farmers are becoming less and less unwilling to learn from others, and the husbandry of the county is attaining a commendable thoroughness, and is rapidly improving in every respect.

Owing to the richness of the soil, the subject of fertilizers has not received the attention which it has obtained in many other parts of the State. Phosphates and plaster are seldom used, and many have scarcely exercised the customary care in preserving the ordinary accumulation of the barnyard, much less to add to this store by artificial means. There are many fields to be found in the county that have been cropped with wheat or corn for years without renewing or fertilizing, and others have only been relieved by a rotation of crops. This practice has, in most cases, borne its legitimate result, and awakened a decided interest in this vital subject in late years. Rotation of crops is now being gradually introduced, corn being the first crop planted on sod ground, followed by oats or flax and then wheat. With the latter crop, the manure is used, as it is thought it shows the largest result and leaves a better soil for the grass which follows. Deep plowing with the Michigan double plow was practiced to a considerable extent about 1856, with good results. Crops grown upon lands so treated furnished a much larger yield than those grown upon shallow plowed lands. It afterward fell into disrepute, from the fact that the upper soil was buried so deep that several seasons were required to effect the proper mixture of the soils. Later, another system was adopted with beneficial effect. Two plows were used and the team divided between them. A shallow-soil plow turned over the surface, which was followed by a long steel plow without a turning-board. The latter simply raised and loosened the subsoil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches, and upon this the top soil was turned by the lighter implement. This proved a vast improvement upon the old plan, furnishing the requisite depth without burying the upper soil, and loosening the subsoil, thus furnishing a natural escape for the excessive moisture, which the character of the hardpan too often resists, allowing it to escape only by evaporation. This treatment, experience showed to be necessary only about once in eight years, which was not considered expensive. The practice of subsoiling, however, has of late years fallen into disuse, and is not now used to any considerable extent. Artificial drainage has been a necessity from the first. There are seven county ditches with an aggregate length of eighteen miles, the longest of which reaches a distance of seven and three-tenths miles. These were constructed at an aggregate cost of $11,656, and do efficient service in carrying off the surface water. Underdraining has been carried on to some extent for years. The first drain tile were introduced in 1859, and have rapidly grown in the public estimation with each succeeding year. In 1874, a manufactory of tile was established at Mount Gilead, and later another establishment had been added to the industries of this village, while others have been started at Sparta, and, in a small

way, at other points in the county. These establishments have found a ready sale for all they can make, disposing in the last six years of not far from sixty thousand rods of their manufacture. Farms are everywhere being greatly improved by underdraining and ditching. Low lands that were nearly an entire waste, and rolling lands of the character called "spouty," are being reclaimed, so that there are less than 300 acres of what can be properly called waste land in over 254,000 acres in the whole county. The land thus reclaimed produces the finest crops; can be cultivated much sooner after a rain, and from eight to ten days earlier in the spring.

The subject of grass lands has always been an important one in Morrow County, from the fact that the majority of the farmers have made a leading feature of stock-raising. Grain is raised principally for home consumption, and the system of husbandry, so far as any has prevailed, has been directed mainly to secure the best results for the grass crop. Timothy grass is mainly relied upon for the supply of hay, meadows being turned over about once in five years. Meadows are seldom pastured, the grass lands being seeded for the especial purpose for which they are designed. Meadows are seldom underdrained, and have generally received very little attention in the way of top-dressing, the manure being generally applied to the wheat crop which preceded the seeding down. Orchard and blue-grass have been introduced to a limited extent of late years, experiments with a mixture of these grasses having proved their value as pasture grasses. There is considerable hesitation manifested in experimenting with the blue grass, as it claimed by many—among them some scientific agriculturists—that the June grass, *poa pratensis*, is the same thing modified by the difference of soil and climate. An experiment was made with this grass on the southeast part of the upper public square in Mount Gilead. About a sixth of an acre had been filled in with yellow clay from a bank, and, after pulverizing thoroughly, a peck of blue-grass seed and fifty pounds of bone dust sown upon it. In seven weeks, the ground was completely covered with a growth of grass about ten inches high. Millet and Hungarian grass have been used to some extent for the past fifteen or twenty years, and are in more or less demand every year. The latter is the one principally used, furnishes a valuable substitute for a failing crop of meadow grass, or when the acreage has been temporarily cut down too low for the necessities of the farm. From the returns made of the number of acres in meadow, and the number of tons of hay made, we compile the following statement:

	Av. for 7 years. 1858 to 1864, inc.	1866.	1876.	1878.
No. acres meadow,	22,391	24,077	25,562	28,033
No. tons of hay.....	27,155	30,696	29,122	35,975

The above statement shows the general average yield per acre to be a fraction over 1 18–100ths tons, with a variation in the product of the meadows of only 1-100 to 9-100 of a ton per acre. In the matter of clover lands the lack of any general, well-grounded system of agriculture is plainly apparent. The demand for the seed, which made it a cash article with a ready sale, proved a great temptation to raise it for the market. It is very frequently sown in combination with timothy for the purpose of producing a quality of hay highly esteemed for milch cows and sheep. It is largely used also as pasturage, but the predominant purpose is for seed. The acreage turned under has been very small in past years, but this short-sighted policy is being somewhat remedied of late, and more value is placed upon it as a means of renewing exhausted lands. The following table, compiled from the reports, gives a condensed exhibit of this culture:

Year.	No. Acres.	No. tons of hay.	No. bushels of seed.	Acres plow'd under.
Average of 1863–1864 ..	3 199	3,303	2,377	58
1866	2,583	1,495	1,757	34
1876	4,616	5,660	1,520	151
1878	2,513	3,145	1,607	48

The general average, as shown by this statement, is 1.85 of a ton of hay and .56 of a bushel of seed per acre. The average number of acres

annually plowed under, as shown by the table, is nearly seventy-three acres. This is an over-estimate, as the quantity plowed under in 1876 was exceptionally large. If the number of acres plowed under in 1877 (five acres) were added to the statement, the annual average would be a little over fifty-nine acres, which is probably nearer the facts. This matter is receiving, of late years, much more attention, and the number of acres turned over will probably be greatly increased.

Nothing is more strikingly apparent in an agricultural survey of Morrow County than the entire absence of anything like specialties in cultivation. The aim of the early settlers was obviously to derive from their lands, their only resource, a simple subsistence, and to this end a system of mixed husbandry was a necessity. Their descendants, hedged about by the results of experience, and aiming to sell their surplus products in such form as would take from the land the smallest amount of its fertility, have, from the nature of the case, followed in their footsteps. Grain has been produced for home consumption entirely, and has barely sufficed for that until quite recently. In the early culture of wheat, a great many discouragements were met. The weevil destroyed it year after year, and when no particular exception could be taken to the season, the crop seemed to fail because it was in an uncongenial climate. For fifteen years, from 1850 to 1864 inclusive, the average was only a bare trifle over eleven bushels per acre. During later years, and especially during the past three years, there has been a marked improvement in the results of wheat culture. The grain seems to have become acclimated, and farmers, gaining more confidence, have sown the present year a larger breadth than for many years previous. The variety principally sown in later years has been the Lancaster or swamp (bearded), in the northern part of the county, and in the southern part the Hack and Fultz (beardless). Experiments have been made with the Genesee, White Mediterranean, Golden Drop and Amber, but the Fultz has taken the lead during the last four years, having been almost exclusively sown during the last year. No particular system has been adopted in the cultivation of this grain. At an early date, the practice of plowing of "bare fallows" during the summer, and then re-plowing the same before sowing in wheat, was followed to a considerable extent, but latterly has fallen into disuse. While recognizing the marked benefit it has upon the crop, it is considered as too expensive a mode of culture, and is now only seen here and there among the German farmers in the northern part of the county. Oat or flax-stubble grounds are principally used for growing wheat. After plowing, manure is spread upon the surface, and when the seed is sown broadcast, the wheat and manure are harrowed in together. Where the drill is employed, as in a majority of cases, the manure is well harrowed in first. The practice of sowing wheat upon the same ground for many successive years is becoming less common, though still followed in certain localities, where the soil appears well-nigh exhaustless. The breadth of land sown is by no means uniform, varying about in proportion to the uncertainty of the product per acre. The average breadth sown when the average product was eleven bushels to the acre was something over 11,000 acres. Four years later, the average yield per acre was only nine bushels, and the number of acres a little more than 6,500. Ten years later, the average sown reached a breadth of 10,559 acres, while the average yield per acre only reached seven bushels. In 1878, the last report at hand, the yield was an average of a little more than eighteen bushels per acre. The difficulty experienced in commanding anything like a complete file of the State Reports renders any attempt at a tabular statement very ineffective, but the following embodies in a condensed form the growth of this grain in the county:

Average 1850 to 1864 inclusive—acres, 11,520; bushels, 127,650. 1866—acres, 6,558; bushels, 59,296. 1876—acres, 10,559; bushels, 74,248. 1878—acres, 13,696; bushels, 249,313. With the increased yield and the larger breadth

sown, exportation has grown into considerable proportions, and farmers are beginning to look forward to this crop as a source of considerable revenue, finding a ready and accessible market at Mount Gilead and Cardington.

The grain is usually thrashed in the field. The first machines worked by horse-power were used in 1839. Of late, machines worked by the portable steam engine have been the favorite and very largely used.

Rye and barley are but little cultivated. The former is cultivated almost exclusively for the straw, which finds a ready sale in limited quantities for binding corn stalks, and when chopped up, as packing for eggs. The average yield of the grain is about fifteen bushels per acre. Barley is occasionally raised to some extent for exportation, and where the soil is fitted for it, proves a valuable crop. Its cultivation, however, has not been made the subject of much investigation, as the distance of the market has rather discouraged its growing.

Buckwheat was formerly grown to a considerable extent. In the average acreage and product for seven years, from 1858 to 1864, inclusive, Morrow led all other counties in the Scioto Valley by upward of a thousand acres, and by from seven to fifteen thousand bushels, and numbered the tenth county in the State in this regard. In 1876, it stood eighth on the list, but, in 1878, it lost this advanced position, and passed to the lowest ranks.

Oats are extensively grown, but find a demand at home for the full supply. It is a reasonably sure crop, and, though occasionally affected by drouths, it is relied upon with considerable confidence for home use. Rust has at times proved a serious drawback to the raising of this crop. Just before the war, one season when the crop promised an extraordinary yield, the rust suddenly attacked it and destroyed the whole crop. Even the straw was rendered useless, many of the farmers believing that it would prove poisonous to stock. The following exhibit will show the status of these minor grains:

Years.	Barley.		Rye.		Oats.		Buckwheat.	
	Acres.	Amount Produced.	Acres.	Amount Produced.	Acres.	Amount Produced.	Acres.	Amount Produced.
Average—1858 to 1864...	204	3997	326	3354	8899	221571	1451	20190
1866	665	10945	1226	10878	8848	250564	1374	19547
1876	61	945	635	4195	14288	428696	543	2904
1878	20	293	661	8458	12818	436135	130	790

The corn crop, while not grown to the exclusion of the others, is the one upon which the farmers of Morrow County mostly confidently rely, and the land devoted to its culture is only limited by the necessities of the situation. It is far more stable in its yield, less liable to disease, and may be slighted in its cultivation with greater impunity than any other crop. The soft varieties of seed are generally preferred, and are usually planted on sod ground. It is usually well put in, the ground being prepared with considerable care, and worked until it "tassels out." The old rule of "going through" the field a certain number of times before "laying by" the crop, has long since been abandoned by the better farmers. The last plowing, after the corn has reached the height of five or six feet, is considered the most effective in its cultivation, but the exigencies of the season often prevent the farmer's bestowing this crowning attention. The farms, generally small, are worked by the owner alone, and the clover and wheat cutting coming close together, frequently obliges the small farmer to slight his corn. When, however, the farmer is able to hire help, or has boys who can be trusted to do the work, the plow is kept going through the corn, an expense that is amply repaid by the increased yield. The crop is usually cut and hauled into the barn, to be husked at leisure times during

the winter. The custom of husking from the standing stalk, which was early much in vogue, was abandoned some time since, as wasteful of time and material. The breadth planted and the yield per acre is somewhat variable, but with improved cultivation the yield has increased, and more land has consequently been devoted to the crop. The following table gives in a condensed form the result in its cultivation:

Years.	Acres.	Bushels.	Av. per acre,
1850 to 1864—av.	20,391	609,094	29.87
1866	18,224	656,153	36.00
1876	26,079	985,312	37.78
1878	29,103	984,138	33.85

The other crops that occupy, or have occupied, a prominent place among the agricultural products of the county, are potatoes, flax and sorghum. The quality of the soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes, and farmers who have given considerable attention to the proper cultivation of this highly-prized and indispensable esculent, have always been well rewarded for their labor and pains-taking. It is a staple vegetable, universally used, always commands a fair price, and its general cultivation for exportation would undoubtedly prove highly remunerative. The fact, however, seems to have been overlooked or ignored, and no more are produced than are used in the county. The leading variety is the Early Rose, with the Peerless and Peachblow cultivated in considerable quantities. The Snowflake is highly prized and cultivated by many, while the Vermont Beauty and Davis Seedling are being cultivated as experiments. The average yield of this crop is good, and is not often seriously affected by disease or insects.

Flax, although grown in this county to some extent every year, is subject to violent fluctuations in the acreage devoted to its cultivation. It is raised exclusively for the seed, which has become an important article of commerce, large amounts being purchased annually by dealers at Mt. Gilead and Cardington. It is an exacting crop and the fiber is only incidentally valuable, owing to the unsalable condition in which it has to be sold; an amount of discouragement which is only overbalanced by the fact that the seed frequently commands a high price, and is always a cash article. It is not relied upon to any extent, however, as a source of revenue.

The history of the cultivation of sorghum cane in Morrow County is similar to that of most other parts of the State. The first introduction of this cane was received by the farmers of Morrow County with great enthusiasm, and high hopes were entertained that in this would be found a substitute for the sugar-cane that would prove a valuable addition to the resources of their farms for home supply, if not a source of income. The first seed was brought in about 1857, and small bags of seed containing about a half a pint sold readily for a dollar each. The experimenters, however, were not over sanguine, and though the aggregate acreage reached a considerable extent, the largest amount under cultivation on a single farm was not more than two acres. With the rapid growth of the cultivation came the means of manufacturing molasses, so that in 1859, there were some ten or twelve establishments in the county for manufacturing the product, and something over three hundred barrels produced. Homer Emery, of this county, invented a wooden mill which became the favorite for some years. The first molasses produced in most cases, owing to the lack of information on the subject and the carelessness with which its manufacture was conducted, was sorry stuff. To the skeptical part of the farming community and the consumers, this result gave rise to a great prejudice against the project that re-acted with discouraging effect upon the experimenters. Another cause which contributed to this result was the exercise of ruinous economy on the part of the mass of farmers. Instead of purchasing new seed, and sparing no pains to make a fair trial of this new crop, the majority of those who planted it borrowed seed of their neighbors, and

allowed the work of the farm to seriously interfere with the cultivation of the sorghum. The result was that the cane deteriorated in quantity and quality, and the whole thing was voted a failure. A few, however, were not so easily discouraged, and kept up the experiment until a really fine molasses was obtained. Experiments, involving considerable expense, were made to produce sugar from this cane, but its manufacture was found to be so expensive that it had to be abandoned. The manufacture of molasses and the cultivation of the cane is still kept up by some who began years ago, and who are by no means willing to acknowledge that the experiment in sorghum was a failure. Some four or five establishments do a limited business in this line, and by careful and intelligent handling of the cane, produce a first-class article which has attained a considerable local reputation.

Tobacco has been cultivated to a very limited extent, simply for the private use of the producer, and it may well be hoped that its culture may not be further extended. It is an exacting crop upon the land, and, sooner or later, the exhaustive process will ultimately work the deterioration of any neighborhood or farming district where its culture is a prominent part of the farming operations.

The forests of Morrow County are well supplied with the sugar maple, and the people have not been slow to utilize them in the way of making sugar. It was the practice at an early date to make the product of the maple into sugar, as in this shape it answered the needs of the household to better advantage, and this practice continued down until 1865, when a complete revolution took place in this branch of farming industry. Less dependent upon their own manufacture for sugar, the farmers turned their attention to the manufacture of syrup, which has ever since been the prevailing practice.

The following tables will show something of the status of these products:

YEARS.	POTATOES.		TOBACCO.		MAPLE SUGAR.	
	Acres Planted.	Bushels Produced.	Acres Planted.	Pounds Produced.	Pounds of Sugar Produced.	Gallons of Syrup Manufactured.
Averages.....	*757	59,224	†11	6,591	‡91,255	3,633
1866.....	1,490	52,739	.....	550	1,490	52,739
1876.....	949	57,724	6	547	949	57,724
1877.....	951	22,344	5¼	1,010	951	22,344
1878.....	870	54,867	2	325	870	54,867

*Average acreage and product for 5 years; 1860 to 1864 inclusive.
†Average acreage and product for 1863 and 1864.

YEARS.	FLAX.		
	Acres Sowed.	Bushels of Seed.	Pounds of Fiber.
Averages*. ...	3,253	20,616	32,712
1866.....	1,152	9,652	1,074
1876.....	1,251	10,163	.....
1877.....	1,093	8,855	.....
1878.....	1,394	12,686	.....

YEARS.	SORGHUM.		
	Acres Cultivated.	Pounds of Sugar.	Gal. of Molasses.
Averages*.....	209	109	17,321
1866.....	249	342	28,430
1876.....	54	312	2,066
1877.....	26¼	293	2,921
1878.....	28	745	2,237

It will be noticed that in later years, no return of flax fiber has been made. The explanation lies in the fact that a flax-mill located at Mount Gilead afforded a good market for this product, but since its destruction by fire, the fiber has been a sheer waste as noted elsewhere. In the Agricultural Report of 1859, we notice the following premium crops raised in Morrow County: in 1853, S. Hayden raised 117.6 bushels of corn on 1⅛ acres; in 1859, J. Wood, Jr., raised 99.42 bushels on a single acre, and R. P. Russell, in the same year, on the same space, raised 89.54 bushels. In 1858, Joseph Mosier raised, on ½ an acre, 260 bushels of potatoes.

A survey of this branch of Morrow County's agriculture would hardly be complete without some reference to the famous June frost of 1858, which operated so disastrously all over the State. The first damage was done on a Friday night. On the following night came a "killing frost" that left scarcely a vestige of the growing crops alive. Corn was about eight or ten inches high, and potatoes had reached the growth that made the effect of the frost most damaging. All grain was ruined and the people suddenly found themselves brought face to face with the prospect of starvation. On he Sunday following, the churches were almost, deserted. The farmers wandered aimlessly through their stricken fields, while the villagers thronged the country ways anxious to measure the extent of the disaster which had involved town and farms alike. Fortunately, there were some late crops that had not come on far enough to be injured by the frost, and the less fortunate ones set at once to repair the misfortune so far as possible. The corn and potatoes were replanted, buckwheat was sowed in place of the wheat, and, thanks to an unusually long season, these crops were fairly matured. There was a large proportion of soft corn, hundreds of bushels of which molded and proved a complete loss. The check upon other enterprises of the county was not less severe; one dealer in agricultural machinery who had secured twenty orders for mowing machines had all his orders revoked save one.

Fruit culture may be safely said to be yet in its infancy in Morrow County. The first settlers, deprived for a time of its use, and realizing the great demand in every family for this important article of food, early set about planting orchards. But little care was exercised, in a majority of cases, in the selection of varieties, or in their care of orchards after once well set, and taking into consideration the value of good fruit as a substantial element of food, as a valuable agent in preserving and promoting health, and as a luxury which all classes may enjoy, this subject has not received the attention which its importance merits at the hands of the careful agriculturist. The orchard culture of apples has only of late years begun to command the serious attention of farmers. The old orchards have been prolific producers, and in favorable seasons, thousands of bushels have been marketed. Before the railroads made the markets accessible, large quantities of fruit were dried and hauled to market—almost every well-regulated farm being provided with a dry-house. Large quantities were fed to stock, and we find, in the Agricultural Report of 1856, favorable notice of the feeding of cider pomace and apples to sheep. This abundance of fruit has made the farmers careless of the subject, and many are awakening to the fact that unless something is done at once to renew these orchards there will be an interregnum when there will be no fruit of this kind at all in the county. The recent addition of railroad facilities has had a quickening effect upon this branch of agricultural pursuits, and many are puting out new orchards with a view of marketing the produce. Mr. Charles Carpenter, owning a small farm in the middle part of the county, has devoted the larger part of his land to fruit, and intends to make a specialty of fruit-growing. Mr. Job Wells, near Cardington, is making a specialty of orchard fruit also. Among the varieties now found are the Rambo, Bellflower, Seek-no-further, Russett, Autumn Strawberry, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Fall Pippins, Belmont, Summer Queen, King of

Tompkins County, beside others of inferior kinds. The latter variety is a favorite for a large apple, some of the fruit measuring 14½ inches in circumference, and at the same time retaining its fine flavor and smooth grain. John Blinn, of Sparta, has a peculiar species of the Greening, which is of a dark green color, and a generally unfavorable appearance when picked in the fall, but which gradually turns to a beautiful yellow when stored, and is ready for use about the time other varieties lose their vitality. Samples of this variety have been exhibited at the county fair that were admirable specimens of eating apples after being kept in store for a year. The apple is the hardiest, and most reliable of all fruits for this region, and there are probably more acres in apple orchards than in all other fruits combined. Peaches, by reason of the unfavorableness of the climate, are, of late years, exceedingly uncertain, and are but little planted. Thirty or forty years ago, this fruit was as certain and prolific in its yield as apples, but succeeding years have wrought such climatic changes that there is a fair crop of this fruit only about once in five years. Late frosts in the spring usually cut off the crop, either in the blossom or when the young fruit has just formed, and, in addition to this, there occurs, every few years, a winter of such severity that even the trees themselves are seriously injured or destroyed. The case of cherries of the finer kinds is very similar to that of peaches, as the trees are somewhat tender, and the blossoms are liable to be destroyed by late frosts in spring. The hardier kinds, such as the Early Richmond, the Morellos and May Duke, are much more reliable and hardy, and often yield fine crops. Pears are planted in a small way, principally in gardens; but few extensive pear orchards exist in the county. The first trees of this sort were seedlings, which of late years have been entirely supplanted by dwarfs, or their outgrowth of half-standards. The tendency to blight, which the pear-tree shows here as elsewhere in Ohio, prevents any extended attention to the orchard culture of this fruit. There is quite an orchard of pear-trees on the grounds of the County Infirmary, and several orchards of a hundred trees are found in the county. Plums are scarcely grown at all, owing to the prevalence of the curculio insect, although the trees grow well and remain healthy. In the culture of orchard fruits in Morrow County, the great demand is for more attention. The farmers recognize that this lack of proper attention is the great drawback to this branch of agriculture in Morrow County, and some impetus is needed to bring from this knowledge some practical result. A glance at the accompanying table, embodying the results for the last three years, shows that the most reliable fruit orchards have fallen into the unfortunate habit of bearing full crops every alternate year, with scant ones or failures between. The effect of this habit on the market is disastrous to the grower, while its effect upon the tree is hardly less harmful. This habit, it is thought by eminent horticulturists, may be remedied by patient care and study. The new departure now being inaugurated in Morrow County may furnish the needed stimulus to the farmers, who, finding that the success of a few prominent fruit cultivators are likely to supply the market at their expense, may be induced to adopt more rational methods and greater care in the culture of orchard fruits. The following table will show the orchard crop for the last three years, the lack of reports preventing a more extended exhibit:

YEARS.	APPLES.		PEACHES.	PEARS.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1876	5,198	310,080	5	143
1877	5,226	38,149	59	496
1878	5,436	602,895	7,087	597

To the cultivation of small fruits but little general attention at present is given. Some ten or fifteen years ago, there was quite a general interest excited in the raising of straw, black and raspberries, and considerable time and space was devoted to their culture, but the inaccessibility of markets and the lack of a steady purpose has interfered to

work the ruin of this enterprise. A Mr. Murray was prominent in this movement as early as eighteen years ago, and made a considerable quantity of blackberry wine, supplying the bulk of the home market with the fruit and its product. The interest in this direction is again reviving in a small way, in several localities, but there is not enough fruit raised to begin to supply the home demand. Grapes have received some attention in this county, but not so much at present as in earlier years. This fruit succeeds reasonably well in most parts of the county, though the extensive culture of vineyards in a large way has never been attempted. The Isabella, Iona, Concord, Catawba and Delaware are the principal varieties to be found here. The latter variety, named and disseminated from an adjoining county, found its way early into Morrow County, but the skill required for its successful cultivation caused it to become unpopular through failures, occasioned by mismanagement and neglect. The Catawba is highly prized, and by many considered the best grape for cultivation here. It is a tart grape, pleasant to the taste, and is raised successfully with as little care as any of the better varieties. It is prone to develop an overgrowth of foliage here, which not unfrequently prevents the ripening of the fruit and causes it to mold. The proper amount of care, however, easily obviates this difficulty and results usually in a generous yield. The statistics of this crop as published in the State reports from the Assessor's returns, are so unreliable as to be nearly worthless; we give them, however, for the year 1866, and the three last, for what they are worth.

YEARS.	GRAPES AND WINE.			
	Whole No. of Acres in Vineyard.	Acres planted last year.	Pounds of Grapes Produced.	Gallons of Wine made.
1866	25	5¼	2,580	761
1876	14	30	2,790	.....
1877	5½	4¾	1,880	145
1878	5	1	2,700	.....

In this connection, it may not be inappropriate to say a word of the various nursery enterprises, which have found more or less support in this county. One of the earliest was situated about three miles south of Mt. Gilead, and owned by W. B. Lipsey. He carried it on for a number of years, but sold out in the summer of 1858. Closely succeeding him came Waldorf, who conducted a nursery a mile and a half southwest of the village. He sold out to Chase & Albach, who enlarged it to 40 acres, and did an extensive business for a number of years. Joel Bruce has had a nursery for some years, and is still in the business in Chester Township.

The persevering, patient care and investigation which seemed to be wanting in the cultivation of crops, does not appear to have been lacking in the raising of stock. It would seem that the early settlers had a predilection for fine stock, and stamped this characteristic upon the agriculture of the county. There has been a constant effort to improve breeds, until Morrow County now boasts of a better average in stock than almost any other county in the State. In this department, and in others, the prevailing disposition of the farming community is apparent, and no class of the domestic animals of the farm is developed to the exclusion of others. The early history of the horse in Morrow County is involved in some obscurity. It was some years before horses were introduced to any extent. Oxen were better suited to the work of the clearing, were easier kept and not so liable to accidents and disease, and these qualifications were all that were demanded of the early teams. In later years, as the demand for teams for traveling purposes began to be made, these useful animals began to supersede the ox, until now one would scarcely meet an ox team upon the road in a month's travel through the county. The first effort to improve the common stock of horses was by the importation, about 1840, of "Bagdad" from Tennessee, by G. D. Cross. Another horse of the same strain was owned by Mr. Loring, and did much to raise the stock of the county. The sire of these horses

was "Bagdad," a pure, thoroughbred Arabian horse, imported by a company in Tennessee interested in that breed. The horse succeeding the "Bagdad" horses was "Young Royalty," an animal of admirable qualities, and one that had very much to do in forming the early stock of horses in the county. He was sired by "Old Royalty," of Loudoun County, Va., and was eight or nine years old when he was brought here. He was owned by Colley McAtee, who brought the horse with him when he moved here in 1840. The horse was kept by Mr. McAtee for some twenty years, and was in active demand the larger part of that time. Not very much later, Robert Maxwell introduced a horse from Virginia, "Sir Andrew," sired by a horse of the same name, a thoroughbred running-horse. About 1848, Joseph Mosier introduced the Morgan strain, which for a time attracted considerable attention. "Sir Richard" was an early horse that came under the class of "general purpose;" then followed the "Sir Archie" stock, "Eclipse," "Bellfounder," "Mohawk" and "Black Tom." The latter is counted by competent horsemen as probably the best "general purpose" horse that was ever in the county. His pedigree is in dispute. His dam was sired by "Paoli," a horse that at one time was highly esteemed by stock men. The mare was owned by McKee, and his story is, that while out of the county one day the colt was got by a fine black horse called "Black Figure." This is contradicted by others, but upon the fact of the value of his stock all are agreed. Among those horses which have contributed to the present grade of stock in the county, should be mentioned, "Flying Cloud," of the Black Hawk strain, "Duff Green," "Old Punch" and "Lecompton," imported from Kentucky by Up. Smith. The Norman breed of horses was introduced in the southern part of the county about 1863. "Nonesuch," "Louis Napoleon," or "Old Bob," as he was variously known, was exhibited at the fair in 1862, and made a season in the county the following year. This horse is really what is strictly classified as the Percheron, but is known in the books and by dealers as a Percheron-Norman. "Old Bob" was the first horse of the kind ever brought west of the Alleghany Mountains. He was bought by Charles Fullington and brought to Union County in 1851, and, some time after, became the property of Louis Lee, of Delaware, by whom he was introduced into this county. This breed of horses constitute the base upon which all of the later improvements have been made. They originated in La Perche and Normandy, in France, and are noted for their docility, excellent health, and a hardy, elastic temperament. They are possessed of great bone, muscle, tendon, and hoof which gives them immense strength as draft horses. Their color is a fine silver-gray, the best adapted to withstand the burning rays of the sun in the field of on the highway. About the same time as the Percheron-Norman horse, was introduced a fine English horse owned by the Darby Plains Importing Company, known as "English Glory." He got some fine colts, and left his impress upon the stock of the county. "Erie Abdallah" is a later importation to the county. He is a "general purpose" horse, noted as a spirited, active and fleet traveler, with surprising powers of endurance. He made at one time a single dash of ten miles in the extraordinary time of *thirty-one minutes and nine seconds.* "Red Eye," and "Judge Evans," a Hambletonian, were introduced a few years ago by Adams & Chase. The latter is a fine white animal, sired by "Rysdick's Hambletonian," and is highly esteemed by lovers of fine horses. In 1874, Messrs. Griffith, Rowland & Manson imported "Ethan Allen, Jr.," a horse of good strain and valuable qualities. The latest importation is "Sterlingshire's Champion," a Clydesdale thoroughbred, sixteen and a half hands high, a beautiful dappled-brown color, and weighing about nineteen hundred pounds. He was bred by Matthew Minneo, at Foot-a-Green, Scotland, and is now rising six years old. He was sired by "Donald Dinnie," a horse that took the first premium

at the Centennial Stock Exposition, and was sold to a Mr. Murray, of Wisconsin, for $5,000. The "Champion" was imported from Scotland by Messrs. Reesor & Graham, of Canada, in August of 1876, and bought of them by Smith Bros., of Mount Gilead. They have bought, also, a fine bay Clydesdale mare that took the first premium at the Centennial Exposition. She weighs 1,730 pounds. Among the prominent horse-breeders should also be mentioned John Sellers, of Cardington Township. He has at present four stallions, one of which is highly esteemed in the county as a trotter. He is called "Mohawk Jackson," and bears all the marks of that celebrated strain of horses, the Mohawks. There are a large number of his colts in the county, and for good roadsters his stock is considerably sought. The subject of fine horses is one that interests the farmers of this county to an unusual degree, and the result is, that in blood, size, fine style, symmetry of form, and the enduring qualities of the horses of Morrow County, it is not excelled by any county in the State. It is estimated by competent judges that the average horse is above medium size; will probably measure fifteen and a half hands high, and weigh about twelve hundred pounds. It is but natural that this county should be the resort of buyers for other markets. Large numbers are sold every year, and yet the number does not seem to decrease.

Mules have never been received with favor by the general mass of the farmers. Their appearance was not prepossessing, and those conditions to which this animal is supposed to be best fitted have never existed in the county, and the mule has therefore not secured much of a foothold. From the following table, it will be seen that the number of horses in the county has not materially changed during the past fifteen years, notwithstanding the large number shipped to other markets. The price of horses has not reached the high average price reached in some other localities, nor has it touched so low a figure. From 1858 to 1864, the average listed price per head was $48.32; in 1876, the average price was $58.04; in 1878, $57.10, and in 1879, $55.17.

	Horses.		Mules.	
Years.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1858–1864	8,594	415,338	86	4,083
1866	7,090	440,303	173	10,207
1876	7,627	442,657	88	5,855
1878	7,543	431,169	90	4,945
1879	7,330	404,455	104	5,861

The introduction of cattle into the county was as early as the coming of the first settler. Cows were a necessary part of the pioneer's outfit, without which his chances for obtaining a reasonably comfortable existence were very poor indeed, and few families were without them. But once here, it required all the care and diligence of the settler to protect them against the ravages of wild beasts and disease. The wolves took off the yearlings and frequently made successful attacks upon the cows; the murrain, a little later, took off scores of these animals, and journeys of a hundred miles were frequently undertaken to replace the animals thus lost. Then the marshes and the rank vegetation took their quota, so that in spite of the employment of all the available children of the settlement as herders, and the dosing of cattle with soot and soft soap, hundreds fell victims to the snares of a new country. Under such circumstances, the effort was narrowed down to a struggle to maintain rather than to improve the breed. Among the early settlers of the county were many Englishmen and Yankees who had been used to seeing fine cattle, and, as soon as the pressure of the first years in a new country was removed, they began to look about for means to improve the cattle of their adopted land. The first attempt in this line of which we have any record was by Stephen F. Randolph, of Peru, in 1836. Two years before, the Ohio Importing Company had made their first importation of Short-Horn Durham stock, and exhibited it at the State fair of 1834. It set the whole farming community of the

State agog to improve their stock, and nothing but a Short-Horn Durham was to be thought of. In the year we speak of, Randolph was in New York, and purchased of his cousin, Cornelius Baker, who owned a stock-farm, near Rahway, N. J., a fine thoroughbred bull of the Short-Horn Durham variety. The animal was shipped by steamboat from Elizabethport to Albany, and then driven fifteen miles, to Schenectady, stopping with a breeder of Devon cattle, who very much admired the animal. From there, the animal was shipped by canal and steamboat to Huron, and from there driven to Peru Township. It was a perfectly white animal, fourteen months old when purchased, and two months later, when exhibited at the Delaware fair, weighed 1,400 pounds. His mother was an imported cow, by Degrott. Although not then in this county, the effect upon the stock of that region was most happy. Farmers had an opportunity of comparing improved breeds with the native cattle, and were not slow to fall in with the popular tide that was then making toward the Short-Horns. Soon after this beginning, J. Meredith and W. F. Bartlett introduced the breed in Chester Township, and succeeding them was G. W. Hiskett, of Cardington. The latter herd was started from Dun's importations, in 1855, and were exhibited in the Mount Gilead fair of that year. Since then, he has added to his herd "Gov. Chase," 4,848; "Gen. Rosecrans," 4,839; "Christmas King," 16,479, and "Louan's Mazurka," 14,796. In the report of 1876, there were in this herd twelve cows and heifers, and two bulls. The exhibition of this breed at the fairs in the county have reached as high as three hundred entries in one year. Other parties joined in these stock improvements, Hull, Trowbridge and Mosier being the more prominent at an early date, and Neely Noble, John Quay and Joseph Grove a little later. A few grades of Hereford have been introduced, and, more recently, McCage Peasely has introduced the Jerseys for their milking qualities. There are at present five or six herds of blooded cattle in the county, among which, the writer is informed, are some representatives of the Ayrshire.

Sheep were introduced as early as 1811, but the number and boldness of the wolves made sheep-raising a burden upon the resources of the early pioneers that taxed them to the uttermost. The earliest were brought in by Henry George, of Chester, and, soon after, Jacob Vandeventer introduced these animals in Peru Township. Not long after their introduction, lightning killed four of his fattest sheep, and, desiring to reap the largest benefit from his misfortune, he dressed them and distributed the meat about the settlement. It was found however, that the lightning had so impregnated the meat with sulphur as to make it unfit for use. The first information as to the improvement of this stock is found in a letter by "J. M. W." to the *Ohio Cultivator*, in 1852. The writer had taken a ramble through Delaware, Union, Champaign and Logan Counties, and, on returning to his home in Mount Gilead, writes as follows in regard to sheep, etc.: "There is a very rich tract of land lying northeast of Delaware, toward Woodbury, but few people have found it out yet. The best field of corn that I saw was on this tract of land. Being a great favorite of good stock, I strained my eyes considerable to see some, but all in vain, until I came near Woodstock, Champaign County, where I had the pleasure of seeing good cattle, also one of those fine French sheep of last year's importation. I also found a flock of fine-wooled ewes of Spanish blood at Lewisburg, owned by R. B. Spain, out of which I bought twenty ewes and lambs, and have brought them to Morrow as an improvement on our common stock, and our friend, Joseph Mosier, has lately bought five full-blood French ewes of John Campbell, of Vermont, which he found it necessary for him to do to keep ahead. One of said ewes was shorn of fourteen pounds of unwashed wool. The following are the dimensions of said sheep: Length, 4½ feet; height, 2½ feet; girth, 3½ feet, and two years old." In the wake of Mosier and Wright, came in this line, Messrs. Sellers, Earl, Harrod, Swetland,

and, in later years, J. G. Blue. The latter's flock is at present by far the most important one in the county, and has deservedly a high reputation among breeders.

Capt. Blue began breeding fine-grade sheep as early as 1865, but, in 1864, he sold this stock off and imported some thoroughbred Spanish merinos, selected from the flocks of S. S. Rockwell, F. & L. E. Moore, H. C. Burrell and J. T. Stickney, of Vermont, and later of F. S. Higbee in Homer, Ohio. His first purchase was sixty ewes, twenty-seven of which cost him $2,700. He bred at first to different celebrated rams in the country until, his business becoming well established, he provided himself with one of his own. His present stock ram is "William Jarvis," bred by R. Lane, Middlebury, Vt., and was imported in 1878. His present flock numbers 220 head, all registered, and fine-looking animals. The wool clip averages fourteen pounds per head right through the flock, the buck fleeces varying from twenty to thirty-five pounds, and the fleeces of the ewes from ten to twenty-six pounds. The annual increase of lambs is about seventy head, which measures the sales from the flock each year. There is a good demand for this class of sheep, and Capt. Blue realizes from $30 to $150 per head for all that he has to sell. He has some animals that he prizes even higher, but declines to sell at present. His success in sheep-breeding has been rapid and uniform, and he attributes it to the fact that he has never lost sight of the animal physique while striving to enhance the quality of the wool. He believes Ohio to be second to no place in the world for sheep-breeding, and his experience goes far to support his judgment. One of the pets of his flock is an ewe *fourteen years* old, that has one of the finest lambs in the flock.

Combing or long-wool sheep was introduced by G. Criswell and A. H. Wrenn in 1867 and 1868. This is called a wool county, and the improvements made upon the native stock has increased the sixty or seventy-five pound carcasses of the natives to ninety and one hundred pounds, and from fleeces of from three to four pounds to those weighing from five to six pounds, washed on the sheep. A few have introduced the Cotswold and Leicester, but only in small flocks, and there is occasionally a small flock of Southdowns. Some of the coarse-wool kinds are crossed with the merino, producing a delaine wool which commands a ready sale with good prices. It is calculated, take one year with another, that wool can be produced for 25 cents per pound. A few years ago, the foot-rot and scab were prevalent; stockmen resorted to many remedies, but the most effectual was to pelt the sheep. Thousands were treated in this way, which, while proving expensive, effected a permanent cure. The following table, compiled in 1862, will give the status of merino sheep in the county at that time:

	Bucks.	Ewes.	Quality of Merino Sheep.	Who commenced flock.	When and where parents obtained.
W. F. Bartlett, Chesterville	4	175	Half		Vermont.
Wm. Bonar, "	30	100	Full		
James Emmerson, "	2	75	Half		Vermont.
Casper Swetland, "	6	175	Half		
Wm. Shurtliff, "	6	130	Half		
S. & J. A. Rood, "	8	150	Half		
Thomas Hugans, "	12	76	Half		Vermont.
D. W. Brown, "	4	175	Half		Vermont.
Jacob Struble, "	3	115	Half		Vermont.
Benj. Thomas, "	1	40	Half		Vermont.
Daniel Struble, "	4	125	Half		
Benj. Phillips, Harmony	3	125	Half		
J. N. Gorden, Chesterville	1	30	Half		
John Bull, "	1	50	Half		

L. D. Mozier

	Bucks.	Ewes.	Quality of Merino Sheep.	Who commenced flock.	When and where parents obtained.
Robert F. Turnay, Waynesville	.....	28	Half	.....	Licking and Clark Counties.
Davis Furnas, "	.....	35	Three-fourths..	D. F.....	
Solomon Danse, "	2	64	Three-fourths..	S. G.....	Licking County.
J. B. Mosher, "	3	32	Half	J. B. M.....	
Charles F. Chapman "	.....	15	Full	.....	F. & G. Case, Licking County.
Robert Furnas, "	10	30	Three-fourths..	R. F.....	
Moses Kelly, "	.....	15	Full	T. Warren.....	Clark County.
George Lefevre, Mt. Gilead.....	4	100	Half	.....	Addison, Vt.
J. M. Davis, "	4	22	Full	.....	
William Gilmore, Iberia.....	1	40	Full	Atwood, Conn.....	Imported.

The only full account of flocks is that pertaining to George Lefevre's flock. In this were four Spanish full-blood bucks, bred from the flocks of Richard Atwood and Hammond, in Vermont, and brought to Ohio by H. E. Taylor, of Addison County, of that State. Two of the animals were claimed to be superior in form and quality to anything previously introduced in the county.

The Woods breed of hogs is extinct in this county, and where it used to take two years to make a two-hundred-pound hog, a three and four hundred-pound hog can be made in nine to twelve months. The principal breeds are the Suffolk, Chester White, Magies and Berkshire. The latter was introduced about 1850, but they were at that time a rough coarse-boned hog, and were soon abandoned. Fine-boned Suffolks were introduced about 1855, by J. and R. Mosier. They were easily fattened at any age, but did not possess strength in their limbs to travel, an important defect in that day, when pork was largely driven to market. The Chester White were introduced later, and bred by Mosier, Wood, Bartlett, Wrenn, Peasley and others. A cross between these and the Suffolk made a profitable breed and was highly prized for market purposes. More recently, the Magie, a cross, Poland-China, and a fine-boned Berkshire have been introduced. All have their admirers, but the general favorite is a cross between the Suffolk and Chester White, taking the bone and size from one and the flesh of the other. There is considerable interchange of animals with dealers from abroad, for breeding purposes, and large numbers are shipped from the county for market uses.

Considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of poultry within the last twenty-five years, and is still made a specialty by a few persons. Poland—white and black top-knot—White Leghorn, Black Spanish, are favorites as layers, but poor for the table. In the latter respect, and as setters, the Light, Dark and Dominico Brahmas, Cochin China and Dorkings are considered more favorably. Efforts have been made to improve geese, ducks and turkeys here, but no results worth mentioning are shown.

In the following table, we give a condensed statement of stock products of the county for the last three years, with an average of the period from 1855 to 1864:

YEARS.	CATTLE.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Av. 1858–1864....	21,350	$198,487	72,605	$166,206	25,413	$53,052
1877.....	14,801	272,698	101,841	238,199	19,377	80,108
1878.....	16,402	298,003	106,883	239,334	20,591	49,347
1879.....	17,873	283,410	116,974	260,101	17,142	45,628

Dairying is but little known in Morrow County. The farmers appreciate the luxury of fresh milk and butter, and sell their product in the villages or to their less fortunate neighbors, but any organized enterprise for this purpose has been unknown until the current year. In May of this year, Dr. Thooman, of Williamsport, Congress Township, conceiving the idea that this was a good field for a cheese factory, hired a building and put a man in it to make cheese on the factory system. About the same time, Lemon, Potts & Lemon hired the old foundry building south of the village of Mt. Gilead, and, fitting it up for the business, began on the 3d of May to make cheese. At this writing, they receive about 1,500 to 1,800 pounds of milk per day from some 150 cows. Those who have made cheese in a private way heretofore, hail this enterprise with a good deal of satisfaction and readily give their support. With others, the innovation is a little startling to their conservative notions. This fact, taken with the small number of cows kept by the farmers, renders the work of getting an adequate support of some difficulty. At present, milk is hauled from Woodbury, a distance of nine miles south of the factory, but it is confidently expected that in a few weeks the number of cows will be increased by one hundred without taking in any more country. It would seem that Morrow County is finely adapted to the business, and the future historian will undoubtedly find this industry rivaling, if not excelling, the sheep husbandry of the county.

A noticeable and favorable feature of the agriculture of the county is the moderate size of the average farm. There are several large landholders in the county, but the average farm is not over eighty acres. These farms are well tilled, the buildings well improved, and a general well-to-do air of neatness and comfort prevails everywhere throughout the farming community. The method by which this state of affairs has been brought about, and the character of some of the prominent farms will best appear, perhaps, in a description of some of the premium farms in the county. J. L. Fish, whose farm was awarded the premium in 1875, thus describes his methods and their results:

"In the spring of 1868, I took possession of the farm above named, and found the buildings very much out of repair, and the fences very poor, with not a pair of bars or a gate upon the farm. I commenced making repairs as soon as I came into possession of said farm, and have continued up to the present time. My fences are now good, have all the gates necessary for convenience, and have all the buildings needed upon the farm for the accommodation of man and beast, all of which are in good repair. My manner of plowing is *deep plowing*. I am satisfied that deep plowing is what the soil of this county requires—that as deep as the ground is stirred, so deep the soil will become rich and productive. And in wet weather it allows the surface water to sink away, thereby saving the crop.

"In seeding to grass, I generally seed with my oats, after which I use a heavy roller, rolling the ground thoroughly. Upon my farm, when I came here, were several ponds and swamps, which were considered of no value whatever. They were grown up with weeds and bushes, so a person could scarcely pass through them. I cleared them out, and ditched them up with drains until I could get tile, when I got tile for them, and filled the ditches up. Now, the only way a person can tell where these ponds were is by grain or grass growing larger than any other place. I am a great friend to tile; I claim that the increase in yield of the first crop raised after tiling, will more than pay the cost of tiling. The soil on my farm is a clay loam, except one-fourth, which is bottom land. The water is about ten feet below the surface. There is considerable of limestone pebbles mixed all through the soil." In 1879, there were five farms entered for the premium offered by the County Fair Association for the "Best Cultivated and Improved Farm," and Messrs. G. W. Hiskett and J. S. Denman were appointed to make the report on these farms. From that report, as it appeared in the *Union Register* of January 28,

1880, we make the following extracts: "We met on the 18th of October last, at D. Levering's, whose farm of 130 acres lies on the north fork of Owl Creek (Perry Township), and is mostly first and second bottom of good quality and of easy cultivation. The buildings consist of a large, two-story brick dwelling, a brick dairy house, through which flows an excellent spring of water, a two-story brick used for storing and smoking meat, and a frame barn with stone basement, all of ancient architecture, and the latter quite ordinary. This farm has been owned only six years by the present proprietor, and in that time quite a portion has been cleared and all newly fenced, and with fences as are worthy of imitation. We cannot better describe them than to say, they are 'horse high, hog tight and bull strong,' and each field supplied with a durable gate. The live stock on the farm is quite ordinary, save the horses, which are good." From here the committee went to J. McCammon's farm of 200 acres, in Franklin Township. Here they say, "the fences are all good and in the very best repair. We failed to find even a single rail misplaced, but there are not as many gates as should be on a well-regulated farm. We found the fence-corners as clean as a well-kept lawn, as were also the pastures, meadows, grain fields and orchards. The barn is a magnificent structure, 40x72, and is what is commonly called a 'bank barn,' and is finished in the highest style of ornamental architecture. The dwelling is not in keeping with the barn and farm, and the grounds about it are small and cramped. The tenant house and barn would add greatly to the appearance of the farm if they were painted. Of live stock, horses, good; hogs, full-blooded Poland-China; sheep, good cross-breeds, and cattle, quite ordinary." The farm of M. Harrod's lying on the south side of the road leading to Levering Station, they found "mostly first and second bottom of the very best quality, and in a high state of cultivation. Fences generally good, but in places somewhat racked and out of repair, and some weeds in the fence corners, pastures and orchard, and some rubbish scattered about. A large corn-field yielded the past season, on an average, between sixty-five and seventy bushels to the acre, of the best corn we have seen this season. The lawn, which adds very much to the appearance of the farm, extends from the highway back over twenty rods to a beautiful elevation, on which is situated the dwelling, a fine showy, frame building of Gothic style. Near by, and east of the dwelling, is the horse and cattle barn, poultry house, etc. From these buildings, a graveled driveway runs through the lawn to the highway. West of the lawn is a large, showy bank barn, well painted, the basement finished exclusively for sheep, the winter quarters of a flock of over eighty head of thoroughbred Spanish merinos, excelled in quality by few if any flocks in the county of equal size. The farm, with a little cleaning up, and by painting the horse-barn and other out-buildings not already painted, and replacing the present stock of cattle with a herd of thoroughbred short-horns, might well be called a model one." At Israel Gordon's, in Harmony, on a farm of 400 acres, the committee found good horses, a "herd of good grade cows, headed with a fine, thoroughbred short-horn bull, a flock of thoroughbred Spanish-merino sheep, and herds of Poland-China and Berkshire swine." The result of their investigation was the conferring of the first premium on the farm of Mr. McCammon, and the second upon the farm of Mr. Harrod.

With the improvement of farms came the use of improved implements. Indeed, this has been a marked characteristic of the Morrow County farmer, and the new inventions in this line were early introduced here. To A. H. Wrenn, whose enterprise as a dealer in agricultural machinery was stimulated by a practical knowledge of the farmer's needs, is due the first introduction of most of the early improvements. The first cast-iron plows used here were manufactured by Tabor Bros. in 1849, and in the same year A. H. & R. C. Wrenn had manufactured the first revolving horse-rake, horse corn-planter and cultivator.

Three years later, the first steel and the first combination plow were introduced, and in 1854 or 1855 the first Manny mower and reaper, the pioneer machine of the county, was brought in. The first mowing match was held on Mr. Loring's farm in 1846. Mr. Joseph Mosier handled the "Ball machine," George Hull the "Hutchinson," and A. H. Wrenn the "Manny." A fourth machine that took part in the competition has been forgotten. An acre was allotted to each, and a spirited contest was begun. The "Manny" completed its task in twenty-eight minutes (the quickest time on record), and won the prize. The yield of hay was nearly two tons to the acre. The others were from forty to forty-five minutes at their work. In 1856, the first "corn and cob crusher" was introduced, and was received with marked favor by the farming community, but of late years these mills have fallen into disuse, as the feed is thought by some to be injurious for sheep if not for other stock. The first horse-power wood-saw was introduced about the same time, and in 1860 or 1862, the first riding horse-rake and horse hay-fork. In 1865, the riding corn-plow was brought in, and still maintains its place on the best improved farms. These improved implements are now generally used, and quite a brisk trade in this line is done by the principal hardware merchants every spring and summer.

In the matter of markets, the recent additions of railroad facilities go far toward solving a problem that has long vexed the farming community of Morrow County. With the finishing of the railroad projects which are now fast approaching completion, Morrow County produce may be put into the markets of Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati, in from six to twelve hours, and it only needs the earnest co-operation of the farmers in constructing suitable roads, to make this county as far advanced in this respect as it is in the matter of taxes and county debt. As it is to-day, to a stranger knowing something of the accumulated wealth and agricultural richness of the county, the character of its roads is a matter of astonishment. The county is far behind the most of its neighbors, having but nine miles of graveled pike, and that until recently a toll-road, and not a single foot of plank road. This graveled road has recently been abandoned, and is in as poor a condition, at this writing, for teaming purposes, as the mud roads. This feature is the more important from the fact that it often happens that in the winter the farming community is practically travel-bound for two or three months. One of the important drawbacks to improvement in this direction is the absence, as it is thought, of any considerable deposit of gravel in the county; but a more insuperable obstacle lies in the impenetrable conservatism of the farmers who are most to be benefited by the improvement. The bridging of the county is not an important item of expense. The forks of the Whetstone are the only considerable streams in the county, which can be easily spanned anywhere in one hundred feet. The old covered bridges, the early favorites of the county, are fast passing away. Of late years, all bridges of spans of fifty feet and upward have been constructed of iron, there being now in the county some fifteen of these structures, built principally within the last five years.

Among the agricultural institutions of the county should be mentioned a horticultural society, which maintained an existence for a few years, about 1865. The principal movers in this project were M. Lewis, John Gardner and Mr. Albach. Horticulture requires so much study and persevering research, that it seldom finds the favor or support that it deserves with the general farming community, and here, as in most small villages, the society died out by the removal or the increasing age of the few who were its life. For some years, the display of this society at the fair was a marked and interesting feature, and it has accomplished much for the fruit growing of the county. The Morrow County Fair Association was formed in 1850, and held its first exhibition on the 17th of October of that year, on the grounds now owned by Bradford Hull on North Main street, Mount Gil-

ead. There were no premiums, no admittance fees no inclosure, and but little exhibition. The principal feature remembered now, is the riding on horseback of certain ladies, who displayed their equestrian abilities to the admiration of the gathered people. The exhibitions were held here for two or three years, when seven acres were purchased on the east side of Main street, just south of the Whetstone. These grounds were inclosed, suitable buildings erected, and later a fine fountain was constructed which proved a very attractive feature of the grounds. In 1867, thirty acres were purchased on the west side of the street, where the fair is now held. The grounds are well laid out, furnished with every convenience for the exhibition of stock, fruits and vegetables, and manufactures, and are provided with one of the best half-mile tracks in the State. The early founders of this association struggled against a great many difficulties, not the least of which was the apathy manifested toward the project by the farmers. For years a few chosen spirits did the work, made the entries, and drew the premiums to be turned back into the society's treasury to help pay expenses. Of late years, there has been some improvement in this respect, but the interest has not yet reached the point where the highest success can be attained. Among the early movers in this matter may be mentioned G. Winters, John Dumble, A. H. Wrenn, W. S. Irwin, Joseph Mozier, Dr. Bebee, William F. Bartlett, Samuel Hayden and John Farley. In 1857, the society secured Cassius M. Clay, to deliver the annual address. He was in Ohio at that time, on a political tour, and he cordially responded to the request of the association. There were about fifteen thousand persons present to hear him, a number that would have been largely augmented had the board felt certain enough of his coming to advertise the fact extensively. In the evening, Mr. Clay made a political speech, which won him hosts of admiring friends in the county. In 1857, an independent fair was held at Chesterville, called the "Chesterville District Fair." This was continued for a few years when it passed away. An attempt was made a year or two ago to secure permission of the Legislature to raise a tax of 3-10ths of a mill for fair purposes. This proposition was so violently opposed by many of the farmers, that the subject was never seriously considered by the Legislature. Public opinion has since been changing and many who have received from $5 to $10 in premiums from the association began to feel that it is no more than right to pay a single levy of $2 or $5 in return. The effect of the associaton upon the farming population is marked, and has had no small share in bringing about the general progress which has been made in the agricultural education of the country community. In substantial educational attainments, in moral culture, and in social accomplishments, Morrow is the peer of any agricultural county, and her progress in these directions seem only to have reached the morning of their development.

The following results of meteorological observations made at Urbana, latitude 40° 6' north, longitude 84° 43' west, for this region, are here appended. They were made by Milo G. Williams, in accordance with the methods adopted by the Smithsonian Institution, the hours of observation being 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.

MEAN DEGREE OF FORCE OF THE WIND AND COURSE FROM WHICH THEY COME FOR THE YEAR.

1878.	Force.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Calm.
January	1.69	4	1	11	4	14	15	7	6	31
February	1.54	3	12	.....	2	8	8	6	7	38
March	2.15	3	3	4	7	16	15	11	8	26
April	1.96	6	2	4	9	9	20	8	6	26
May	1.97	1	4	1	10	7	17	14	3	36
June	1.43	3	4	3	1	13	17	5	8	34
July	1.11	6	2	2	2	3	14	11	3	50
August	1.11	5	1	3	2	2	11	11	4	54
September	1.01	6	3	1	3	10	10	6	4	48
October	1.59	2	3	2	1	3	18	14	8	42
November	1.81	2	1	3	1	9	6	16	6	46
December	1.38	2	3	1	6	4	10	21	4	42
Means and summaries	1.51	43	39	35	49	98	161	130	67	473

MEAN DEGREE OF CLOUDS AND THE COURSE FROM WHICH THEY COME FOR THE YEAR.

1878.	Degree.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Doubtful.	Clear.
January	7.02	2	.....	2	3	5	7	18	4	31	21
February	6.42	3	2	1	1	2	7	14	4	22	28
March	6.00	3	.....	1	.....	4	7	25	12	17	24
April	7.02	5	3	2	1	10	12	23	5	14	15
May	6.04	4	2	.....	.....	2	13	28	3	20	21
June	4.93	1	4	1	1	3	7	25	6	8	34
July	4.37	7	3	.....	2	6	8	23	1	12	31
August	4.89	4	7	1	1	2	6	29	14	3	26
September	3.85	10	1	1	.....	6	11	9	2	11	39
October	4.02	4	.....	1	.....	3	10	22	5	9	39
November	5.37	4	.....	2	.....	5	1	27	7	14	30
December	7.83	3	.....	1	.....	4	2	26	4	39	15
Means and summaries	5.65	50	22	13	9	52	91	268	67	200	323

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1878.	Minimum temperature.	Day.	Maximum temperature.	Day.	Coldest day.	Mean of the coldest day.	Warmest day.	Mean of the warmest day.	Mean temperature of the month.	Minimum of the barometer.	Maximum of the barometer.	Mean barometer of the month.	No. of days of snow.	Quantity of snow.	Number of days of rain.	Quantity of rainfall.	No. days wholly cloudy.	No. of days fair.	No. of days clear.	Thunder.
January	10	7	53	18	7	.50	20	45.00	29.87	28.42	29.35	28.850	7	19.77	7	4.00	6	9	2	0
February	2	4	60	21	4	12.00	21	53.00	32.64	28.18	29.21	28.770	4	2.35	4	2.53	7	9	4	1
March	18	54	70	29	25	27.50	9	63.25	45.80	28.27	29.09	28.792	1	.....	15	3.65	2	11	2	2
April	30	7	82	22	6	45.50	23	67.75	57.77	28.29	28.95	28.642	...	.....	7	3.20	9	13	1	4
May	32	13	85	2	12	46.50	2	72.75	60.88	28.55	29.00	28.783	...	.....	11	3.28	8	12	...	3
June	47	6	91	30	22	53.75	29	80.50	66.78	28.32	29.05	28.784	...	.....	8	3.79	3	14	5	4
July	52	23	92	17	22	66.75	17	82.50	76.17	28.37	29.02	28.790	...	.....	7	6.10	...	21	3	7
August	53	26	89	4	26	65.75	9	78.75	72.54	28.61	28.89	28.750	...	.....	10	5.27	...	17	4	8
September	41	22,28	84	7,8	27	52.25	20	77.00	64.40	28.52	29.25	28.925	...	.....	8	3.33	1	14	7	1
October	23	28	80	1	8	31.00	1	71.00	51.99	28.64	29.15	28.870	1	.50	9	2.85	1	12	8	1
November	22	2,30	63	6	30	30.50	6	57.50	41.29	28.19	29.22	28.851	1	.35	8	2.20	3	14	4	...
December	12	24	45	9	24	1.50	1	41.25	23.79	28.19	29.33	28.843	10	16.23	4	3.60	7	8	2	...
Means and summaries	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	52.00	28.38	29.29	28.804	24	39.20	98	44.04	47	154	42	31

CHAPTER II.

EARLY INHABITANTS—MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN POSSESSION—EARLY SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF MORROW COUNTY—COUNTY BUILDINGS—THE PRESS—JOHNNY APPLESEED.

THE earliest history of Morrow County, in common with that of the State, is veiled in mystery, and what share it had in the pre-historic times can be only guessed. It is the opinion of antiquarians that three distinct races have inhabited North America prior to the coming of the present inhabitants. Of these, the builders of those magnificent cities the ruins of which strew for miles the plains of Central America were the first. "The mind is startled," says an eminent writer on this subject, "at the remoteness of their antiquity, when we consider the vast sweep of time necessary to erect such colossal structures of solid masonry, and afterward convert them into the present utter wreck. Comparing their complete desolation with the ruins of Baalbec, Palmyra, Thebes and Memphis, they must have been old when the latter were being built." Of this race, no trace has been found within the limits of this country, and whether Ohio ever shook under the step of their marching, or its wilds ever echoed to their cries, is still an open question. "The second race," continues the same writer, "as determined by the character of their civilization, were the Mound-Builders, the remains of whose works constitute the most interesting class of antiquities found within the limits of the United States. Like the ruins of Central America, they antedate the most ancient records; tradition can furnish no account of them, and their character can only be partially gleaned from the internal evidences which they themselves afford. They consist of the remains of what were, apparently, villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, etc. The farthest relic of this kind, discovered in a northeastern direction, was near Black River, on the south side of Lake Ontario. Thence they extend in a southwestern direction by way of the Ohio, the Mississippi, Mexican Gulf, Texas, New Mexico and Yucatan into South America." Some of the most interesting and extensive of these works are found in Ohio. At the mouth of the Muskingum, on Licking River near Newark, at Circleville on the Scioto, and on Paint Creek, near Chillicothe, are found some of the most elaborate of these mounds, stored with some of the most important relics ever discovered. But with all the discoveries and investigations made thus far, but little progress has been made toward a knowledge of their origin, civilization or destiny. They existed here, and built the works over which the archæologists spend their efforts in vain, but what was the nature of their stay here, or the character of their civilization, is as far from comprehension as ever. Col. Whittlesey, writing of this race, says: "There is no evidence that they had alphabetical characters, picture writing or hieroglyphics, though they must have had some mode of recording events. Neither is there any proof that they used domestic animals for tilling the soil, or for the purpose of erecting the imposing earthworks they have left. A very coarse cloth of hemp, flax or nettles has been found on their burial hearths, and around skeletons not consumed by fire." The more important of these mounds are found in the southern part of the State, and it is conjectured that the remains found in the northern part may have been built by portions of the race not cotemporary with the builders of the southern structures. The difference in the extent and importance of these northern structures seems to indicate a people far

less in numbers as well as industry, and whose principal occupation was to war among themselves or against their neighbors. Along the watershed in this State, which lies along the southern line of Wyandot and Crawford Counties, extending irregularly east and west, there is a space where but few of these ancient earthworks appear. It is conjectured, therefore, that this space was the "debatable ground" of the war-like tribes of the Mound-Builders, and that the works that are found on either side of this line were the outposts of opposing forces. Whatever the truth may be in regard to these fanciful theories, the fact that Morrow County was the scene of the busy activities of this strange people is beyond question. The traces of their occupation are abundant in all sections of the county, but they have, unfortunately, failed to awaken an interest in the present inhabitants when it would have availed most in behalf of archæological information. During the centuries of Indian domination in this country, these mounds were left undisturbed. They had no tradition of a preceding race, and, unvexed by the goading of inquiring science, left these relics of a curious people undisturbed until the white man wrought the mighty change. Three of these works have been found at or near Chesterville. A mound located near the old schoolhouse was plowed down in 1837, and scraped into a hole near it, from which it was undoubtedly thrown up. When within about two feet of the level, a quantity of greasy muck was uncovered which had a strong rancid smell, but no relics or bones were found.

In 1829, when the hotel was built in Chesterville, a mound near by was made to furnish the material for the brick. In digging it away, a large human skeleton was found, but no measurements were made. It is related that the jaw-bone was found to fit easily over that of a citizen of the village, who was remarkable for his large jaw. The local physicians examined the cranium and found it proportionately large, with more teeth than the white race of to-day. The skeleton was taken to Mansfield, and has been lost sight of entirely. Some trinkets were found in the mound, but anything like an accurate description of them cannot be had. One article was something like a mortar, holding about a half pint, made of blue clay. This was kept in the bar-room of the hotel as a curiosity, but has long since been lost sight of. Just west of the village is a small earthwork, surrounded with a trench. Upon this structure are growing trees of a large growth, which have evidently sprung up since the mound was made. Some investigation has been made there, but with no result. Other mounds are found in the township of Troy, Canaan and Washington. In the former township, a circular mound of about twenty-five feet in diameter is situated on Section 7. No attempt has been made to learn of its contents. In Canaan Township, there are two that were formerly connected by an embankment, and were evidently used as a fortification, but the demands of the farm have greatly obliterated their outlines, and they are rapidly disappearing. In Washington, situated in the northeast corner, is a conical shaped mound, about twenty feet high, with a circular base covering upward of a quarter of an acre. Near it is a horseshoe-shaped fortification, some two and a half feet high, inclosing an area of about a quarter of an acre.

In the southern part of Lincoln Township is the remains of a mound of considerable interest. A cone about sixty feet in diameter was found in the center of a circle of about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter. Messrs. T. C. Cunnard and A. G. Emery at one time made some effort to investigate this relic, and employing workmen dug into the cone. In the center was found a circular wall, made of loosely laid freestone. On the outer side of this wall the dirt taken from the surrounding trench was thrown, and within the space was filled with a clay that was thought to be foreign to that locality. Considerable quantity of charcoal and ashes were found, but no relics or bones, save a fragment that was pronounced metal, but so badly disintegrated that it fell to powder on

exposure to the air. The earth wall which encircled the mound, it was thought, contained more material than could be got from the trench at its foot, and an examination seemed to confirm their theory that much of the material had been brought to this place. On the surface of the mound a large ash-tree was found growing, its roots striking through the supporting wall in every direction. When cut down, some two hundred and forty concentric rings were counted, indicating an ancient origin for the mound. The largest result from this investigation has been lost, from the fact that the judgment of experts has not been had upon it.

It is to be regretted these splendid specimens of the relics of the Mound-Builders have not attracted the attention of scholars in the county. It is hardly to be doubted that, with patient investigation, some valuable relics might be discovered in some of these mounds, which would add valuable information to the fund of information on this subject. These earthworks are on the territory where archœologists have long thought there were no traces of that ancient people, and a stray relic might do something toward establishing or refuting the various theories that have been entertained in regard to the Mound-Builders on the Ohio watershed.

The coming of the red Indian is equally obscured. They were found in full possession of the whole country so far as the first white explorers could determine, but the character of their customs and habits of life, and the uncertainty of their vague traditions, have left but little material for the use of the historian. The first explorers in Ohio found the State divided in latitudinal sections, which were occupied by the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Wyandots and Ottawas. These nations were all subject to the warlike Iroquois or Five Nations, and occupied the territory assigned to them by their conquerors. In 1684 and 1726, the dominant nation ceded to the English all their claims west of Lake Erie, and sixty miles in width along the south shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, from the Cuyahoga to the Oswego River. In 1774, the same nation ceded to the Americans all the country claimed by that tribe west of Pennsylvania, and on January 21 in the following year, by a treaty with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa nations, the former subjects of the Iroquois, a new boundary was fixed. In the transactions with the English, the Iroquois lost their hold on the subject nations of Ohio, and the Delawares, upon whom had been heaped the greatest indignities by their savage conquerors, suddenly assumed their former warlike prowess, and became the most powerful enemies of the whites. During the Revolutionary war as the allies of the British, and at the head of the Northwestern Confederacy of Indians to oppose the cessions made by the Iroquois, they became the terror of the whites, and defeated some of the best Generals of colonial times.

In the spring of 1794, an effort on the part of the State was made to retrieve the disasters in the Northwest, and Gen. Wayne, with about three thousand five hundred troops, assembled at Greenville, to subjugate the Delawares and their allies. In August of that year, the hostile forces encountered each other at the foot of the rapids in Maumee, when, after a short, but deadly conflict, the Indians were completely defeated. They were not conquered, however, and it was not until their whole country had been overrun, their cornfields destroyed, and forts erected in the very heart of their domain, that they would sue for peace. On August 3, 1795, a grand council was held at Greenville, with representatives of eleven of the most powerful tribes of the Northwest. In this council, by far the larger representation was from the tribe of the Delawares, numbering 381 braves. The treaty concluded at Fort McIntosh fixed the line of boundary, beginning "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the portage, between that and Tuscarowas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens, then westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort

stood which was taken by the French, 1752; then along said portage to the Great Miami, or Omee River, and down the south side of the same to its mouth; then along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where it began." At Greenville, this boundary line was confirmed, and extended westward from Larimie's to Fort Defiance, and thence southward to the mouth of the Kentucky River. This territory thus set off was given to the Delawares and Wyandots. The line is now known as the Greenville treaty or Indian boundary line, and passes through Morrow County, forming part of the northern boundary of Westfield, Lincoln and Harmony, and cutting through Cardington and Franklin Townships. In 1805, the different tribes relinquished their claims on all lands west of the Cuyahoga, as far west as the western line of the reserve, and south of the line, from Fort Laurens to Laramie's Fort. At the close of the treaty at Greenville, Bu-kou-ge-he-las, a Delaware chief, addressed Gen. Wayne as follows: "Father, your children all well understand the sense of the treaty which is now concluded. We experience daily proofs of your increasing kindness. I hope we may all have sense enough to enjoy our dawning happiness. Many of your people are yet among us. I trust they will be immediately restored. Last winter, our king came forward to you with two, and when he returned with your speech to us, we immediately prepared to come forward with the remainder, which we delivered at Fort Defiance. All who know me know me to be a man and a warrior, and I now declare that I will, for the future, be as steady and true a friend to the United States as I have, heretofore, been an active enemy." The promise of the warrior thus voluntarily given was faithfully maintained by the people. They resisted all the solicitations of Tecumseh's agents, and through the war of 1812, remained the stanch friends of the Americans, and frequently rendering valuable service as scouts and sharpshooters. The main body of this tribe, however, removed to the White River and its branches, after the Greenville treaty, and were not seen here in any considerable numbers afterward. The treaty of 1807 had opened up the larger portion of the territory within the present territory of Morrow County to the whites, but the Indians, loth to leave the land of their fathers, still had their camps in the territory that they had ceded to the Government. The principal camps were at Greentown and Jerometown, both then in Richland County. In Marion and Crawford Counties, then a part of the Indian reserve, were villages of minor importance, but the events which ushered in the war of 1812 wrought their removal as early as August in the latter year. There is no record of there ever being a camp or village in Morrow County. It was a rich hunting ground, and the Indians had resorted here from the earliest recollections, but had found a home in the surrounding counties. They continued to come here in quest of the game that was to be found in the woods in great abundance as late as 1819. A hunting party for some years kept a permanent camp in Lincoln Township, the members coming and going, as their fancy moved them. Large parties were attracted to the eastern part of the county on trading trips to Mt. Vernon or Chesterville, while smaller parties visited all the settlements with pelts and wild fruits to exchange for food; but in all their relations, they maintained the friendliest attitude toward the whites. During the war of 1812, some stories of their attempts to intimidate women and children are related, but nothing more hostile, and this was probably done by such members of the tribes as were beyond the peculiar government of the Indian nations. The rapid settlement of the country, with the consequent extinction of the game, however, gradually made the country less attractive to the savages, and they, with the more willingness, accepted the propositions of the Government to remove to more suitable habitations.

There is a tradition, quite generally believed, that Col. Crawford's command passed through Morrow County in 1782, on its way to the Wyandot village, near Upper Sandusky. So firmly be-

lieved is this tradition, that his line of march is pointed out with great particularity, the site of one of the army's camps, and the description is frequently embellished with the account of the capture of several of his men during the retreat of the army through this county. It is a thankless task to dispel the illusion, but the facts will not warrant our passing over this tradition without suggesting its unreliability. The admirable history of "Crawford's Campaign Against Sandusky, in 1782," makes this fact perfectly plain; and as many who cherish this tradition as a rich historical heirloom may not have access to Mr. Butterfield's valuable work, we give a condensed description of the line of march and retreat on that memorable occasion. The rendezvous was at the Mingo Bottoms, in Steubenville Township, Jefferson County, in this State. Setting out from this point on the 25th of May, the little army "passed through the present townships of Cross Creek and Wayne, to the western boundary of Jefferson County, as at present defined; crossing thence into what is now Harrison County, in German Township; thence across the summit to the spot where the town of Jefferson now stands." From this point, the expedition made a slight detour to the south, reaching the Tuscarawas River at a point "about a quarter of a mile from Lockport, in Goshen Township, Tuscarawas County," at noon of the fourth day's march. From this point, "the guides, taking a northwest course through the wilderness from the Muskingum (Tuscarawas), brought the army to the Killbuck, some distance above the present town of Millersburg, county seat of Holmes County." Crossing the river, the line of march lay along the west bank of the stream to a large spring, near the line of Wayne County, ten miles south of Wooster, and known now as the Butler's or Jones' Spring. "From this point, the army moved westward, along the north side of what is known as Odell's Lake." Thence they passed northwesterly through the present township of Green, in Ashland County, and from here passed to the Rocky Fork of the Mohican, "up which stream they traveled until a spring was reached, near where the city of Mansfield now stands, in Richland County; thence a little north of west, to a fine spring five miles farther on, in what is now Springfield Township—a place now known as Spring Mills, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, eight miles east of the town of Crestline, in Crawford County—where, on the evening of the 1st of June, the army halted and encamped for the night. On the following day, "the army crossed into what is now Crawford County, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and, about an hour after, reached the Sandusky River at a point immediately east of what is now the village of Leesville." This is, perhaps, the point nearest the boundaries of Morrow County that the line of march touched. From this point, the army passed through the township of Whetstone, near the village of that name; through the townships of Bucyrus and Dallas, in Crawford County, into what is now Antrim Township, in Wyandot County. Crossing the Sandusky River, "Crawford's course was along the east bank of the stream, following the Indian trace in a direction a little west of north, in what is now Pitt Township." From this point, the army marched into what is now Crane Township, where they met the enemy. The line of retreat was over the same trail that they had come until they reached the Tuscarawas River, when the army took a wide detour to the south in the Williamson trail, passing through what is now Cadiz, in Harrison County, thence northerly through the site of the present town of Smithfield to the place of departure. The story of the prisoners captured in this county is equally unfounded. Crawford, Dr. Knight, Paull, Slover, and all of whom any account is given, were captured *north* of the line of march and principally in what are now Crawford and Wayne Counties.

The early settlement by the whites followed close upon the retreating red man. The treaty of 1807 was followed by the immediate surveying of this country by the Government, a large part of

the county being surveyed in the same year. Purchasers came upon the ground very soon after, and warrants having been issued at once to soldiers of the Revolution for some of this land, the tide of emigration at once set in. The Ohio fever took strong hold in many of the older communities, and no sooner was the "new purchase" heard of, than hundreds, anxious to secure a home with plenty of land, flocked to the new country. The early pioneers of Morrow County came close after the surveyors, and in many places found the bark still fresh on the stakes that marked the different sections. The great avenues of travel lead up from the south and east, naturally resulting in first settling the south and east sections of what is now Morrow County. The site of Mount Gilead was then near the outlying portions of Knox and Delaware Counties. These were erected in the same year (1808), and divided the jurisdiction of the territory north of them to the lakes. In 1813, Richland County was formed, though it had at that time but a sparse population, which was principally near the center of the county. The earliest settlement made upon territory within the present limits of Morrow County was probably made in Chester Township. The lands of the Owl Creek valley constituted some of the finest in this part of the State, and the early settlers did not hesitate to purchase where the land suited them the best, without reference to the location of the older communities. The first squatter in Knox County did not come long before 1803. In 1805, Mount Vernon was laid out, and in 1807 the first settler (Evan Holt) came to Chester. The nearest point at which these adventurous pioneers could transact their legal business was at Lancaster, in Fairfield County, and some were obliged to go this distance from Chester to pay their taxes. The bold adventurer who had pushed so far beyond the farthest boundary of civilization was not long alone. In the following year came others, and every year additions were made to the little settlement in increasing numbers, building up one of the most vigorous and enterprising communities to be found in the present county. Most of the emigrants were from the Middle States, with a few from Maryland and Virginia, and later quite a colony of Welsh from the old country, by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. At that time, Franklin Township had no separate organization, but its settlement was quite distinct, and was made in 1810. The Shaws came first, and young Peoples a few weeks later, both locating in the southern central part of the present township. Following these families came the Cooks, Blairs and Leverings, locating in the northeast part of the township in 1811–12. Bloomfield, though quite as accessible to immigration, did not settle up as rapidly as its sister townships from Knox. The first settlement, however, was made as early as 1808, and the central point of settlement, early called "Clark's Cross Roads," was admirably situated, being equally distant from Berkshire, Mount Vernon, Chesterville and Johnstown, the important villages of that time. The village of Sparta, situated on the old State road from Mansfield via Frederick to Sunbury and Columbus, became in late years a trading-point of considerable importance, and, about 1840, added mechanical and manufacturing enterprises to some extent. The community was made up of emigrants from the older counties of Ohio, from Pennsylvania, with a large admixture of Connecticut people. The territory drawn from Delaware County, though lying farthest from the channels along which emigration flowed into that section, had the advantage of being part of the oldest settled of any of the frontier counties in this part of the State. Delaware County was first made the permanent home of the white man in 1801, and in 1804 an enterprising and wealthy resident land speculator founded a colony at Berkshire, and spared no pains that ample means and intelligent purpose could command, to stimulate emigration. The natural consequence was that all parts of the county felt the influence of this vigorous effort, so that even the outlying portions were settled as soon as the central portions of many other counties of equal natural advantages. Of the portion set

off to Morrow County, the earliest settled was probably Peru Township. Here, in 1809, Cyrus Benedict, anxious to find land for his growing family and a quiet place to establish his faith, came and took up a large tract of land. He was a Quaker, and each year brought an accession of those of like faith. This settlement formed a nucleus for a community that wielded a powerful influence upon that part of the country. They were the first to oppose the use of whisky at the public gatherings for house-raising, log-rolling and husking bees; they early espoused the cause of "free soil," and were a power in politics after the organization of the county of Morrow. The larger part of the settlement came from Clinton County, N. Y., but the subsequent additions came largely from Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The Shaw settlement, in Westfield, was an important and early one. It dates back as early as 1808, and contributed largely to the settlement of the townships near by it. Harmony and Lincoln were settled later, principally by the overflow emigration of Chester, Peru and Westfield. A part of Harmony was kept out of the market for some time, and was settled by emigrants from the counties of Knox, Perry and Muskingum. The contribution from Marion County was settled somewhat later, the southern portion profiting by the general circumstances that affected the tide of emigration. Cardington, then known as Morrow Township, was not settled until about 1821. It drew its pioneers from Peru Township and the Middle States principally, though the older counties of Ohio contributed no small share to building up the community. Gilead Township drew its settlement from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the older settled parts of Ohio, the first settlement being made in 1817. A year later, the first settler, Benjamin Sharrock, came to Washington Township from Guernsey County, Ohio. In 1820, the first settler made his appearance in Canaan Township, from Fairfield County, Ohio. The settlement of this township was made principally by Pennsylvanians, who, by their industry and frugality, have made it one of the most prosperous townships in the county. Richland County was first settled about 1807, and for some years was attached to Knox as Madison Township. In 1813, it was organized as a separate county, but with very few settlers. The oldest township in the territory which was derived from that county is Perry. It was settled about 1810, and drew principally from Pennsylvania for its community. It was a vigorous settlement and took an important position as a commercial center in that early time. The later accessions have evinced the same advanced ideas, and the school and church are of a high character, both as regards development and efficiency. Troy, settled in 1814, drew its early settlers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; North Bloomfield, settled about 1818, is in the hands of Pennsylvanian emigrants, and Congress, drawing its early pioneers from the same State, was settled about 1821.

The organization of Marion County in 1824, and the establishment of the county seat at Marion, was the cause of the first inception of the project to erect a new county out of the territory which is now known as Morrow. Mount Gilead was laid out in the same year, and formed a nucleus about which the discontent with the location of the seat of justice gathered. Some of the more radical ones said at once that a new county would be formed to accommodate the large population which was situated in the outlying corners of the four counties, but it was some twenty-one years before this project bore the fruit of fact, and then not without a struggle that consumed the energies of the whole community, the time for years of its best citizens, and not an inconsiderable sum of money for that time. The early history of this struggle is but imperfectly known. The project awakened at the very start a determined opposition, and the operations of the active partisans in this movement were necessarily known to but a few of the leading spirits of the time. These have long since passed away, and we have but vague traditions from which to glean information in regard to this interesting event. From all

the information at our command, it appears that the early efforts were confined principally to gathering petitions setting forth the case of the petitioners, and asking the Legislature for the obvious relief. Unfortunately for the early success of the project, there were a number of conflicting interests to be conciliated, some of which eventually commanded nearly as great strength as the Gilead claim. It was proposed by the original movers in this project to erect a county out of the outlying portions of Marion, Richland, Knox and Delaware Counties, with Mount Gilead as the county seat. The movement was strongly opposed by the Richland County people, save the few to be especially favored by the change, and the erection, in 1846, of Ashland, which took a large portion of its territory from Richland, did not make this opposition any the less determined. To this was added, about this time, the opposition of the conflicting claims of Chester and Bennington. The necessity for the erection of a new county on this territory was now generally conceded, and the contest turned on the question of the location of the county seat. The Gilead claim, as it was known in lobby parlance, called for the erection of a county to be bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of Section 1, in Tully Township, Crawford County, thence east with a slight variation, taking the larger part of Bloomfield Township, then turning south on the section line of Troy Township near its northern boundary, it diverged from a straight line to take in the whole of Perry, Franklin, Chester and Bloomfield, thence west, taking the whole of Bennington, Peru, a little of the north part of Oxford (Delaware County) and all of Westfield, then, by deflecting to the east, took in only the townships of Morven, Canaan and one-half of Tully. This left Mount Gilead the central point and the obvious county seat. The Chester claim proposed to erect a county out of the territory bounded by a line beginning in the southeast corner of Tully Township (Crawford County), passing due east to a point about a mile east of the west line of Jefferson, dividing Washington and cutting a little portion off the southern part of Bloomfield and Troy, thence south, taking about a mile off the western side of Jefferson (Richland County), passing around the whole of Middleberry (Knox County), and taking in the west half of Wayne, Liberty and Milford (Knox County); thence west on the southern line of Milford, Hillier (Knox County) and Porter (Delaware County), the line followed the western boundary of the last-named township to Peru; then passing so as to take in the whole of that township, it passed due north to the boundary line, deflecting to the east to the eastern boundary of Morven and Canaan to the place of beginning, leaving Chesterville the obvious place for the county seat. The Bennington claim made Marengo the central point, and ran its lines about it, taking territory from Knox, Licking, Delaware and Marion. It was an era of county-making, and the number of projects of this nature pressed upon the attention of legislators by hired lobbyists is astonishing. The number which more or less antagonized the interests of a county to be formed on the territory now known as Morrow reached as high as nine at one time. At that time, the names of Walhonding, Bennington, Chester, Ontario, Center, Taylor, National and Johnston were the names of aspiring counties, not one of which ever crowned a successful issue, though some of the counties they introduced were established. The state of affairs at Columbus at this time is well expressed by a letter from one of the lobbyists to his principals. He writes, "The committee on new counties have not yet reported, and we have all been waiting anxiously, expecting a report every morning this week, without coming to any definite conclusion as to who would get the report. I tell you, gentlemen, there are a great many ups and downs in this brown town, and about three downs to one up, for there are so many conflicting interests here on the subject of new counties, and so much jealousy existing, that if you get a member favorably impressed, some one, for fear your tale will interfere with his interests, will go and tell

him that it was all false, and the claim that has the least prospect of success has the most friends among the lobbyists." This was as early as January 14, 1846, and it was not until February 24, 1848, that these alternations of hope and fear were put to rest by the erection of Morrow County. The session of 1845–46 was about the first that the different claims were represented by lobbyists. During this session, Gilead was represented by Dr. Geller, John Young, Christopher Lindsay and S. T. Cunnard; Chester delegated her interest to W. Hance, E. B. Kinsell, William Shur, Enoch and Davis Miles, and Bennington was represented by Thomas Freeman, a Mr. Morehouse and Hiram Randolph. These men were on the ground as early as the candidates for legislative offices, and did not retire until the last struggle of the session.

To understand the contest between these claims, it must be remembered that according to the laws upon the subject, no county could be formed containing less than four hundred square miles, and no county could be reduced below this constitutional minumum. The problem then was, to map out a county that would answer these two requirements and receive the support of a majority of the people living within the territory thus included. It will be observed that in a spirited contest, these requirements gave plenty of work for the partisans of the different claims to do. Committees were formed to solicit signatures to petitions or remonstrances, to secure subscriptions for expenses of the lobbyists, and to keep close watch and counteract the efforts of the committees for other claims. An opponent of the Ontario or Gilead claim writes to his principals, concerning the operations of the friends of that claim, "I do not think there can be one solitary exception; they have got their own signers, and they have every one of ours whom they could torture, tease or beg into submission. They have a great many signers who have signed our petitions. They must have nineteen hundred or two thousand petitioners in all, and some three or four hundred memorialists from Marion, Delaware and Crawford Counties. I think they have traveled land and water to make proselytes, and verily they have made them."

The sessions of 1845–46 passed without prejudice to either of the claims. By the illness of two Whig Senators, the Democrats had a majority in that branch of the Legislature, and being opposed to the erection of new counties, the matter made but little stir save among the anxious lobbyists. In the following session, the forces were early on hand. The Gilead claim had been put in the hands of a committee during the previous session, but not acted upon, and early in this session Chester submitted its claim, with a good prospect of seeing the matter brought to a vote. But they were all doomed to disappointment by the death of Mr. Horr, the representative from Marion and Delaware, which deferred all consideration of county claims taking territory from this district. The Governor appointed a new election to fill the vacancy, and Messrs. Eaton and Reynolds were nominated. This election was of vital importance to the new county lobbyists, and one writes that "M—— has seen Eaton and he signified that he would be in favor of new counties. Now, my boys, go into Harmony and get them to vote for Eaton." It is hardly necessary to add that he was elected.

The Bennington claim was introduced late in the session, and although it gained no prominence in the fears of the lobbyists or discussions of the committees, it served to balk the hopes of the other contestants. During the previous session, the Gilead claim was decidedly in the lead; at the present, the prospect had changed, sending Chester to the front and its supporters had strong hopes of bringing it to a favorable vote when Eaton took his seat. But Bennington was thrust forward and disturbed all their well-laid plans. The bill to erect this county was brought to a vote, but it was indefinitely postponed, January 29, 1847, and though strenuous efforts were made on the part of its friends to resuscitate it by a vote to reconsider, it was effectually laid out. Gilead came before the House, and at the request of its friends was referred to a select committee, and Chester, after passing

two readings successfully, was postponed by the request of its friends to the first Monday in December of 1847. Thus another winter of anxiety had passed and the county of Morrow was no nearer completion than at the beginning of the session. One thing had been gained; the members had become disgusted with the whole subject and were in a mood to finish the business one way or another, if it ever came before them again.

The final campaign opened in December, 1847. The lobbyists were in full force, early on the ground. A letter dated December 8, 1847, from William Hance, at Columbus, to the Chester committee, gives the outlook at the beginning of the session, as follows: "Judging from present appearances and circumstances, the contest will be between Chester and Gilead, and in it Gilead has an advantage. The chairman of the committee in the House is believed to be a friend to that claim. The two Democrats, Smith, of Hamilton, and Coe, of Sandusky, voted for it last year, hence they may have a majority report in their favor, which will be an advantage to them, as the dereliction of Gilead seems not to be thought of only when we mention it; and many members appear anxious to settle the matter in some way. On the other hand, we have Mr. Parks, of Lorain, and Mr. Taylor, of Franklin, on the committee, from whom we expect anything but a report favorable to either Bennington or Gilead. The Chairman, Mr. Hurdisty, is from Carroll, and appears to be in the keeping of Mr. Watt, who has been engaged here for Gilead, for two or three years past, and is from Carroll County. In the Senate, the committee is composed of King, Horton and Beaver; King is a Democrat and is Chairman, the other two are Whigs. Horton was last year in the House and voted for the indefinite postponement of both Bennington and Gilead, and I think was favorable to Chester." It became generally understood that this session would bring the matter to an issue, and most strenuous efforts were made on all hands to place their claims in the most favorable light. The Gilead claim had changed in name from Ontario to Gilead, and then to Marshall, to conciliate the various prejudices. Chester had secured the services of the man that had successfully engineered Ashland's interest, and the lobbies were everywhere strongly re-enforced. One of the Chester lobbyists writes: "It is doubtless the fact that more lobbies are employed at this time in Columbus than ever before since the formation of the State." With these preparations made, there was nothing left but to hope for the rest with an anxiety that few, who have not had the experience, can well comprehend. It is almost distressing, at this late date, to read these letters from the lobbyists to their friends at home, informing them of the progress of affairs. Letters are written twice a week and they present a picture of shifting shadows where the scene changes in a breath, with the alternations of hope and despair.

On December 13, 1847, the House Committee is informed that "Gilead, at least, if not Bennington, is moving heaven and earth to accomplish her purpose, having all the doorkeepers and clerks in both branches, and many others employed in her behalf." Notwithstanding this array of opposition, the writer has great confidence that the Chester claim is likely to succeed. He adds that "there is a strong repugnance with the Whigs to make Bennington, and, also, to a considerable extent, against Gilead. Chester, in all that should be looked at as requisite in making a new county—such as remoteness from old county seats, contiguity of territory to the new county seat as compared with the old ones, compactness of territory, and consequent accommodation of the inhabitants taken into the new county—is a much better claim than either Bennington or Gilead. We have the direct expression of a number of members of a preference for Chester. We are satisfied beyond doubt that at least one member of each committee is decidedly in our favor; and no reason to doubt the friendship of one other member of each committee, making a majority in one committee, with strong hopes that the other Whig and Democrat will go for us on the other committee."

A week later comes the intelligence: "Wal-

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honding (another new county project) is playing the deuce with all our new counties, and whilst she cannot be made herself, will do much toward preventing all others being made." In another letter of about the same date, the same writer says: "We thought we had two of the Senate Committee safe, and were disposed to push our claim with them, but the Chairman declined calling the committee together until all the petitions from the conflicting claims were in. We then turned our attention to the House, where we felt pretty sure of two members of the committee, but to-day there seems to be an undercurrent at work, which, I fear, renders it uncertain whether we shall have a single one on the Senate, and but one on the House Committee. If I am correct in my suspicion relative to the committees, it is all owing to the influence of the foreign friends of Walhonding." A letter of December 23, 1847, brings news of a re-action. It says: "A majority of the committee has reported Gilead. Johnstown is gone by the board—scarcely a grease-spot left. National and Cumberland reported. The committee goes on rapidly this winter, disposing of five claims at one sitting. To-day a bill was reported by the committee for the erection of Gilead. Chester, of course, was reported against by the majority, but we have two fast friends (Park and Taylor), who will make a minority report. The majority is one Whig and two Democrats; the minority is two Whigs. We have high hopes yet; we have now 1660 petitions, all told. Gilead has only 1259 legal ones within the territory, and 280 out of the territory, with 77 illegal ones. We expect the minority report will tear the report of the majority all to pieces. Bennington, once proud and lofty Bennington! How are the mighty fallen! * * Poor fellow! (referring to the gentleman who headed that claim) he sold his birthright for a mess of pottage."

Notwithstanding the favorable action in favor of the Gilead claim, there was a very strong feeling on the part of all that it was likely to be finally defeated. The Whigs manifested considerable opposition to it on the ground that it would strengthen their adversaries, and unless the Democrats could be induced to forego their party opposition to all new counties, there was, indeed, no hope for its success. The Chester adherents strongly urged that the Whigs of the western part of Knox County were the only ones that had increased their majority, and that they should be encouraged. All this was not without its effect, and the prospects of Chester, though not ostensibly so bright as Gilead, were in reality much more hopeful. On December 27, 1847, the minority of the House Committee on New Counties presented the grounds of its dissent from the finding of the majority. The report of the majority we have not been able to secure, but as that of the minority, as a matter of necessity, goes over the same ground, we shall trespass upon the patience of the reader so far as to give this paper, trusting that the importance of preserving a document of such historical value may be found a sufficient warrant for its introduction here.

Mr. Park, from the minority of the Standing Committee on New Counties, made the following report:

The minority of the Committee on New Counties, dissenting from the majority in their recommendation of the Gilead and rejection of the Chester claim—both claims occupying, to a considerable extent, the same territory—submit their views:

The minority cannot assent to all the general principles laid down by the majority, in regard to the erection of new counties, as they do not feel in duty bound, constitutionally or otherwise, to erect new counties, unless the general good requires it, and that by so doing the rights of others are not impaired. And they are not willing that, by any act of theirs, censure should be cast upon any preceding Legislature for not granting new county claims, which they believe were not meritorious.

Many considerations should be brought into view in deciding upon the merits of any new county that it might be proper to erect, which it is the duty of such Legislature carefully to weigh, before such question is settled. For instance, in the very case now before the committee, there are remonstrances from Knox County against any division of the same, because of that county having,

by an overwhelming majority, incurred a heavy responsibility for the construction of a railroad, which responsibility, it is supposed, will devolve upon that portion of the people who may remain in that county. The minority believe that if said result would necessarily follow dismemberment, it would be an act of injustice which this minority could not sanction. But, whether those who might thus be severed from Knox would be legally released from their proportionate share of the debt thus incurred, the minority do not feel competent to decide.

There are, also, many reasons of a general nature which have an important bearing against the making of new counties, and which ought to have their proper influence in the decision of a question of this kind, but which the minority do not deem it necessary now to enumerate.

It is, perhaps, true, as is asserted by the report of the majority, that Gilead is an old applicant, but, in view of all the facts of the case, this should weaken rather than strengthen its claim to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, as, had it possessed ordinary merit, with the advantages it has employed—having been before the Legislature without competitors, and having had representatives from its own territory who were especially charged with its interests—it ought long since to have been erected into a county. But it would appear that past Legislatures, which have evinced a favorable disposition toward the erection of new counties, have never been impressed with the advantages of this claim; and the undersigned confess that they are unable, after a full investigation of all the facts touching it, to dissent from the conclusion arrived at by previous Legislatures. One reason, as we learn, for these repeated failures, is the fact, that during the time above referred to, the citizens residing in the territory taken by Gilead from the counties of Knox and Richland, have been constantly opposed to being thus cut off from their connection with those counties, and attached to one which is, as they assert, directly hostile to their interests and advantages. Those citizens are not entirely opposed to the erection of a new county, of which they might form a part, but they object to being taken into a county which would render their situation worse than it now is, and, hence, they have now united with those whom they have heretofore opposed, and favor the erection of the new county of Chester—a county in which they can enjoy equal advantages with theis western neighbors.

The undersigned are of the opinion that the advantages to accrue to the citizens of a new county would be more equally distributed by the erection of Chester than by the erection of Gilead. But, before giving their reasons for this opinion, they would state that they are both personally acquainted with the territory out of which it is proposed to make one or the other of these new counties, and can, therefore, speak with more confidence.

The minority will first notice the fact, that the general business of that region tends northeasterly and easterly, to Mansfield, Fredericktown and Mount Vernon. The first-named place being the present termination of the railroad which is rapidly progressing toward the latter places, and to which points the people are drawn, as well on account of a market for their agricultural products, as for the purpose of milling, and of furnishing themselves with what their wants require, in either the mechanical or mercantile line. And to these points, from a large portion of the country in view, the business must not only continue to flow, but must very much increase, especially on the completion of the railroad to Fredericktown and Mount Vernon.

It is almost needless to say, that the people of any county are best accommodated by having their civil and judicial business transacted where their mercantile and other business concentrates. Gilead, as its location indicates, cannot afford such accommodation. These facts will show that the people of the territory embraced in Chester, or that ought to be embraced in any new county in that region, will be better accommodated at Chesterville, as the county seat, than at Gilead.

But it is not alone on arguments such as these that the minority rest their views of the propriety of erecting Chester instead of Gilead.

It will be perceived that the proposed county of Gilead requires so much territory from Marion as to reduce that county below its constitutional area—a fact not noted in the report of the majority. As the constitution of the State declares that "no new county shall be established by the General Assembly which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less extent than 400 square miles"—a declaration to which no two constructions can be given—the minority of the committee, in common with others, are of the opinion that it would be doing violence to that instrument to erect Gilead, or any other new county, which does so reduce an existing county. Aside from this constitutional view of the matter, the expediency of thus reducing a county below its constitutional area, and attaching fragments of territory taken from its neighbor to restore

what was thus lost, may be seriously questioned. Upon this point the minority do not deem it necessary to enlarge.

But, however this may be, it is an objection which can be easily obviated by the erection of Chester—as there is contiguous territory enough in the counties of Delaware, Marion, Richland and Knox to make a new county, without cutting Marion down below 400 square miles. Then why resort to a doubtful measure, when the means are not only ample for avoiding it, but the people interested might at the same time be accommodated much better thereby.

When to all this is added, what the minority believe is a fact, that the territory detached from Union and attached to Marion County reduces Union below its constitutional area, there no longer remains a doubt with the minority that Gilead cannot—ought not—to be made.

But there is another fact which should not be overlooked in comparing the merits of the two claims; and which, as the minority think, places beyond controversy the question as to which of them ought to be made. According to what the minority believe to be a correct estimate, there are about thirty-six square miles of territory in Chester which is nearer the county seats of the counties in which said territory now lies than it will be in Chester, if that county is erected. This seems to be a sufficient amount of territory to be thus incommoded by the making of any new county. But in Gilead there are within its advertised bounds seventy-eight square miles of territory similarly situated. To this may also be added six miles in the parts proposed to be attached to Marion, making a total of eighty-four square miles incommoded on account of increased distance from the county seats. This is equal to one-fifth of the whole territory embraced within the bounds of Gilead. And when to this is added the fact that many of those who may be brought nearer to the new than they now are to the old county seat, but would nevertheless be incommoded by having to transact their civil and judicial business in one direction and their other business in another, there will probably be two-fifths of the population of Gilead who would feel themselves injured by the erection of said county.

The minority also deem it proper, in conclusion, to notice a few points made by the majority in their report.

In alluding to the petitions, the majority say that they are "from citizens of Richland, Crawford, Marion, Delaware and Knox." The minority on examination find petitions from Richland, Marion, Delaware and Knox, but none from Crawford. This may by some be regarded as a matter of small moment. Be it so; but in all things, especially official matters, everything, however unintentional, calculated to deceive, should be carefully avoided.

The majority also say "that there is in the counties from which the proposed county is to be taken an abundance of territory out of which to erect a new county without reducing either of the counties from which territory is taken below the constitutional amount." The minority, not having seen the bill reported by the majority for the erection of Gilead, do not, of course, know its provisions; but judging from the terms of the petition, it cannot be doubted that provision is therein made for attaching to Marion territory for the purpose of restoring it to its constitutional area.

The majority further say, that in making Gilead, there is left "in the county of Richland four hundred and eighty square miles; in the county of Crawford, four hundred and five square miles; in the county of Delaware, four hundred and sixty-six square miles; in the county of Knox, five hundred and twenty-four square miles;" but most singularly omit to tell how much is left in the county of Marion, which, it will be borne in mind, is reduced below the constitutional limits.

The minority will next notice the comparison made by the majority of the number of petitioners with the number of voters in the territory embraced by Gilead. The report says that the number of voters amounts to about three thousand—"a large majority of which number have petitioned for the erection of the proposed new county."

The minority have made a hasty estimate of the number of votes polled at the gubernatorial election in 1844, and find they amount to about three thousand five hundred. It is well known that more or less voters in all elections do not attend the polls. These, added to the natural increase since that time, would doubtless swell the number to nearly or quite four thousand. The minority have also carefully counted all the petitioners for Gilead, and find that the number of those within the bounds of that claim amounts to one thousand four hundred and thirty-six—being only a little more than one-third of the estimated number of voters in said territory.

In addition to the foregoing petitioners, the minority find of those out of the Gilead territory, ninety-four in Marion County and one hundred and eighty-six in Delaware County, making in all two hundred and eighty. To such petitions, however, coming from persons not

residing in territory included in the new county, the minority attach but little weight—knowing, as they do, how readily many persons sign petitions for objects in which they have little or no interest.

The majority say further in their report that they have "taken into consideration the various other claims which conflict with this (Gilead), and find that the largest number of legal petitioners are in its favor." The minority have also been attentive to this matter, but have arrived at a different result. The petitioners which the minority think should have any influence in the case, being those only who are within the territory of the proposed county of Gilead, amount, as before stated, to one thousand four hundred and thirty-six, while those for Chester number one thousand six hundred and thirty-five, all of whom are within the territory, and all are strictly legal.

ELAH PARK,
GEORGE TAYLOR.

This attack was followed up by the presentation of a bill to erect the county of Chester, and both bills passed successfully to the third reading in the House. In the mean while, Gilead had narrowly escaped utter defeat, and was saved from a hostile vote only by recommitting it to the committee. On the other hand, the lobbyists of that claim had, after an unsuccessful attempt to buy out Chester for $1,000, purchased the aid of the Bennington champions—Freeman for cash, and Randolph by a promise of office in the new county, and thus re-enforced were making up in shrewd management what they were losing in popularity. A letter from Dr. Hance, early in January, 1848, gives the status of the rival claims as follows:

"Just before adjournment, the new county committee reported back the Gilead bill with some amendments, when Mr. Blake moved its recommitment to a committee of one, which finally resulted in recommitting it to a committee of three, to wit, Blake, McWright and Cotton. A division being called for, thirty-seven members arose in favor of its recommitment, being a majority of the whole House, two, at least, of the enemies of Gilead being absent, who, had they been present, would have voted for recommitment. This vote, I think, decides the vote of Gilead. The Gilead folks feel a good deal excited about the result of this vote. Well, I wish they were worse crippled than they are; though I think they will be killed when they come up again. Since the report of the committee, 170 petitions have been presented for Gilead. These I examined to-night, and find 57 of them from Harmony, 89 from Marlborough and 24 from Marion Township. At the time of the report, Gilead had 1,436 petitioners, to which add the above 57 from Harmony, being the only ones within the territory, and they have 1,493, while we have now here 1,851, being 358 more than they have within the territory. They had, at the time of the report, 280 out of the territory, to which add the above 113, and it makes them 393, being in all, in and out of the territory, 1,886. Counting what we have out of the territory, being about 60, and we have 1,911, being 25 more than they have."

On the 4th of January, the Gilead claim was reported back to the Committee of the Whole House, and was indefinitely postponed. On the following day, this vote was reconsidered and the bill recommitted, and, by one of those freaks of fortune, "that no man can find out," the fortunes of Gilead began to pick up. A letter from the lobby at Columbus writes on January 5, 1848:

"I have no doubt that the Walhonding demonstration has made friends for Gilead among the Democrats, and this indirectly injures Chester. A wonderful change has certainly taken place among the Democrats in regard to new counties. Heretofore, they have, as a party, been opposed, but the vote on Gilead shows a different feeling. On the vote to indefinitely postpone Gilead, there were for it 26 Whigs and 8 Democrats; against it, 21 Democrats and 12 Whigs."

Not to go into further tedious details, the excellent management of the Gilead claim was exhibited by its passing one day in the absence of some of its enemies by a majority of one, and went into the Senate. To recover the ground lost, the Chester managers had a new bill introduced in the Upper House, and proposed to contest every foot of ground. Here Gilead found it necessary to

rely more upon the skill of its management than upon its friends in the Senate. As late as the 21st of February, it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 17 to 15, a vote that would have been the death of any ordinary project, but the lobby influence was indefatigable, and the bill was resuscitated and passed February 24, 1848. It is difficult to determine whether its friends or its foes were the most surprised by this denouement, and just how it was done has long been a puzzle. One vote was gained by changing the name of the proposed county. A Senator from Morrow, in the southern part of the State, who had been instructed to vote against Marshall County, said that if the Gilead people would change the name to Morrow, after the ex-Governor of that name, he could vote for it. This was accordingly done. But after waiting in vain for a favorable opportunity to catch their opponents napping, they devised a plan by which they hoped to secure a favorable vote. So, one day, when it was found that the absence of a single adverse vote would give the Gilead claim a clear field, Senator Olds, of Pickaway, who was very fond of a game of cards, was inveigled into a back room by the Gilead retainers, and got so interested in a game that he forgot his interests at the Capitol. To make his absence from the Senate certain, George N. Clark, who was one of the Gilead lobby at that time, slipped up to the door and locked it, the key being on the outside by a previous arrangement. When the bill was presented, the opposition at once sought for the missing member, but without avail, and Morrow County was erected by barely enough votes to insure success. This was done in the afternoon, and, as soon as possible thereafter, George N. Clark mounted Dr. Geller's horse to carry the news to Mount Gilead. He reached Sunbury about midnight, where he stopped to rest until morning. The people here were favorable to the Gilead claim, the cannon was brought out, fires were lighted and an impromptu jollification was held. The next morning, Clark came on to Woodbury, where he lived. Here the cannon was brought into requisition, and after tiring themselves out they turned in and escorted the messenger to Mount Gilead. The news had preceded him along the road, and as the procession passed it gained accessions, so that in spite of the almost impassable mud, the cannon and a large concourse of people came bringing the news to the new county seat. That night the little town went wild with excitement. The cannon boomed, fires blazed and the crowds yelled themselves hoarse, while all the oratorical talent of the place was placed under tribute to add to the general cheer. The rejoicing was of a generous character, and the exultation was not so much over the defeat of their opponents, as that the hope, so long deferred, had at last been realized. The Chester people, while regretting the defeat of their own measure, could, and did, heartily join in the general congratulation on the erection of the new county of Morrow.

The bill as passed provided:

"That so much of the counties of Marion, Delaware, Knox and Richland as are embraced within the boundaries hereinafter described be and the same are hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Morrow; and the seat of justice within and for said county shall be and is hereby fixed and established at Mount Gilead, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tully Township, in Marion County; thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of said township, thence north on the township line to the northeast corner of said township, thence north one mile, thence east on the nearest line of lots to the northeast corner of Section 9, in Troy Township, Richland County, thence south on the nearest line of lots with the eastern boundary lines of Franklin, Chester and Bloomfield Townships, in Knox County, to the southeast corner of said township of Bloomfield; thence west with the south line of Bloomfield Township, Knox County, and Bennington and Peru Townships, Delaware County, to the southwest corner of said township of Peru; thence north four miles, thence west along the nearest line of lots to the west line of Oxford Township, Delaware County; thence north along the township line to the Greenville treaty line; thence easterly along said Greenville treaty line to the southwest corner of Morven Township, Marion County; thence north along the west

line of said Morven and Canaan Townships, Marion County, to the place of beginning, and also attaching to the county of Marion so much of the county of Delaware as is contained in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Greenville treaty line at the northeast corner of Marlborough Township, Delaware County, thence south along the line between Marlborough and Westfield Townships, Delaware County, to the southwest corner of said Westfield Township; thence west in a straight line to the boundary between Union and Delaware Counties; thence north on said boundary line to the Greenville treaty line."

SEC. 2. Provides that suits and prosecutions pending in those portions of the several counties set off to Morrow or Marion previous to the 1st day of March, 1848, shall be prosecuted to the final judgment and execution in the same manner as if the county of Morrow had not been erected, and that all officers should so act until the first Monday in March, 1848.

SEC. 3. Provides that all Justices of the Peace, Constables and other officers in those parts of the counties set off to Morrow and Marion Counties shall continue to discharge their duties until their term of service expires or their successors are elected.

SEC. 4. That all writs and legal processes issued in the territory recently erected the county of Morrow shall be styled of Morrow County after the 1st day of March, 1848.

SEC. 5. "That the legal voters residing within the limits of the county of Morrow shall, on the first Monday in April, 1848, assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections, and proceed to elect the different county officers (except Sheriff and Coroner, who shall be elected according to the 39th section of an act regulating elections, passed February 18, 1831), in the manner prescribed in the act regulating elections, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified."

SEC. 6. Provides that Morrow County shall be attached to the Second Judicial Circuit of the Court of Common Pleas.

SEC. 7. "That no tax shall be levied upon the property, either real or personal, of the citizens of Morrow County, for the erection of a court house and jail within and for said county until the sum of $7,000 shall have been subscribed and paid to or expended by the County Commissioners, as donations from the citizens of said county, for the erection of public buildings; provided that if said sum of $7,000 shall not be subscribed and paid within two years from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the said county of Morrow, within twenty days after the expiration of said term of two years, to give notice of such fact in some newspaper of general circulation in said county, and the qualified electors of said county may, at the annual spring election then ensuing, determine by ballot the location of the seat of justice for said county, and that place having in its favor a majority of all the ballots cast at such election shall thereafter be established as the seat of justice for the said county of Morrow."

SEC. 8. "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to exonerate that portion of Knox County, hereby included in the county of Morrow, from any liability on account of any railroad subscription heretofore made by the said county of Knox, but their due proportion of said subscription shall be levied upon all property within said territory, and collected by the Treasurer of Morrow County, and be by him paid over to the Treasurer of Knox County, or such other officer or person as may be authorized by law to receive the same."

SEC. 9. "And it is hereby made the duty of the Auditor of Knox County, on or before the 15th day of June in each year, as long as the above tax shall be claimed, to furnish the Auditor of Morrow County with the rate per centum of the tax levied in Knox County for the purpose above named; and upon receipt of said rate, the said Auditor of Morrow County shall add such rate to all the property, personal and real, within the above-named territory detached from Knox County, according to the value of said property as entered upon his duplicate."

JOSEPH S. HAWKINS,
Speaker House of Representatives.
CHARLES B. GODDARD,
President of Senate.
February 24, 1848.

It is a curious study to review the history of this struggle for a new county—to note the thousand and one influences that affected the general issue, to measure the power of the contestants, and mark the means used to accomplish their purposes. The contest was substantially between Chester and Gilead claims. Bennington, though supported by sufficient funds and adroitly managed by Freeman, Randolph and Morehouse, was intrinsically weak, and ignominiously collapsed when closely scrutinized. Gilead, evidently, had the largest purse, and expended, from first to last,

not far from $15,000. She had the largest force in the lobby, maintaining during the last session of the contest, six hired lobbyists, besides eight of her own citizens. The support of the Gilead claim was steady, and the burden, divided among a comparatively large number, was more easily borne. Money, when necessary, was readily secured, one or two persons contributing as high as $1,000, and some considerably more. Chester spent much less money, for the very satisfactory reason that there was less to spend. The burden of the contest fell upon a few individuals, and remittances to the lobby were made in sums of $15 to $50, and during the crisis of the contest, it was only by the indomitable courage of the managers of the claim at Columbus that Chester was kept before the Legislature. At no time did the number of their lobbyists exceed ten, and frequently, because of sickness or other causes, their number was reduced to a single representative. While their opponents dispensed a lavish hospitality, they were obliged to scan their outlays with the closest economy to pay their board at $2.50 and $3 per week. In the matter of communication with the home committees at Chesterville and Mount Gilead, during the season when the mud was almost impassable, the lobby at Columbus was often put to their wit's ends. The mail went out twice a week, but was often delayed for days at a time. Here the Gilead people, who had horses in waiting, could accomplish what the Chester people were obliged to forego, or take advantage of such opportunities as a chance visitor at the capital afforded. Other things being equal, these facts must have told strongly in favor of the Gilead claim, but it must be conceded that the Chester lobby handled their case with admirable tact, and were finally defeated by other than diplomatic means. Chester undoubtedly had the strongest *prima facie* showing, and commanded the strongest vote in both Houses of the Legislature, but it failed till late in the contest to get an able champion in the House. On the other hand, Gilead, though having less friends among the members of the Legislature, had an able manager in the House, who was efficiently supported by the shrewdness of the lobby, and, in the event, this secured the victory.

It would naturally be supposed that, after a contest that exhausted every resource and device of the contestants, the victor would be allowed to wear its prize unchallenged forever after. Since then, however, a new aspirant for metropolitan honors has come upon the field, and has disputed the right of Mount Gilead to sit upon the seat of power. In 1873–74, a considerable agitation was begun by the people of Cardington to secure the removal of the county seat to that village. Petitions were circulated asking the Legislature to submit the subject to a vote of the people. It was claimed by the leaders in this movement that while "Mount Gilead might be a good place for the sale of dry goods, groceries, etc., it could never be made available to the farmer or mechanic as a place for heavy trade, as Mount Gilead had not got equal railroad advantages with Cardington." It was also represented that Cardington was ready to invest $50,000 in public buildings, should the county seat be moved there. The effort, though gaining considerable notoriety in the papers, fell flat upon the ear of the people, and ambition's labor was lost. The people could not see how "heavy trade" would benefit a "seat of justice," and simply ignored the movement. The new railroad facilities that have recently been brought to Mount Gilead through the enterprise of its citizens have removed even that pretense, and the city "set upon a hill" bears her honors with unruffled serenity.

Under the act recited above, Morrow County was made up of sixteen townships of irregular shapes and sizes, varying in area from fifteen to thirty-six square miles. In the legislative sesson of 1848–49, the smallest township was further reduced to thirteen square miles, and the regular line of the county's eastern boundary broken, by a successful effort on the part of a few discontented persons in Troy and Franklin Townships, to be set back to their original counties. The population

of the county, as given in the census of two years later, is 20,280; in the following decade, there was a gain of only 155, and in the second decade this gain was turned into a *loss* of 1,789. The result of the census now being taken, it is believed, will show no appreciable gain on that of 1870. The reason for this retrograde movement in the population is not well defined. A suggestive fact is found in the change in the size of the farms in the county. At an early date, the average farm was very much smaller than now, and a large family was raised on fifty acres. This was especially true of a part of Chester Township, where this fact gave the title of "fifty-acre section" to that part of the township. The county was thus over-populated in the early settlement, and as the Western lands have come into market, the younger part of the people have gone West to find more room. The farms have gradually grown larger, and the numbers less. The census of the various townships and villages for the last three decades ending 1870 is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Canaan	1,223	1,231	1,109
Cardington	1,106	1,906	1,281
Cardington (Town of)	292	.....	920
Westfield	1,414	1,432	1,313
Peru	876	1,070	953
Lincoln	891	1,025	916
Gilead	1,034	1,154	930
Mt. Gilead (Town of)	646	788	1,087
Washington	1,137	1,099	879
North Bloomfield	1,443	1,300	1,194
Congress	1,651	1,563	1,448
Harmony	1,041	1,007	771
Bennington	1,265	1,075	900
South Bloomfield	1,268	1,289	919
Sparta (Town of)	127	.....	197
Chester	1,213	1,427	795
Chesterville (Town of)	407	.....	280
Franklin	1,456	1,256	1,014
Perry	1,150	1,127	1,044
Troy	640	696	696
Total	20,280	20,435	18,646

The first election held according to the requirements of the act erecting the county resulted in the election of Hiram T. Randolph, Auditor; Dr. William Geller, Treasurer; Ross Burns, Sheriff; William S. Clements, Clerk; William Hanna, John Doty and John T. Creigh, County Commissioners. Messrs. S. T. Cunnard, Richard House and E. B. Kinsell were appointed Associate Judges, and two years later George N. Clark was elected the first Representative from this county. These gentlemen were all prominent in the various schemes to erect a new county, and considering the antagonism between the various claims, there was a very fair division of the honors. The first meeting of the Commissioners was held in Mount Gilead, April 10, 1848, when but little was done save to give notice that several matters would come before the board in their June session, and to instruct the Auditor to settle with the Treasurers of the different original counties in regard to the new county's share of the funds in their several treasuries. The investigation showed a balance in favor of Morrow in only one instance. Marion turned over $350.77, while Knox had the balance on the other side of the ledger. During this first session of the Commissioners, a contract was concluded for the county with the Trustees of the old Baptist Church, standing on the lower square, for the use of the building for the court; the sum of ten dollars being agreed upon for each regular term, and a dollar per day for each special session, the owners to be at all necessary expense of fitting it for the use of the court. In the June session, the Board of Commissioners heard the petitioners of certain householders living in the different fractional townships set off to form Morrow County, and, in accordance with these petitions, erected the half townships of Troy and Perry into separate organizations with their original names. Sections 10, 11 and 12, taken from Polk Township, Crawford County, were incorporated with Washington Township, and sections 7, 8 and 9, of the same township were added to North Bloomfield. The sections that were cut off from Oxford Township, Delaware County, were incorporated with Westfield, and the Shaw sections, of the latter township, were attached to Morven Township. These are all the

changes that have been made since Morrow County was formed, save in the case of Gilead and Morven, or, as now known, Cardington. The former township has recently received a large addition from Congress Township, and a smaller addition from Lincoln Township on the south. Cardington has received a small addition from the northwest corner of Lincoln Township, to give the village of that name space to expand. The townships as they now stand, with their villages and post offices, with the date of their establishment, will be found in the accompanying table:

Townships.	When organized.	Villages.	When laid out.	Post Offices.	When established.
		Marengo		Marengo	June 27, 1848.
Bennington	April 22, 1817	Pagetown		*Pagetown	April 18, 1859.
		Blooming Grove	March 5, 1835	‡Corsica	February 16, 1844.
Bloomfield, North		West Point		Whetstone	May 18, 1850.
		Sparta		Sparta	April 1, 1837.
Bloomfield, South	June 23, 1817	Bloomfield		Bloomfield	February 7, 1834.
Canaan		Denmark		Marits	April 29, 1833.
⁂Cardington	Dec. 1, 1823	Cardington	1839	Cardington	August 17, 1827.
Chester	April 10, 1812	Chesterville	1829	Chesterville	May 22, 1832.
Congress		Williamsport	Oct. 11, 1836	Andrews	April 23, 1842.
Franklin	Dec. 3, 1823	Pulaskiville	1834	Pulaskiville	December 3, 1838.
		Levering Station	1874	Gilead Station	June 24, 1874.
Gilead	June, 1835	Mount Gilead	Sept. 20, 1824	†Mount Gilead	January 20, 1827.
Harmony	June 5, 1820				
Lincoln	March 3, 1828				
		Johnsville	Dec. 17, 1834	Shauck's	No date.
Perry	March, 1817	North Woodbury	June 21, 1830	Woodview	October 27, 1843.
		South Woodbury	About 1834	Bennington	May 13, 1823.
Peru	April 22, 1817	West Liberty	1838		
Troy		Steam Corners	Not laid out	Steam Corners	June 30, 1865.
		Iberia Station	Not laid out	Iberia Station	March 8, 1880.
Washington	1824	Iberia	1832	Iberia	December 10, 1832.
Westfield	March 6, 1822	Westfield	1828	Westfield	March 17, 1821.

* Established as Macon. † Established as Whetstone. ‡ Established as Barcelona. ⁂ Erected as Morven Township.

Apropos of this table, it may be said that there are now three money-order offices in this county, Mount Gilead, Cardington and Chesterville. In 1831, we find from an old post-office directory, that there were but five post offices within the territory that now belongs to Morrow County. These were Whetsone, John Roy, Postmaster; Cardington, Slocum H. Bunker, Postmaster; Shauck's, John Shauck, Postmaster; Bennington, Jacob Vandeventer, Postmaster; Westfield, George Claypool, Postmaster. The rates of postage were, according to the acts of March, 1825 and 1827, then in force, "on a letter composed of *one piece of paper*," for any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. "A letter composed of *two pieces of paper* was charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*, and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, and weighing an ounce, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate should the weight be greater." The contrast between that day and this needs no learned homily to set it forth.

The present demands of the county having been accommodated, as recounted above, the Commissioners turned their attention to providing the necessary buildings to accommodate the business of the county. Advertisements, asking for sealed proposals for the building of a brick jail building, were authorized to be inserted in the *Democratic Messenger*, the only paper then published in the county; and July 7, 1849, a contract was entered into with Auld & Miller. The specifications are not given in the Commissioners' journal, but

the structure itself sufficiently sets forth what was desired by the authorities, as it had their approval in the various stages of its building. It is a two-story, rectangular brick building, standing in the rear of the court house lot, looking very much like a dormitory attachment to a country academy. The barred windows, however, give it an ominous look on a near inspection, but from its general reputation it is not considered, by the experienced rogue, a hopeless doom to be incarcerated therein. In the latter part of 1850, it was ready for business, and has been, more or less, actively engaged ever since. The stipulated $7,000 had been paid in, partly in real estate and partly in cash; but the Commissioners did not feel prepared to commence the work of building a court house until 1852. In the March session of that year, proposals were advertised for, and later a contract was entered into with Messrs. Auld & Miller for $10,800, the building to be completed by January 1, 1854. Lots 121 and 122, of Ustic's Addition, had been selected, and on this site the building went up. In the mean while, the offices of the court and county were scattered about the town. A long, barrack-like frame building, standing where the probate office now is, accommodated the Clerk and Sheriff, the old town hall others, and a building on the west side of the upper square the rest. On January 1, 1854, the limit of the contract, the new court house was nearly completed, and in July it was accepted by the Commissioners, the contractors being paid in full the 15th of that month. The same contractors took the job of grading the yard and building the stone wall about it. The iron fence was supplied by Seaman & Benjamin Taber, at $1.25 per foot, and manufactured at their foundry, situated where the Short Line Depot now stands. The court house is a plain brick, rectangular building, standing upon a natural plateau, about four feet above the grade of the street. The end fronts on the main street, and on either side of the hall, which runs lengthwise of the building, are the offices of Sheriff, Auditor, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk and Recorder. The Probate Judge shared the office of the Recorder, but it proved so inconvenient that, about 1861, the county purchased the brick law office of James Olds, built just east of the court house, where the Probate Court has since been held. The upper story of the court house is reached by a double flight of stairs in the front end of the building. Here, a good-sized court room, divided in nearly equal proportions for the accommodation of the bar and public, takes up the principal part of the building. Over the stairways on either side are comfortable jury-rooms. The accompanying cut shows the court house from the southwest corner, with the Probate Judge's office on the right, and the jail on the left.

The purchase of the "poor farm" and the erection of an infirmary is of a more recent date. The poor were originally cared for by a township tax—such care as they had. In 1848, but two townships made any such provision, Congress levying two-thirds of a mill, and Peru levying one-half a mill for this purpose. An agitation was begun as early as 1866, to provide better accommodations for this class of the community, and, under the law then existing, the proposition of purchasing land for a "poor farm" was submitted to a vote of the people. Owing to the natural jealousy or carelessness of the people, this proposition was defeated by a vote of 1612 to 927. This vote can hardly be taken as a fair expression of the people on the subject, as it is almost impossible, when the vote is by "yes" or "no," appended to a regular ticket, to get everybody to register an opinion. It is so easy to say nothing, and, as the blanks count in the negative, thereby save their conscience and money at the same time. The law on this subject was soon after changed, authorizing the Commissioners to purchase land for this purpose at their discretion, and in 1869, the subject was again made prominent. The Commissioners hesitated somewhat, in face of the vote of 1867, although heartily in favor of establishing an infirmary. They finally invited a few of the prominent citizens from each of the townships to meet

at the court house, to confer on the subject. The meeting thus convened, with but a single exception, approved of the proposition, and in January, 1870, the Board bought the farm of W. Smith Irwin, situated two miles northeast of Mount Gilead, in Gilead Township. The farm consisted of 207 acres, situated on high, rolling ground, and admirably adapted for farming purposes. A one story and a half brick house was enlarged by the addition of a mansard roof, and in March, 1870, a contract was made with Miller & Smith, to erect across the end of the original structure a main building of brick, three stories high, 30x50 feet, at a cost of $6,990. The building thus forming a large "T" was further enlarged in 1878, by the addition of an "L" to the original part of the building. Considerable expense has been put upon the farm in the way of repairs, bringing up the gross expense of the institution to about $23,000. The farm has two old orchards, beside a young orchard, containing 200 apple-trees and 100 pear-trees, which have now begun to bear fruit. A plat devoted to the culture of small fruit yields an abundant supply of blackberries and raspberries, while a herd of thirteen grade Durham cows supplies the "home" with butter, milk and cheese. The latter article is obtained from the surplus milk, that is taken to the factory recently started in Gilead. Two years ago, a thoroughbred Short-horn Durham bull was added to the stock of the place, which will prove a valuable addition. The calves are all reared for sale or use on the place. The product of the farm last year was 300 bushels of corn, 278 bushels of potatoes, 169½ bushels of wheat, 367 bushels of oats, 51 bushels of buckwheat, 30 tons of hay, 3,920½ pounds of pork, and 1,873 pounds of beef, besides the fruit, butter and milk. There are about thirty-nine inmates of the infirmary, three of whom are insane, and some seventeen are children, most of whom are natives of Morrow County. Burials from the home have been made heretofore in the "potters' field" in the cemetery at Mount Gilead, but of late the cemetery belonging to the Old School Baptist Church, at Whetstone, has been donated to the county for this purpose, and it is now being put in order by G. E. Miller, the present efficient Superintendent of the Infirmary. It is proposed to make it attractive as a cemetery, and to number each grave to correspond with the number of the deceased on the register, so that the occupant of any grave may be identified at any time.

In the accompanying table is shown the number of inmates for each year since the beginning, the townships from which they came and the totals. It will be observed that the total for 1877 far exceeds that of any other year. This is accounted for by the fact that the pressure of the hard times had just then reached Morrow County, and there was a general disposition in all parts of the county on the part of each community to rid themselves of every burden possible. The number who have died in the infirmary is twenty-one; the number born, six.

Townships.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total.
Bennington	1	...	1	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	15
Canaan	2	..	...	...	...	3	7	...	1	...	13
Cardington	10	9	6	4	1	6	...	1	7	7	51
Congress	..	...	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	8	18
Chester	1	...	.	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	9
Franklin	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	4	8
Gilead	1	2	1	4	...	1	4	7	...	...	20
Harmony	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4
Lincoln	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
North Bloomfield	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Perry	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Peru	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
South Bloomfield	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
Troy	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	..	3
Westfield	3	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6
Washington	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	..	7
Non-residents	3	4	3	...	...	1	9	3	2	2	27
Total	24	17	16	11	7	20	44	19	18	21	196

One of the old orchards on this place, tradition has it, was planted by that eccentric frontier philanthropist, "Johnny Appleseed." This tradition is very generally believed, and others in Chester and Washington Townships are pointed out to the stranger as originating in that way.

It is certain that he was a frequent visitor in this county at an early, and is well remembered by a number of persons still living in the county.

But little is known of the history of this strange character.* His proper name was Jonathan Chapman, and he was, it is supposed, a native of New England. He was a Swedenborgian in religious faith, and, it seems, became crazy on this subject, his eccentricity consisting in a peculiar gentleness toward all living creatures, and the planting of apple-seeds on the frontier far in advance of the white settlements. It was his custom to go into the older settlements of Pennsylvania at the time of making cider, and carefully gathering a peck or more of apple-seeds from the pomace, place them in a bag and start on foot for the western wilds. He was familiar with all the trails, and seemed as welcome with the Indians as with the whites. Whenever, in his wanderings, he found a fit opening, he would plant his seed, sometime in the villages of the natives, sometimes in the villages of whites, but more often in some loamy land along the bank of a stream where an open space gave promise of their growing. These plantings he frequently revisited to insure their triumph over the choking influence of grass and underbrush. The traditions of his operations are found from Wayne County in Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, a space of some two hundred miles long and fifty or sixty miles wide forming the principal scene of his labors. He was quite as earnest in the propagation of his religious views as of his apple-trees. Wherever he went, he carried and distributed books relating to his sect's peculiar tenets, and when his stock ran low he would tear a book in two, giving each part to a different person. His aim was to follow the life of the primitive Christians, taking no thought for to-morrow, and lead a moral, blameless life. "His personal appearance was as singular as his character. He was a small, chunked' man, quick and restless in his motions, and conversation. His beard and hair were long and dark, and his eye black and sparkling." This is hardly the picture of him remembered at the present day in Morrow County, but it may be accounted for from the fact that age had probably "dimmed the fire of his eye" before the living generation knew him. He lived the roughest kind of a life, sleeping a large part of the year in the woods with such accommodations as the bare ground or hollow log afforded. During the most severe weather of the winter, he usually spent his time in the white settlements, but even then, though barefooted, the rigor of the weather could not restrain him from taking short journeys here and there. In the matter of dress, he carried his eccentricity to the farthest extreme. He exchanged his seedlings for old garments, and donned them without regard to their size or design, and frequently had nothing but an inverted coffee-sack, through which he thrust his head and arms, for an outer garment. In the matter of head covering he was especially careless. At times he wore a cap fashioned from the skin of some animal or cloth, and frequently a cast-off tin can did service in preserving his head from exposure to the elements.

There are a large number of stories related in regard to his habits, which we reprint from "Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio," and "Norton's History of Knox County." For a time, it is said, Johnny Appleseed wore an old military chapeau, which some officer had given him, and thus accoutered he came suddenly upon a Dutchman, who had just moved into the country. The sides were ripped, and the loose ends flopping in the wind, made it seem a thing of evil. Decked with this fantastic head-gear, Johnny came noiselessly upon the pioneer, and, without uttering a word, thrust his face, completely covered with a wilderness of black hair, out of which peered the unnatural light of his dark eyes, into the astonished man's presence. The backwoodsman, suddenly confronted by such an apparition, would not have been more disconcerted had he met a painted savage in the act of appropriating his hair, and he

* We learned, somewhat indefinitely, that there is in existence a printed work supposed to be an autobiography of this man, but we were unable to find it.

never ceased to relate what a scare he got from Johnny, standing with bare feet and "one tam muscle-shell cocked on his head." His tenderness for all of "God's creatures" was proverbial, and many incidents in this connection are related. In the "Historical Collections of Ohio" is found the following: "On one cool, autumnal night, while lying by his camp-fire in the woods, he observed that the mosquitoes flew in the blaze and were burnt. Johnny, who wore on his head a tin utensil, which answered both as cap and mush-pot, filled it with water and quenched the fire, and afterward remarked, 'God forbid that I should build a fire for my comfort, that should be the means of destroying any of His creatures.' Another time, he made his camp-fire at the end of a hollow log in which he intended to pass the night, but finding it occupied by a bear and her cubs, he removed his fire to the other end, and slept on the snow in the open air rather than to disturb the bear. On one occasion, while on a prairie, a rattlesnake attacked him. Some time after, a friend inquired of him about the matter. He drew a long, sigh and replied, 'Poor fellow! he only just touched me, when I, in an ungodly passion, put heel of my scythe upon him and went home. Some time after, I went there for my scythe, and there lay the poor fellow dead.'" He was a zealous Christian, and was always to be found where religious services were held, if in the neighborhood. At one time, when he was at Mansfield, an itinerant preacher held an out-door service and Johnny was enjoying the sermon, lying on his back upon a piece of timber. The minister was describing the Christian's way of trial, on his journey to the better land, and had described the tedious journey of a barefooted man through the wilderness. Pausing in his description of such physical difficulties, he cried out, in an elevated tone, "Where is the barefooted Christian traveling to heaven?" Throwing his feet high in the air, Johnny responded, "Here he is!" It was not quite what the speaker expected, but the audience, doubtless, recognized the fitness of the response. Speaking of his bare feet, it is related that by constant exposure, and the roughness of his way through the wilderness, his feet became incredibly tough and insensible to cold. At one time, he attempted to cross Lake Erie barefooted on the ice in company with another man. Night overtook them before they had completed the journey, and, in the bitter coldness of the night, his companion froze to death. Johnny, by rolling violently about the ice, kept warm, and in after times appeared none the worse for this trying adventure.

In the early part of the war of 1812, he was very active in Richland and Knox Counties, carrying the news of approaching danger to the whites settled along the river courses in these counties. He did not seem to have any fear of personal violence to himself, and often in the dead of night a settler would arouse his neighbors with the announcement that Johnny Appleseed had brought news of the approach of danger. His word was never doubted, and no further confirmation of the tidings was asked. It was he that brought the news of the Seymour and Copus massacres to the startled settlements in Perry and Franklin Townships, and later the alarm of the murder of Jones at Mansfield. He was faithful to his trusts, and his word was as good as his bond. Norton, in his History of Knox County, relates that, "in 1819, Isaiah Roberts, then on his way so Missouri, finding no boat at Zanesville ready to start on the trip down the river, footed it to Marietta, and on the road met Johnny Appleseed, who promised to call at his father's in Knox County, and tell him when he parted with him, etc. Shortly afterward, Johnny made his appearance one night about dark, and was cheerfully received. He then had on an old tattered coat and slouch hat, with hair and beard uncut and uncombed, and barefooted. After eating some supper, he espied a copy of Ballou on the Atonement, which he took and read for some time by candle light, thinking at first it was good Swedenborg doctrine, and desired to take it with him, but after reading further, and finding the kind of doctrine it inculcated, he threw it down,

expressing his disappointment, and in a few moments after stretched himself out and went to sleep." About 1830, he left this region and went to the newer portion of the West. "The last time he was in this country," says Norton, "He took Joseph Mahaffey aside, and pointed out to him two lots of land at the lower end of Main street, Mount Vernon, west side, about where Morey's soap factory was carried on, which he said belonged to him, and some time he might come back to them. The tail-race of the Clinton Mill Company passed along there, and some of the ground has since been washed away by the water, and upon another portion stands the Mount Vernon Woolen Factory building." In the same work, it is said that the Rev. John Mitchell, when traveling on the Plymouth circuit in 1837, met Johnny wending his way along the road on foot and in his shirt sleeves. He told him then he was living "out West." The latest account we find of this character, so intimately associated with the early history of this region, dates in the fall of 1843. He was then on his way from the Iowa prairies going to Philadelphia to attend a Swedenborg convention. He stopped all night with old acquaintances in Whiteside County, Ill. Since then, he has been lost to sight, but his memory will linger in the hearts of the present generation for years to come, and their children will learn to revere the decaying monuments of his industry as the memorials of one whose mind, though unbalanced, swayed to the brighter side of human nature.

In the current number of St. Nicholas (June) we find the following tribute to his character and work, written by Lydia Maria Child, which we copy in full:

Poor Johnny was bended well-nigh double
With years of toil, and care, and trouble;
But his large old heart still felt the need
Of doing for others some kindly deed.

"But what can I do?" old Johnny said;
"I who work so hard for daily bread?
It takes heaps of money to do much good;
I am far too poor to do as I would."

The old man sat thinking deeply awhile,
Then over his features gleamed a smile,
And he clapped his hands with a boyish glee,
And he said to himself, "There's a way for me!"

He worked and worked with might and main,
But no one knew the plan in his brain.
He took ripe apples in pay for chores,
And carefully cut from them all the cores.

He filled a bag full, then wandered away,
And no man saw him for many a day.
With knapsack over his shoulder slung,
He marched along, and whistled or sung.

He seemed to roam with no object in view,
Like one who had nothing on earth to do;
But, journeying thus o'er the prairies wide,
He paused now and then, and his bag untied.

With pointed cane deep holes he would bore,
And in every hole he placed a core;
Then covered them well, and left them there
In keeping of sunshine, rain and air.

Sometimes for days he waded through grass,
And saw not a living creature pass,
But often, when sinking to sleep in the dark,
He heard the owls hoot and the prairie-dogs bark.

Sometimes an Indian of sturdy limb
Came striding along and walked with him;
And he who had food shared with the other,
As if he had met a hungry brother.

When the Indian saw how the bag was filled,
And looked at the holes the white man drilled,
He thought to himself 'twas a silly plan
To be planting seeds for some future man.

Sometimes a log cabin came in view,
Where Johnny was sure to find jobs to do,
By which he gained stores of bread and meat,
And welcome rest for his weary feet.

He had full many a story to tell,
And goodly hymns that he sung right well;
He tossed up the babies, and joined the boys
In many a game full of fun and noise.

And he seemed so hearty, in work or play,
Men, women and boys all urged him to stay;
But he always said, "I have something to do,
And I must go on to carry it through."

The boys who were sure to follow him round,
Soon found what it was he put in the ground:
And so, as time passed and he traveled on,
Ev'ry one called him, "Old Apple-seed John."

Whenever he'd used the whole of his store,
He went into cities and worked for more;
Then he marched back to the wilds again,
And planted seed on the hillside and plain.

In cities, some said the old man was crazy;
While others said he was only lazy;
But he took no notice of gibes and jeers,
He knew he was working for future years.

He knew that trees would soon abound
Where once a tree could not have been found;
That flick'ring play of light and shade
Would dance and glimmer along the glade;

That blossoming sprays would form fair bowers,
And sprinkle the grass with rosy showers;
And the little seeds his hands had spread
Would become ripe apples when he was dead.

So he kept on traveling far and wide,
Till his old limbs failed him, and he died.
He said at the last, "'Tis a comfort to feel [deal."
I've done good in the world, though not a great

Weary travelers, journeying West,
In the shade of his trees find pleasant rest;
And they often start with glad surprise,
At the rosy fruit that round them lies,

And if they inquire whence came such trees,
Where not a bough once swayed in the breeze,
The answer still comes, as they travel on,
"These trees were planted by Apple-seed John."

The formation of a county as late as 1848 was a matter that attracted considerable attention in professional and business circles, and a tide of immigration set in toward the county seat, bringing an influx of strangers that made the little town of Mount Gilead take on a considerable importance in its own estimation. Among the first to take possession of the land thus opened was John W. Dumble. He came from Marion Village, bringing with him an old Foster hand press and the appurtenances of a printing office. The new county was Democratic by a large majority, and the *Democratic Messenger* soon dispensed the word of political promise to the faithful, from a home institution. It is not known whether the proprietor of the new paper had formerly conducted a paper or not, but he published the *Messenger* with fair satisfaction for some years, and was one of the best writers the paper ever had. He was prominent in public enterprises, and was among the first to put the Fair Association on its feet. He was succeeded in the sanctum by George A. Sharpe, and at his death a few years later, his son, George S., took up the editorial pen. During the administration of the Sharpes, father and son, politics changed, and what was once a firm Democratic county, rebelling at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, went over to the enemy. The younger Sharpe was perhaps not well suited to the profession of journalism, and under the adverse political fortune the paper went down. The county was then for some time without an exponent of Democracy, when Reuben Riblet resuscitated the *Messenger* under the name of the *Union Register*. He sold the paper in a short time to William H. Rhodes, who was too dissipated to make the paper a success. Not only did the paper miss success, but it came near a second extinction. At this juncture, Judge Judson A. Bebee came to its support. He was an ardent Democrat, and felt that the party, while not in the ascendant, was sufficiently vigorous to demand an organ, and through his influence sixteen or twenty of the prominent members of that party formed a stock company and revived the drooping *Register*. Judge Beebe acted as editor, and at the same time continued to attend to his practice at the bar. The result was a confirmation of the old proverb, "An' two ride a horse, one must ride behind," and finding that one must be neglected, he declined to serve longer as editor. Through his influence, C. M. Kenton undertook the duties of editor, Mr. Beebe lending such assistance as the duties of his profession would allow. This, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the company, becoming tired of an enterprise that not only failed to pay dividends, but, owing to the inevitable expense of that way of conducting the paper, failed to pay expenses, became desirous of getting rid of the establishment. Through Mr. Beebe's efforts, the Hon. H. S. Prophet was induced to take the paper off the company's hands, the price being regulated more by the desire of the stockholders to get rid of the

burden than by the purchaser's desire to buy it. Mr. Prophet was more successful in the management of the concern, and for six years made the paper of some power in Democratic councils, and paid expenses. His chosen profession, however, was the law, and he soon began to look about for some one to relieve him of his newspaper work. Samuel Shaffer, now of the *Ohio State Journal*, undertook the task, leasing the office for one year, but he became satisfied at the end of his term that he was unequal to the occasion, and retired, paying one hundred dollars for his experience. C. S. & W. G. Beebe succeeded Shaffer, the former leaving the office in a few months to give his whole attention to the practice of law. With such a history it could hardly be expected that a paper would be successful, and when the present proprietor assumed control, the paper had barely five hundred subscribers. Confidence in the office had been destroyed, and it failed to get the support of its own party, while the paper, printed on the same old hand-press, and with largely old material, was too forlorn an object to make friends. With commendable perseverance, Mr. Beebe addressed his energies to building up the character of the paper, a task that he has accomplished with so much success as to command not only the support of his political friends, but many subscriptions from his Republican acquaintances. Under his administration the office has been completely remodeled. New type has been added, the paper enlarged, and new improved presses supplied. The old hand-press was taken out and its place supplied by a new "Walkup press" in 1876. This press was a new invention, made at Lima, and did not prove a success. In an issue of the *Register* in July of that year, the editor rises to explain, as follows: "Type and everything but the new paper power-press were in readiness for us to issue the paper at the regular time. Saturday evening the press came, and as soon as possible it was put in what was supposed to be in running order. The outside forms were placed upon the machine after one day's delay, and by the time three quires of paper had been run through in a rough style, the manufacturer, Mr. Walkup, who was here in person, discovered a deficiency in the cylinder of the press which caused a great wrinkling in the printed sheets. So the press was stopped, the forms removed, and the cylinder, weighing near three hundred pounds, taken from its position and shipped to the machine-shops at Galion for perfecting. Thus we were 'put out on the home stretch.'" The press proved a failure, and a Cincinnati press was substituted. The office of the *Register*, in the Post Office building, is now one of the most attractive offices in the central part of the State. The machinery is all kept neatly covered with dust blankets, the material is neatly stowed away in convenient and sightly cabinets, and everything exhibits a well-to-do air of neatness and convenience. The *Register* is an eight-column folio, with a circulation put by the proprietor at eleven hundred, and sustains a good reputation as a lively local newspaper.

Following closely upon the establishment of the *Messenger* came the *Whig Sentinel*. David Watt was originally from Carrolton, Carroll Co., Ohio. During the struggle for the erection of the new county, he was introduced to the Mount Gilead lobby as the proper man for them to employ in their behalf, and he was engaged. The end justified the choice. He was the main prop of their declining cause, and was largely instrumental at the last in plucking victory out of the jaws of defeat. After the struggle was over, he decided to throw in his interest with the new county, and in the latter part of 1848, established the *Sentinel*. He conducted the paper about three years, when William P. Dumble bought the office. Mr. Dumble was a brother of the proprietor of the Democratic cotemporary, and it is said that the discussions between the two papers were not the less "spicy" from the fact the rival editors were brothers. They were naturally fitted for the literary management of a paper, but both failed in a financial way. In 1855, J. W. Griffith came to Mount Gilead, and three years late bought the paper, and has

Allen Levering

since conducted it with credit to the county and profit to himself. Mr. Griffith is a native of Pennsylvania, and early learned the printer's trade. A short time previous to his coming to Mount Gilead, he came from his native State to Shelby, to assist his uncle, who then had an eating house in that town. Disliking the business, he went to Mansfield to find a situation at the case, in one of the offices at that place. There was no vacancy, but, just before he called, a compositor who had formerly been employed in the office of the *Sentinel*, received a dispatch to the effect that one of the hands was sick, and asking him to come right over. The compositor was glad to delegate this duty to Griffith, who, coming to the office, has stayed ever since. The paper, owing to the frequent illness of the editor and proprietor, had greatly degenerated, and was financially on its "last legs," and in 1858, Griffith bought the office on long time, paying the advance money from his accumulations since coming to the office. The paper was known then as the Mount Gilead *Sentinel*, the Whig having been dropped with the party in 1854. Since then, the paper has been in the hands of one man, and its progress has been a steady rise, until now it commands the hearty suppport of two-thirds of the newspaper readers of Morrow County. When the present proprietor took the office, it was a seven column folio, 27x35 inches, set in small pica, brevier and nonpareil type, and commanded the half-hearted support of 350 subscribers. In two years, notwithstanding the discouraging effect of the June frost in 1858, he had increased the circulation to 600 subscribers. In 1860, the paper came out in new dress, and with its name changed from "Mount Gilead" to "*Morrow Sentinel.*" In March, 1866, the first jobber ever in the town was added to the *Sentinel* office, in the shape of a quarto-medium nonpareil. In the following July, the paper was enlarged from seven to eight columns, provided with a new dress and a Cincinnati cylinder newspaper press, bought to accommodate the growing circulation, and in 1874, a half-medium Gordon "jobber" made the facilities for doing job work second to none. This steady application to business, and the quiet, regular issue of each edition, though affording the historian less material for his purpose, has raised the office from issuing a paltry edition, crudely printed on a Washington hand-press, to the present establishment, where there are but two articles to represent the old office. The office is over the store of Talmadge's hardware store, in a room it has occupied for some eight years. The weekly edition reaches 1,250 and still receives additions. The current edition is the first number of the thirty-third volume, and in it the editor takes occasion to say:

"The issue of last week rounded to its close the thirty-second volume of the *Sentinel*, and on the threshold of the new year it is befitting that we should look back with our readers over the checkered path we have trod together. Thirty-two years! Could the *Sentinel* speak and tell us of the changes it has witnessed, the trials passed, the triumphs achieved, the friends it has seen pass away, or grown gray as it has grown strong, how the tale would enthrall our breathless attention! But thirty-two is not the age of gushing confession, and we cannot expect to hear of its early loves and disappointments, the frolics and vicissitudes of its youth. A generation has passed since its birth, and while its servants and friends have grown older and fonder of the ease earned by a life of toil, it has just arrived at maturity and 'rejoices like a strong man to run a race.'

"In public life, what revolutions it has seen! Parties have fulfilled their mission and passed away like autumn leaves; the cause of freedom, rising in the cloud of 'free soil' not larger than a man's hand, has spanned the heavens, and equal rights, casting its shadow over a weary land, has delivered that which was holy from the dogs, and set the oppressed free. The public life of the last thirty-two years has been eventful, charged with potencies for weal or woe to the nation, and the *Sentinel*, in its place and way, has borne its part without wavering and without regret; and standing now on the eve of another conflict between

the old elements of antagonism, it draws fresh inspiration from this birthday retrospection, and renews its faith in the policy of honesty, liberty, and equal rights before the law, and at the ballot-box.

"The *Sentinel* finds another source of congratulation in the fact that its labors have not been without their reward. Its circle of friends have enlarged with every added year, and as these friendships have ripened they have grown more intimate and personal. Though sometimes divided as to means, there has been no division as to sentiment or ends. It is in such an union that strength abides, and glad in the bright auspices of the coming year, the *Sentinel* sends its response to the happy congratulations of all."

"The Cardington *Independent* has had a checkered career. It was established in 1856, by Messrs. Hastings & Nichols, under the name of the Cardington *Flag*. They published it a little less than a year, when they sold it to Charles Maxwell. Under his proprietorship, the name was changed to the *Morrow County Herald*. It then passed into the hands of James St. John; from him it passed to W. I. Lattridge. In 1863, it was suspended for several months, and in December of that year, it was revived by W. F. and F. L. Wallace. After passing through several hands, it again suspended in 1866, and the material was sold to A. M. Smith and R. M. Weamer, for $300. In the meanwhile, the name had been changed to the Cardington *Reville*. This name was changed to the *Republican* by the last purchasers, who conducted the paper for some time. In 1872, it passed from hand to hand in rapid succession, making ten changes in that year. It finally lodged in the hands of Stephen Brown, Esq., who changed the name to the Cardington *Independent*, and in 1876, sold it to W. L. Ensign, the present editor and proprietor. It is not surprising that a paper should lose character with such a history. The ablest editor and the shrewdest manager in the world would find the task of making such a paper 'pay' an impossibility." In the hands of Mr. Ensign, however, the paper is recovering lost ground, and is beginning to prove valuable property. It is independent in politics, but its columns are principally devoted to local news.

CHAPTER III.

THE COURT AND BAR—MEDICAL PROFESSION—EARLY CHRISTIANITY—EDUCATION—POLITICAL HISTORY—THE RAILROADS.

THE history of the court and bar of Morrow County does not possess that degree of interest which attaches to the older counties of the State. The formation of the county, in 1848, was a period so modern in the history of the country that the backwoods simplicity of the courts of fifty years before had been pretty well obliterated by the hand of civilization, and the new county was enabled to start out with a well organized court and a corps of able, well-read and intelligent lawyers.

The formation of the new county brought to Mount Gilead, its seat of justice, a large number of lawyers who fancied they saw in the field thus opened an excellent opportunity for the display of their talents, and a chance to reap a rich harvest by adopting the advice of the philosopher of the New York *Tribune*, to "settle down and grow up with the country." Many of the host of lawyers who emigrated to the county in the early part of 1848 left, after a residence of a few months, some returning whence they came, and others moving on in a further search for "pastures new." They discovered that even here they lacked room. A few remained, however, and became the nucleus of the Morrow County bar.

The first session of the court—the Common Pleas—of Morrow County was held on the 31st day of May, 1848, Hon. Ozias Bowen, President Judge. His Associate Judges were Richard House, Stephen T. Cunard and E. B. Kinsell, well-known citizens of Morrow County. William S. Clements was Clerk of the Court, and Ross Burns, Sheriff. Thus organized, the court proceeded to business, and although it was the first term of court in a new county, several cases came up for trial, but none of them possessed much interest, all being civil cases. The first on the docket was David E. Patterson vs. Judson and Adah Lanson, on appeal from a magistrate's court in Congress Township. Messrs. Kelley & Bushfield were the attorneys for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Delano* & Lapp for the defendants. The next case was Margaret Bingham vs. William Phares—Winters & Dunn for the plaintiff, and G. W. Elmer for the defendant. These, however, will serve to show the beginning of the court, and a further transcript of its proceedings is doubtless of no special interest to our readers.

From the first records of the County Commissioners' Court, held in June, 1848, in the days when the county charged lawyers a license to practice at the bar, and also made them pay an income tax, we find in their proceedings a list of the Morrow County bar of that period, which is as follows: Samuel Kelley, M. R. Willett, A. K. Dunn, J. M. Bushfield, J. H. Y. S. Trainer, George William Elmer, Henry P. Davis, William A. Oliver, William Bacon, Daniel Marvin, William Robinson, Judson A. Beebe, Robert B. Mitchell and J. H. Stinchcomb, of Mount Gilead, and Gilbert E. Winters, of Chesterville. Judge Dunn is the sole remaining representative of this edition of the Morrow County bar. He is a native of Maryland, and came to Ohio in 1830. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and located in Mount Gilead in the early part of the year 1848, and has remained in the county ever since, a prominent member of the bar. In 1876, he was appointed to fill a vacancy as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

* Columbus Delano, late Secretary of the Interior under President Grant.

Two other lawyers of the early bar of the county deserve something more than a mere mention, viz., Hon. Judson A. Beebe and Gen. Robert B. Mitchell—the former deceased, the latter a prominent soldier and politician. Judge Beebe was born in Columbia County, N. Y., and came to Ohio about 1840, locating in Waldo, Delaware County. He commenced the study of the law with Gardner A. Knapp before leaving his native State, and, upon his settlement in this county, completed his studies with Franklin Adams, of Bucyrus, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1842. After his admission, he began the practice of the law with Hon. Charles Sweetser, of Delaware, and, at the formation of Morrow County, he removed to Mount Gilead. In 1873, he was elected one of the Judges of the Sixth Judicial District, and, immediately after his election, was appointed by Gov. Noyes to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Geddes, resigned. Politically, Judge Beebe was a stanch Democrat of the old school, and took an active interest in the workings of that party. He died August 24, 1874, sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Mitchell had read law with Gen. Morgan, of Mount Vernon, and had been admitted to the bar previous to locating here. His legal attainments were somewhat limited, but he made up the deficiency in dash and tact. To these latter traits were due his success, more than to any sound knowledge he had of the law. He was a politician of some note, and took an active interest in the elections and public men of the time. He married a daughter of St. John, formerly a member of Congress from Tiffin. Mitchell left here about 1857, and went West, and we next hear of him about the beginning of the rebellion as Colonel of the Second Kansas Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Springfield, Mo., and afterward promoted to Brigadier General. At the close of the war he was made Governor of New Mexico. Of his career since then we know nothing definite.

Of the other early members of the Morrow County bar whose names have been given, not much information can be obtained. As we have said, most of them became discouraged at the general outlook, and retired from the field after a sojourn of a few months. The scraps of history picked up in regard to them may be given in a few words. Bushfield was a man of fine intellect and an able lawyer. He remained in Mount Gilead a year or so, and then returned to Cambridge, Ohio, the place from where he came, and arose, we are told, to prominence. Elmer was a native of New York, and remained in the county about a year. Stinchcomb was an Ohioan, and practiced law at the Morrow County bar some eight or ten years. Winters was also an Ohioan, and lived for a while at Chesterville, but upon the formation of the county came to Mount Gilead, where he remained some five or six years. Kelly & Robinson were partners, and stayed but a year or two; Willett also stayed about a year; Trainer, Oliver and Marvin were all Ohioans, and remained in the county but a few months. The most remarkable feature about Trainer was his name, which was reported to us as John Henry Yarrington Sleymaker Trainer, name enough to drag down anybody. Davis stayed about a year and Bacon left in the fall. Sanford and Brumback came in the fall of 1848; the former remaining some five years, and the latter until the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, in which he was made a Lieutenant.

The following incident is related of the early practice in the Courts of Morrow County: During a term of court, Judge Geddes presiding, a case came up in which Columbus Delano, and Col. Vance, of Mount Vernon, were pitted against each other. In his speech, Col. Vance said something that ruffled the dignity of Mr. Delano, when hot words followed, and finally the two dropped their coats for a fisticuff, right in the presence of the Court. Judge Geddes without the least apparent excitement, quietly, but emphatically observed, "Mr. Sheriff, take those men to jail."

This quelled the disturbance, the angry couple shook hands, put on their coats and apologized handsomely for insulting the Court, and business proceeded as usual.

The present bar of Morrow County comprise the following members: Judge Dunn, Thomas H. Dalrymple, James Olds, Judge J. J. Gurley, Thomas E. Duncan, Burt Andrews, Jabez Dickey, H. L. Beebe, C. W. Allison, L. K. Powell, A. A. Gardner, J. C. Dunn, S. C. Kingman, of Mount Gilead; Stephen Brown, R. F. Bartlett, George P. Styles, Theodoric S. White, of Cardington, and Joseph Gunsaulus, of Chesterville. Some of these gentlemen are prominent in their profession, possess fine legal abilities, and are veterans at the bar, while others are young, and are just starting out on the high road to fortune and fame. None but a prophet can foretell how many of them will yet be President. Judge Gurley was admitted to the bar in 1844, and has held several positions of trust, among them Prosecuting Attorney, Probate Judge; has also served in the Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Next to Judge Dunn, Messrs. Dalrymple and Olds are the longest in practice at the bar of Morrow County. Their practice extends over a period of some thirty years. They have acquired the reputation of honest and able lawyers, and hold their position in the entire confidence of their fellow-citizens. Mr. Andrews was admitted in 1846, and located in Mount Gilead in 1860. Mr. Duncan is a native Ohioan and was admitted to the bar in Columbus in 1863, and soon after came to Mount Gilead. He has been Prosecuting Attorney and a member of the Legislature.

It is somewhat embarrassing to write eulogiums of men still living, particularly lawyers, who are supposed the most modest men in the world anyway, therefore we will leave the present bar of Morrow Countyto receive its further deserts from some future historian, indulging in the hope that the words of Shakespeare, as regards them, will be reversed, and that "the *good* they do may live after them," while "the *evil* be interred with their bones."

The following sketch of the medical profession of Morrow County was written by Dr. D. L. Swingley especially for this work, and will be found of considerable interest to the profession throughout the county:

A history of Morrow County would be incomplete without a sketch of the medical fraternity as it rose and progressed during the early settlement of the territory which sixty years ago was part of the counties of Richland, Knox, Delaware and Marion, and whose towns were rather remote from the territory referred to, so that to obtain medical aid, the early settlers had to travel from fifteen to twenty-five miles, much of the distance without roads, through swamps and muddy creeks which were without bridges and almost without bottoms. Such was the condition of things when the early physicians of Morrow County commenced the practical part of their professional lives. As the population increased, the demand for doctors also increased, and was supplied, not by any particular class or school of physicians, but by every imaginable kind that could be brought into service. There was the Indian doctor, the fire doctor, the water doctor, the charm doctor and also the old-school doctors or "regulars." Some of these systems of practice survived but a short time and then disappeared never to be known again, except as lingering recollections of the past. Time nor space will not admit of a detailed account of all these curative modes of action in disease, nor of their friends and advocates, but we will confine our work principally to the old-school fraternity and the systems of practice that have sprung up since the settlement of the county and continue to exist at this time.

At the period when this sketch commences, like most new and timbered countries, the mass of the settlers in this country were in moderate circumstances as regards worldly wealth. They and their sons had all the difficulties to contend with incident to pioneer life. The land was to clear, cabins to build and roads to construct. The inducement at that early day to become doctors could not have

been to obtain wealth. The remuneration for professional services was so very small compared with the difficultes and dangers they had to undergo in the discharge of their duty, as to discourage any one bent on money-making alone. The practice of medicine in a new country forty or fifty yeas ago was no easy task. We will give the experience of a pioneer doctor for one night, which will serve as a fair sample of the time. After a hard day's ride over execrable roads, to say nothing of the rain which had perhaps drenched him to the skin, he retires at night in the hope of a good rest and sleep. But not long does he indulge in this hope, for, scarcely has his head touched the pillow, when a sharp "hello!" salutes his ear, followed by the well-known inquiry, "Is the Doctor at home?" "Well, what is wanted?" is asked. "Want you to go to ———; a very sick child there." "How far is it?" "About six miles." "How is the road?" "Well, the truth is, there is no road; it is through the woods." "Is it very dark?" "No, not very, after you have been out awhile. But hurry up, the creek is rising, and I should not wonder if we have to swim our horses; I will lead the way." This was all very well, but the Doctor on his return, having no guide, got lost and spent the remainder of the night in the woods, subjected to all the dangers and vexations of a dark, rainy night, surrounded by dismal swamps, in the midst of fireflies of every species, and regaled by the musical notes of the whole bullfrog family. The above is no fancy picture, but is drawn from actual experience, and doubtless every physician who practiced in this county from twenty-five to fifty years ago can give similar testimony. It is only within the past two or three decades that doctors could enjoy the luxury of buggy-riding in the pursuit of their daily—and nightly—vocation.

As we have said, these early practitioners were of the laboring classes, and consequently had never enjoyed the advantages of the preparatory education that at this time exists, nor had they the facilities for attending medical colleges, and so, comparatively few of them were graduates. Most of them had attended one course of lectures before commencing practice, and, as a general thing, made practical men, who were equal to the exigencies of the times. They were not so fortunate, however, as to have the field to themselves, for their competitors, as we have seen, were on hand in the doctors of other systems. We will leave the difficulties experienced by the pioneer physician and devote a brief space to these men of science and their professional labors in the county.

Dr. David Bliss, the first practicing physician in Morrow County, settled in South Bloomfield Township prior to 1820. He was a man of robust constitution, well suited to the time and condition of things when he began his professional life, which was one of hardship and toil for a number of years. Several years previous to his death, which occurred before the late war, he paid little attention to the practice of medicine, but devoted his time to farming.

Dr. Richard Randall was the second physician in the county, and located in Mount Gilead about the year 1827, when the roads were bad, or none at all, more properly speaking; mud at that time lasted through about two-thirds of the year. He continued in practice in Mount Gilead until 1840, when he removed to Williamsport, then to North Woodbury, and subsequently to one of the Western States, where he shortly after died.

Dr. R. E. Lord, another of the early physicians of the county, and the first in the town of Chesterville, was a man of rather delicate constitution, yet possessed of that degree of resolution and will which enabled him to perform his laborious duties during the most inclement weather and bad condition of the roads with as much alacrity as the most able-bodied man. He located in Chesterville about 1830, and continued his professional work, without interruption, until 1860, when he rather withdrew from active labor, but practiced in cases of emergency until his last sickness. He died in

Chesterville in 1864, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Dr. T. P. Glidden was the first physician to locate in the town of Westfield, this county. He commenced his good work in 1833, and continued there for a few years, when he removed to Cardington, and practiced his profession in that town until his death, a few years ago.

Dr. Jesse S. Hull settled in North Woodbury in 1842, where he practiced medicine until 1857, when his general health failed, and he soon after died of consumption.

The following physicians located in Chesterville: Dr. John McCrory, in 1840; Dr. Hamilton Main, in 1847; and Dr. William T. Brown, in 1849. Dr. McCrory continued in active practice for about ten years, when his health failed and he was unable to do any business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1872, from cancer of the stomach. Dr. Main was an active practitioner until 1864, when he died of pneumonia. Dr. Brown practiced in the town and neighborhood until the breaking-out of the late war, when he volunteered as regimental surgeon, and died while in the service of his country.

Dr. E. Weatherby located in Cardington about the year 1862, and began the practice of medicine. He was a man of delicate organization, but of unusual mental endowments; energetic in his calling and a social companion. He died of consumption. Dr. William Farquer settled in Chesterville in 1834, and practiced there for about six years, when he removed to Mount Vernon, Knox County. Dr. Richards was a native of Vermont, and came to this county in 1830, locating in Sparta, where he practiced his profession until 1838–40, when he removed to a western county of this State. Dr. L. H. Corie located in Mount Gilead, about 1838, and in 1854 moved away to the West. Dr. Fred Swingley commenced the practice of medicine in Chesterville, and labored there until 1842, when he came to Mount Gilead, and two years later removed to Bucyrus, where he still resides. Dr. Steikels located in Mount Gilead in 1832, but did not remain long. About the same time, Dr. Welch settled in Mount Gilead, but only remained some four or five years.

Dr. D. L. Swingley commenced the practice of medicine in Chesterville in 1840, where he continued for a number of years. He came to Mount Gilead in 1863, and still is in the active practice of his profession.

Dr. S. M. Hewett came from Vermont to this State in 1842–43, and located in Chesterville. He practiced medicine there until 1852, when he came to Mount Gilead and continued his professional labors. When the rebellion broke out he entered the service, and remained in it until the close of the war, when he located in Cincinnati and resumed his practice. He lives there at the present time.

Dr. I. H. Pennock commenced the practice of medicine at South Woodbury in 1843. He was a man of great energy, and soon obtained an extensive reputation and practice. He accumulated considerable wealth, and, in 1864, removed to Cardington, where he continued in his profession about eight years, when he retired from practice and devoted his attention to the banking business. Drs. Horace White and McClure located in Cardington, and practiced medicine there, the latter for a few years, and Dr. White until 1861–62, when he died. Dr. William Geller located in Mount Gilead about the year 1840, and, after remaining some fifteen years, removed to California. Dr. Mansier located in Mount Gilead about the same time. Dr. Frank Griffith commenced the practice of medicine at Iberia about 1842, and, after remaining a few years, removed to Indiana. Dr. Reed commenced practice at Iberia at an early period, and is an active practitioner to the present day.

Dr. Talmadge Beebe settled in Mount Gilead about the year 1845, where he continued in active professional life until 1864, when he removed to Iowa. Dr. L. B. Vorhries settled in Iberia about 1850. He remained there some four years and then removed to Mount Gilead, where he still

practices his profession. Drs. Duff and Weatherby commenced medical practice about 1845, at Williamsport. They continued there a year or two, when Dr. Weatherby removed West and Dr. Duff, after a few more years in the neighborhood, removed to Galion, where he died. Dr. Eaton settled in Sparta about the year 1842, where he practiced his profession for about twenty-five years. Dr. Alfred Burns also located at Sparta, about 1846, and practiced his profession there until 1864, when he died of erysipelas.

Drs. Shaw and James Page located in Sparta, the latter in 1843, and the former in 1858. Dr. Page practiced but a short time, then removed to Mansfield, where he died of cholera. Dr. Shaw's health gave away and he died in 1864, of consumption. Dr. Samuel Page located at Pagetown about 1839-40. He continued his profession some thirty years, when he retired and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Dr. Doty located at Westfield about 1859, went into the army and sickened and died. Dr. J. M. Lord, a son of Dr. R. E. Lord, commenced the practice of medicine in Chesterville about the year 1862, and continued until 1870, when he died with pulmonary hemorrhage.

Dr. Sylvester settled near Pulaskiville in 1842, and practiced his profession for about twenty years and then engaged in agriculture. Dr. Newcomb located at Johnsville about the same year, and continued in practice eight or ten years, and then removed to Westerville, Ohio. Dr. H. H. Shaw located at Johnsville in 1858-59, and entered into practice, which he continued until 1865, when he removed to Mount Gilead, where he is still engaged in his profession. Dr. Denison settled at Johnsville about the time Dr. Shaw moved to Mount Gilead, and is there at present in active practice. Dr. Ruhl, Sr., has practiced for a number of years in North Woodbury, and his son, Dr. Rhul, Jr., located at West Point in 1877, and continues the practice of the profession there to this time. Dr. Howell located at Williamsport about the year 1868, where he practiced for two years, then removed to West Point and remained there until 1877, when he removed to Southern Indiana. Dr. Kelley settled at West Point about the year 1856, and remained there several years, when he removed to Galion and is in active practice there at the present time. Dr. James Williams located in Chesterville in 1864-65, and is still practicing his profession there. About the same date, Dr. Whitford located in Chesterville, and is still a practicing physician in the town. Dr. Thoman located at Williamsport about the year 1876, where he still remains.

Dr. Calvin Gunsalus commenced practice in Sparta about the year 1864, and continued there until 1875, when he removed to Mount Gilead, where he still resides. Dr. Bliss, Jr., a grandson of Dr. David Bliss, commenced business in 1862, and is still in active practice. Dr. Green began the practice of medicine at Cardingtoni n 1868-69, where he still continues and has an extensive practice. Dr. Williams studied medicine with Dr. Green and graduated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1876. He located in Cardington, where, by energy and industry, he has won a large practice. Dr. Conner located also at Cardington about 1877. He is a man of ability and is rapidly gaining a large practice. Dr. J. N. Thatcher located at Denmark about 1870, where he still continues the practice of medicine. Dr. Miller commenced business in the county at West Point, and is still in active practice. Dr. Tucker located in Mount Gilead about the year 1865, where he is still residing. Dr. Coble commenced business in Johnsville in 1868-69, and, after practicing there some five years, removed to the southern part of the State.

Dr. Cook commenced business at Pulaskiville about 1870 and pursued his calling successfully six or seven years, when he turned his attention and talents to the ministry, and is at present a prominent divine of the Christian Church. Dr. Morgan located at Westfield in 1879, where he has acquired a large practice. Dr. Bennett located at Iberia about 1877, and formed a partnership

with Dr. Reed, and is now doing a large business in the profession. Dr. F. C. Shaw located at South Woodbury about 1870, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession. Dr. T. J. Williams located at Marengo about the year 1875. He remained but a short time and then removed to Sunbury, Ohio. Dr. Merriman also located in Marengo, in the spring of 1878, but soon after removed to Centerburg, Ohio. Dr. A. D. James commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1880, in Mount Gilead, in partnership with Dr. D. L. Swingley, one of his former instructors. Dr. Howard commenced his professional labors at Marengo about the year 1876. He continued there but a short time and then removed West. Dr. S. Shaw also located at Marengo, in 1870, where he is gaining a large practice. Dr. Paxton practiced medicine at Iberia in an early period of its history, but we are unable to give any particulars in regard to it. Dr. Aaron Neff moved from Marion County to Williamsport, where he has established a good practice.

Dr. Charles Kelley began practice at Williamsport about the year 1846. He remained there some eight or ten years, and then removed to the neighborhood of Mount Gilead, and continued his work there until 1877, when he removed West. Dr. John Ressley begun business in Cardington in 1839–40, and practiced medicine there for thirty years or more. Dr. J. W. Russell, Jr., located at Johnsville in 1859–60, where he practiced medicine very successfully for a few years, when his health failed. Dr. Alf. McConica studied medicine with Dr. Pennock, about 1845, and practiced at South Woodbury until 1855–56, when he removed West, where he died. Dr. J. F. Vigor located at Levering Station in 1878, where he is rapidly gaining an extensive practice. Dr. W. H. Lane located at Cardington about 1875, and continued but a few years, when he removed to Columbus. Dr. S. Ewing commenced business at Cardington in 1876–77, but remained a few years only. Dr. J. M. Randolph located, about 1840, in the neighborhood of Marengo, where he has practiced medicine uninterruptedly ever since.

In the above sketch we have given as complete a record of the practicing physicians, past and present, of Morrow County, as it is possible to make up from memory, and the meager information to be obtained in the short time we have had to complete the work. If there are omissions, as doubtless there are, they are the result of a lack of information, and are not intentionally left out. We shall now make a brief mention of the medical societies of the county.

About the year 1850, the first effort was made in Morrow County to organize a medical society. After a general call had been made, a number of physicians met at the court house in Mount Gilead, viz., Drs. I. H. Pennock, Hiram R. Kelley, Hamilton Main, Charles Kelley, S. M. Hewitt, W. T. Brown, James M. Briggs and D. L. Swingley, who proceeded to organize a society, by electing Dr. J. M. Briggs President, with other requisite officers. A few meetings of this society took place, when the members became lukewarm, and all efforts to keep up the organization ceased. Again, in 1867, another effort was made for a county medical society. A number of physicians met together and, after considering the matter, decided that the old society was dead, and it would be necessary to form a new one, with an entirely new constitution and laws. Accordingly, with Dr. Briggs in the chair, an election for officers was held, which resulted as follows: Dr. I. H. Pennock, President; Drs. J. M. Lord and D. L. Swingley, Vice Presidents, and A. S. Weatherby, Secretary. The business of the society went on prosperously, and many matters of importance to the profession were brought up and discussed at its meetings. At the second annual meeting, the following officers were elected: D. L. Swingley, President, and A. S. Weatherby, re-elected Secretary. Toward the close of this year, occurred the death of I. M. Lord, first Vice President of the society. September 30, 1869, the election of the following officers took place: Dr. A. S. Weatherby, President; C. Gunsalus and H. R.

Kelley, Vice Presidents; H. S. Green, Secretary, and I. H. Pennock, Treasurer. The society continued to flourish, until the failure of Dr. Weatherby's health rendered him unable to attend the meetings. An indifference then grew up on the part of the members, and on the 14th of July, 1870, the last meeting of the association was held, at which there were present but five members. Another meeting was appointed for the 25th of August, but when the day came, there was not a quorum present, and further effort to keep the society alive was abandoned.

It seems that after a lapse of nearly five years, a few of the old members met at the court house for the purpose of again re-organizing the medical society of the county. The old constitution and by-laws of the previous association were adopted with few amendments, and the following officers elected: Dr. Gunsalus, President; D. L. Swingley and D. A. Howell, Vice Presidents; H. S. Green, Secretary; and H. H. Shaw, Treasurer. The next meeting was at Cardington, August 19, 1875. There seems to have been another break in the society, as the next meeting after this was held in August, 1877. This meeting took place in Cardington, and, upon again organizing a medical society, proceeded to elect officers, as follows: Dr. H. S. Green, President; Drs. Connor and Tucker, Vice Presidents; Dr. J. L. Williams, Secretary; and Dr. Gunsalus, Treasurer. The old constitution and laws were again adopted for their government, and used until June 7, 1878, when a new constitution was adopted. At the meeting in October, 1878, the following officers were elected: H. S. Green, President; Drs. Gunsalus and Miller, Vice Presidents; Dr. Williams, re-elected Secretary, and Dr. Tucker, Treasurer. The meetings of the society now occurred regularly, and, at the next annual meeting, Dr. Miller, of Iberia, was elected President, and Dr. Williams re-elected Secretary. The association is now regarded by the inhabitants of the county, as well as by the physicians, with a good degree of interest, and the indications are that it is now established on a permanent basis.

As we stated in the beginning of this article, we shall now devote a brief space to some of the other schools, or systems of practice, that have sprung into existence since the first settlement of the country, and have continued in vogue to the present day.

About the year 1843, Edward Smith, formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn., introduced homœopathy into Morrow County. Since that time this fraternity has increased, and now numbers six practitioners in the county, viz.: Drs. A. D. Wright and William L. Case, of Mount Gilead; Drs. Watson and Ivey, of Cardington; Dr. Jackson, of Chesterville, and Dr. Timms, of Sparta.

At a somewhat later period, the eclectic school of medicine was started. Among the first disciples of this system were Dr. Granger, of Westfield; Dr. Brown, of Denmark; Dr. Llewellen, of Westfield; Dr. Conklin, of Woodbury; Dr. Buxton, of Sparta; Dr. Pratt, of Marengo; and Dr. Emie, of South Woodbury. These are all living, and practicing their branch of the profession at the present day, except Dr. Granger, who died about the year 1862. There are some other systems that have had a brief existence in the county, but were short-lived and do not possess sufficient interest to require notice here.

The introduction of the Gospel into Morrow County was coëval with its settlement by the whites. The pioneers were mostly moral, God-fearing people, who, at the close of the day's toil, and before retiring to their humble couches, would take down the old family Bible, and reading a portion of the precious word by the aid of "fire light," would kneel down and earnestly implore the protection of Heaven, and thank the Great Ruler for their preservation from the dangers of wilderness life. In this way, the teachings of the Christian religion were felt and realized in the most remote settlements. Among the pioneers were numbered the pioneer preachers. They came as "one crying in the wilderness," and "without

money and without price," exposed to danger and disease, subject to trials and privations, and foregoing all the joys of home and the society of loved ones, labored "in season and out of season" for the advancement of truth and the salvation of men. What a rebuke their self-sacrificing devotion is to the ministers of the present day, who, partaking of the spirit of this fast age, can only proclaim the word from marble pulpits to parishioners dozing in silk-cushioned pews. The first were not unlike the "holy men" described by Bryant:

"* * * Who hid themselves
Deep in the woody wilderness, and gave
Their lives to thought and prayer, till they outlived
The generation born with them, nor seemed
Less aged than the hoary trees and rocks
Around them."

While the latter class are of those

"* * * * holy men
Who deemed it were not well to pass life thus."

The pioneer preacher, with no companion but his faithful horse, traveled over the country by the aid of his knowledge of the cardinal points, and thus reaching the desired settlement, would present the claims of the Gospel to the assembled hearers, after the toilsome and long day's journey. After a night's rest in the humble cabin, and partaking of the simple meal, he enters upon the journey of the day, to preach again at a distant point. Thus was the "circuit" of hundreds of miles traveled month after month, and to these faithful ministers of Christ do we owe the planting of churches and the Christianizing influences seen and felt in society everywhere.

Among the pioneer preachers of Morrow County we may mention Revs. David James, Henry George, John Cook, S. Leiter, William Ashley, George Fuller, Benjamin Green, Henry Shedd; and the well-known Methodist Evangelist, Rev. Russell Bigelow, used sometimes pass through this part of the "moral vineyard," and preach to the people. Many other faithful ministers were in the county at an early day, but their names have passed from memory. The pioneer's cabin served them as preaching places, until the building of schoolhouses and churches. As the population increased, and the country grew in wealth, churches were built in every neighborhood, until at the present day, there is not a township in the county but has from one to half a dozen churches in its territory. But it is not our purpose to go into a detailed church history in this chapter. The subject will be more fully treated in the townships respectively. We have only intended to glance briefly at the introduction of Christianity into the county.

The cause of education received the early attention of the people of this section of the country, thanks to New England. As early as 1647, the question of common schools was agitated in that that region, the birthplace, as it were, of education and civilization. In the year mentioned, an act was passed to enable "every child, rich and poor alike, to learn to read its own language." Soon after, it was enacted that "every town or district having fifty householders should have a common school;" and, that "every town or district having one hundred familie s should have a grammar school, taught by teachers competent to prepare youths for college." A writer, commenting upon this act in after years, of our New England fathers, notices it as the "first instance in Christendom in which a civil government took measures to confer upon its youth the blessings of education." "There had been," he said, "parish schools connected with individual churches, and foundations for universities, but never before was embodied in practice a principle so comprehensive in its nature and so fruitful in good results as that of training a nation of intelligent people by educating all its youth." And when our forefathers, nearly a century and a half later, declared in the famous ordinance of 1787, that "knowledge, with religion and morality, was necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind," they suggested the bulwark of American liberty. Science and literature began to advance, after the

adoption of that ordinance, in a manner they had never done before, and the interest awakened at that time is still on the advance.

In the early settlement of this part of the State, there were a great many influences in the way of general education. Neighborhoods were thinly settled, money was scarce, and the people generally poor. There were no schoolhouses, nor was there any public school-fund, either State or county. All persons, of both sexes, who had physical strength enough to labor, were compelled to take their part in the work—the labors of the females being as heavy and important as that of the men; and this strain upon their industry continued for years. And another drawback to education was a lack of teachers, and of books. Taking all these facts together, it is a wonder that the pioneers had any schools at all. But the early settlers deserve the highest honors for their prompt and energetic efforts in this direction. Just as soon as the settlements would at all justify, schools were begun at each one, and any vacant cabin, stable, barn or other outhouse, was used as a temple of learning. The schools were paid for by subscription, at the rate of about 50 or 75 cents a month per scholar. Although the people displayed this early interest in educating their children, yet, when the Legislature passed a law in 1825, making education compulsory, it raised quite a tempest. The taxpayers heartily indorsed the Legislature in passing the Canal Law, which voted away millions of money, but as heartily condemned it for passing a law compelling them to support "*pauper schools*," and the poorer classes were loud in their condemnation, because the law made "pauper scholars" of their children.

Those who remember the early school laws of Ohio will remember the frequent changes made in them. It was, indeed, changed every session of the Legislature, until it became a perfect chaos of amendments, provisions, etc., which none were wholly able to explain. One district would act under one law, and its neighbor under another. But the adoption of a new constitution gave the State a revised school law, said, at the time of its adoption, to be the best and most perfect within the broad bounds of the Union. And from that day to the present, it has kept its place as the best and most liberal school law of any of the States.

The schoolhouses of an early day, as a general thing, were of the poorest kind. In towns, they were dilapidated buildings, either frame or log, and in the country they were invariably of logs; usually but one style of architecture was used in building them. They were erected, not from a regular fund, or by subscription, but by labor given. The neighbors would gather together at some point previously agreed upon, and, with ax in hand, the work was soon done. Logs were cut, sixteen or eighteen feet in length, and of these walls were raised. Broad boards composed the roof, and a rude fireplace and clapboard door, a puncheon floor, and the cracks filled with "chinks," and these daubed over with mud, completed the schoolhouse, with the exception of the windows and the furniture. These were as rude and primitive as the house itself. The window was made by cutting out a log the full length of the building, and over the opening, in winter, paper, saturated with grease, served to admit the light. Just under this window, two or three strong pins were driven in the log in a slanting direction. On these pins, a long "puncheon" was fastened, and this was the writing-desk of the whole school. For seats, they used benches made from small trees, cut in lengths of ten or twelve feet, split open, and, in the round side, two large holes were bored at each end, and in each a stout pin, fifteen inches long, was driven. These pins formed the legs. On the uneven floors these rude benches were hardly ever seen to have more than three legs on the floor at one time. And the books! They were as promiscuous as the house and furniture were rude. The New Testament was the most popular reader, "Introduction to the English Reader," "Sequel to the English Reader" and finally the reader itself. "The New England Primer," in which the child was taught that in

"Adam's fall, we sinned all," was one of the primary books. The higher spellers were Dilworth's and then Webster's. Grammar was scarcely ever taught; when it was, the text-books used were Murray's and Kirkham's Grammars. But we will not follow the description further. Those who have known only the perfect system of schools of the present day can scarcely form an idea of the limited capacity of educational facilities fifty or sixty years ago. There are many, however, still living in Morrow County, who can very clearly realize the above picture of the pioneer schoolhouse.

It may not be out of place to glance hastily at some of the early schoolhouses and teachers of Morrow County. In the Owl Creek settlement, as it was called, and what is now the southern part of Perry Township, Lawrence Van Buskirk taught school as early as 1817, in a small log cabin built for school purposes, near where Joshua Singrey lives. Isaac Morris was an early teacher in what is now Peru Township, and Benjamin Trux in Congress. In Gilead Township, some of the early teachers were Peleg Mosher, T. Randall, William Campbell, and Elizabeth and Martha J. Foster. Mrs. Mary Shedd taught the first school in the village of Mount Gilead. Arch. McCoy was an early teacher in North Bloomfield, John Gwynn is supposed to have taught the first school in Chester. Enos Miles was an early teacher in this section. A schoolhouse of the primitive type was erected as early as 1815, in Franklin Township, on the site of the Baptist Church, in the northeast part of the township. W. P. Cook and W. T. Campbell were among the early teachers in Franklin. Dr. Floyd and a man named Spears were early teachers in North Woodbury.

In addition to the public schools of the county, may be mentioned Iberia College, Hesper Mount Seminary and Alum Creek Academy. Iberia College is located at the village of Iberia, in Washington Township, and has been in operation a little more than a quarter of a century. It was started as a select school, and, having passed through all the grades of select school, seminary and academy, it finally became a college, endowed with all the rights and benefits belonging to such an institution. It will, however, be more fully written up in the chapter devoted to Washington Township.

Hesper Mount Seminary and Alum Creek Academy are both located in Peru Township. The former was opened in 1845. It is near the church of the Friends, and has generally been known as the "Quaker School." Alum Creek Academy is situated a little west of Ashley, and was founded in 1875 by Dr. Townsend. It is now conducted by Rachel E. Levering. A more extended history of these institutions is given in the chapter on Peru Township.

The following statistics are from the last annual report of the Commissioners of Common Schools, and will be found of interest to all friends of education:

Amount of school moneys received within the year:		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1878	$22,697.90	
State Tax	9,096.75	
Irreduceable School Fund	1,625.56	
Local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes	32,174.34	
Fines, licenses and other sources	571.30	
Total		$66,165.85
Amount of school moneys expended within the year:		
Primary	$28,275.41	
High	1,900.00	
		$30,175.41
Sites and buildings	$2,151.25	
Interest on redemption of bonds	1,233.22	
Fuel and other contingent expenses	7,862.45	
		$11,246.92
Total expenditures		$41,422.33
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1879		$24,743.52
Payment of Common School Fund of counties		9,100.50
Received from counties		12,189.10
Excess of receipts		3,088.60
Section 16 School Fund	$1,844.51	
United States Military District School Fund	218 13	
Total		$2,062.64

No. of youth (white and colored) between 6 and 21 years:		
White, males	3,084	
White, females	2,884	
Total		5,968
Colored, males	27	
Colored, females	31	
Total		58
Whole number between 6 and 21 years		6,016
Whole number between 16 and 21 years		1,593
Number in United States Military District		2,273
Population of county in 1870		18,583
Enumeration of youth in 1879		6,016
Per cent enumeration is of population in 1879		.32
Number of townships in county		16
Number of sub divisions		108
Number of separate districts		5
Schoolhouses erected within the year (primary)		1
Cost		$400
Whole number of schoolhouses	109	
Separate districts, (primary)	5	
Total in county		114
Value of school property:		
Primary	$74,700	
Separate districts (primary)	90,000	
Total		$164,700
Number of different teachers employed within the year:		
Males	107	
Females	101	
Total		208
Separate districts:		
Primary, males	3	
Females	14	
High, males	3	
Total	20	
Grand total		228
Average wages of teachers per month:		
Males		$36.00
Females		20.00
Separate districts:		
Primary, males		$45.00
Females		32.00
High, males		87.00
Number of different pupils enrolled within the year:		
Primary, males	2,347	
females,	1,955	
Total		5,302
Separate districts:		
Primary, males 383; females, 374		757
High, males, 121; females, 91		212
Grand Total		5,271
Average daily attendance within the year:		
Primary, males, 1,351; females, 1,282		2,589
Separate districts:		
Primary, males 278; females, 260		538
High, males, 63; females, 56		119
Grand total		3,246

A. R. Dunn, Esq., in his report to the Commissioner of Common Schools, speaks thus of the schools of this county: "Morrow County has made very commendable advancement in the educational advantages afforded to her people, and, although the progress made in each succeeding year is not as great as is desirable, yet in the course of the last twenty-five years the improvement is very obvious. Much has been done by way of improving the appearance and comfort of the buildings erected for the use of the public schools, although a great deficiency in these respects still exists in many districts of the county. The graded schools and schools in special districts are well conducted, under the control of well-qualified and efficient teachers, by whose efforts the proficiency in the branches taught has been made very creditable, and by reason thereof the districts are supplied with better qualified teachers than formerly, and the standard of qualifications has been gradually raised, from time to time, until the teachers and schools of the county will compare favorably with other counties in the State.

"A great evil in our county, that requires a speedy remedy, is the many very small districts, enumerating but a small number of scholars, in many instances not half enough to make a school respectable in numbers if all in the district should be in daily attendance. In these small districts teachers are usually employed, not so much with a view to their qualifications as to their cheapness, and to confer a favor on some relative, friend or neighbor. In such districts, usually, the teachers who are barely able to obtain fourth-class certificates are employed. If these small districts could be combined or consolidated in such way as to make each district contain the necessary number of scholars to form a school large enough to generate a spirit of emulation among pupils and

teachers, the tendency would be to make qualification in the teacher the chief object in their employment, instead of low price and favoritism, and teachers of fourth-class qualifications would find no place to impose themselves on the community.

"One of the main difficulties in the way of obtaining well-qualified teachers is the entire neglect on the part of many directors to make a high standard of qualifications a requisite for employment, it being sufficient, in the estimation of such directors, that a teacher have a certificate to enable him to draw the public money, no matter how low the grade. The only remedy for this evil is in the directors and the people in such districts."

A few extracts from the annual report of Hon. J. J. Burns, State Commissioner of Schools, appear to us altogether appropriate in this connection, and we make them for the benefit of all who feel an interest in the education of the rising generation. He says: "How shall we cause our pupils to make the largest possible attainments in these foundation branches, and also have them, when they leave school, thirsting for more knowledge, and possessing trained mental faculties, so that they may acquire it, the organ of these faculties to be contained in a healthy body, while mind and body are under the guidance of correct moral principles? To avoid waste of time and labor is to be able to better do the work in hand, and to apply the savings to something beyond. A search for wastage is a highly practical thing, and economy here, a moral duty.

"I have often asserted that there is a wastage in having pupils spend time learning to spell hundreds, yes, thousands of words which they never have occasion to use outside of the spelling class, while probably the dictionary, which should be in constant use, rests in pensive quietness on the teacher's desk, if, indeed, there is one in the room. The meaning of words and their pronunciation are of far more moment than their spelling. The best text-books from which to learn these are the reader and dictionary; the best proofs of progress are correct oral reading and written compositions. In penmanship, we want more drill in writing from dictation, in having the pupils put their thoughts or recollections upon paper rapidly and neatly. Copying that beautiful line at the top of the page with care and patience is a good exercise, but some better gymnastic is required to fit the writer for hours of real work. In one way or another, language rightly claims a large share of the attention of the teacher. It is the grand characteristic which distinguishes man from the other animals, the most direct product of his inner consciousness.

"The child has begun the study of language before his school life commences. Learning to talk seems as natural as learning to laugh, or cry, or play. But so much of knowledge and of the world is hidden in books, that a key must be found to unlock these treasures, and that key is reading—the power to translate the written word; to recognize it as the graphic symbol of an idea before in possession, so that the ability to reverse the process will follow, and printed words become the source of ideas. As the pupil masters words and their meanings, he is getting into his possession the tools with which he may dig in books for further knowledge, make his own knowledge more useful to him as a social being, and secure a body for his thoughts, without which incarnation they are as little subject to control as the weird fancies of a dream. The art of silent reading deserves more attention in school—practice in grasping the meaning of a passage in the shortest possible time, and reproducing it with pen or tongue. But along with this, in its earlier stages, and for a short time preceding it, is the oral reading exercise, wherein the reader must serve as eyes to the listener, so that they may, through his voice, *see* the printed page.

"The translation of a written sentence into a spoken sentence is much more than the mere translation, in their right order, of the *words* of the written sentence; and to do this well requires, besides the names of the written characters,

culture of voice, training of eye, quickening of emotion. To serve as medium through which others may know the printed page, catching the syllables upon the ear, is not low art. To breathe life into dead words, and send them into the depths of the moral and intellectual nature of the hearer, and that with power to convince, to arouse, to subdue, greater than if the hearer had been his own interpreter, is high art indeed.

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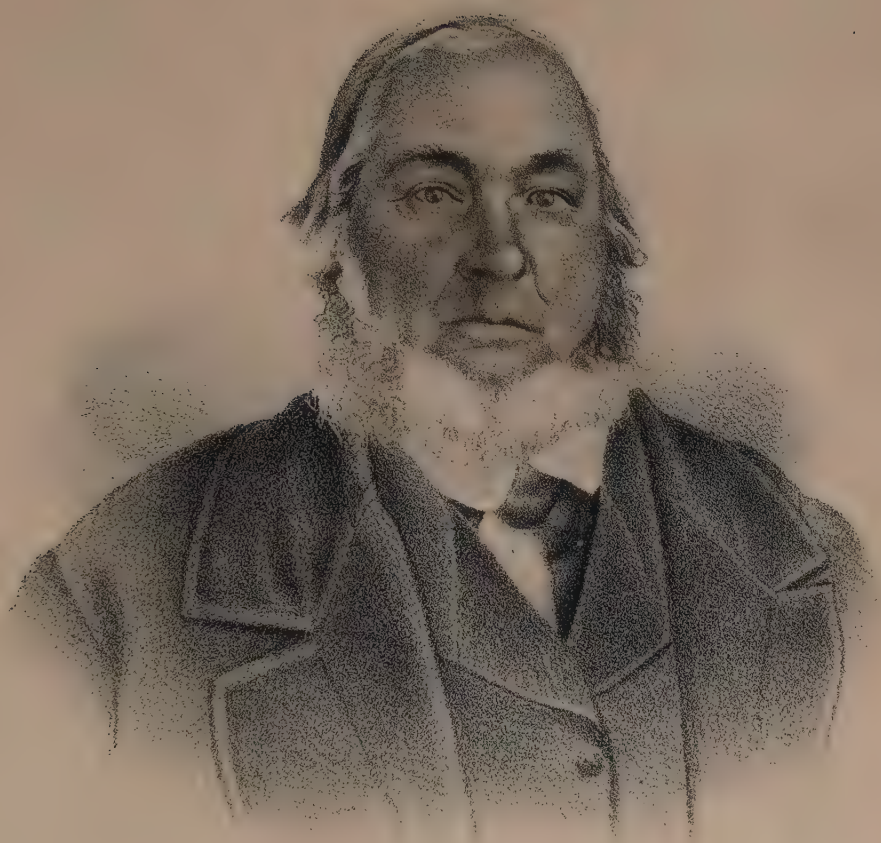
"One very good result of increased attention to literature in the schools is the marked increase in the amount of wholesome reading—history, biography, travels, poetry, popular science, and the lessened demand for dime novels and other low fiction. Few questions are, in their bearing upon the future of our country, more important than this: *What are the boys and girls reading?* I would not then have less time spent in our schools upon language, but teachers may well look into the subject, and see whether that time is spent to the best advantage.

"The public regard arithmetic, *par excellence*, as *the* practical study. It is the practical educator's strong tower, and we have it taught in season and out. Measured by any definition of the practical, as a means either to fit one directly for bread-getting in the common business of life, or as a means of mental culture and discipline, a large part of arithmetic, as found in our books, and taught from them, falls short. Instead of introducing at an early stage the science of geometry, we fritter away valuable time upon annuities, and alligation and progressions; and as for interest, one would think that mankind in general made a living by shaving each other's notes. Children begin early to develop the idea of number. It concerns matter of their daily life. The elemental steps of writing and reading numbers, or the symbols of numbers, naturally follow, and usually are not difficult of acquirement. But there is such a gap between the conditions needed for the ready learning of these things, and the more mature judgment, and that knowledge of business and the world demanded in the intelligent solution of ordinarily difficult problems in discount, and certain other branches of applied arithmetic. Back and forth, across this stretch, the boy's mind must swing like a pendulum, repelled by what it cannot comprehend, and by what it has grown tired of. He marks time when he could so readily oblique into some other study and march forward. Then, by and by, if these advanced parts of arithmetical science are needed, their acquisition would be needed. Meanwhile, the child may give increased attention to literature, and be learning interesting and profitable lessons about this world into which he has come, and in what body he came, and how to take care of it. While these priceless practical lessons are in progress, one can fancy that the arithmetic itself would enjoy the rest.

"In the time which can be saved, also, a few short steps could be taken in some other branches now much neglected. The reason and the practical mode for doing many things which are to be done in real life by the citizen, the man of business, the manager of a household, might be taught in the schools. Something of the nature of the materials which we eat, drink and wear, and economy in the buying and using, would be excellent lessons. If he is a benefactor of mankind who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, the language does not furnish a name for him or her who shall cause the laboring man to know how to make one dollar produce the good results for which he must now expend two. No matter whether we regard the school as established primarily for the good of the children, or for the preservation of the State, we must admit that the most valuable result of all education is the building of good characters. This, to speak definitely, is to instill correct principles and train in right habits. Citizens with these 'constitute a State.' Men and women with these are in possession of what best assures rational happiness, the end and aim of human life."

The State Commissioner, in his report of 1878, upon the subject of "compulsory education"—a



Abraham D. Newson

subject which is now receiving considerable attention in many parts of the country—says: "Concerning the right of State or Government to pass and carry into effect what are known as compulsory laws, and require parents and guardians, even against their will, to send their children to school, there does not appear to be much diversity of opinion. Concerning the policy thereof, dependent upon so many known and unknown conditions, there is the widest diversity. I can write no history of the results of the act of March 20, 1877, for it does not seem to have any. A great good would be wrought if the wisdom of the General Assembly could devise some means which shall strengthen and supplement the powers of boards of education, and enable them to prevent truancy, even if only in cases where parents desire their children to attend school regularly, but parental authority is too weak to secure that end. The instances are not few in which parents would welcome aid in this matter, knowing that truancy is often the first step in a path leading through the dark mazes of idleness, vagabondage and crime.

"Whatever may be said of young children working in mills or factories, youthful idlers upon the streets of towns and cities should be gathered up by somebody and compelled to do something. If they learn nothing else, there will be at least this salutary lesson, that society is stronger than they, and, without injuring them, will use its strength to protect itself. While we are establishing reform schools for those who have started in the way to their own ruin and have donned the uniform of the enemies of civil societies, it would be a heavenly importation to provide some way to rescue those who are yet only lingering around the camp."

The political history of Morrow County is somewhat limited in interest, as compared to older counties. In the early times, when in four quarters of Morrow belonged respectively to Richland, Knox, Delaware and Marion Counties, there was but little party strife, and the scramble for office very different to what it is at a later day. The office sought the man then, not the man the office, and people were more honest, or the temptation to evil less, than in this fast age. An unfaithful "steward" was rarely heard of. Many of the most lucrative offices were filled by appointment, and not by popular election, and, as a general thing, by faithful and competent men, who discharged their duties without fear or favor.

But to take up the organization of political parties recalls a period several decades anterior to the formation of the county, and scarcely comes within the scope of this work. A few words upon the the subject, however, may not be considered wholly out of place.

At the Presidential election of 1824, the candidates for this exalted position were Henry Clay, of Kentucky; William H. Crawford, of Georgia; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee. These candidates had each his friends, who supported their favorite from personal motives and not from party consideration or party discipline. Presidential booms were not invented yet, at least not from political standpoints. At that election, Mr. Clay, though not the choice of the majority of voters in this section, was the choice of a majority of the voters in the State, but he was overwhelmingly defeated for the Presidency. Neither of the candidates had a majority of the votes in the Electoral College according to the constitutional rule, but stood, Jackson in the lead, Adams second, Crawford third and Clay fourth, the latter being dropped from the canvass when it came to the count. Upon the House of Representatives devolved the duty of making choice of President. Each State, by its Representatives in Congress, cast one vote. The choice fell upon Mr. Adams by the casting vote of Kentucky. Mr. Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and it was doubtless owing to Ohio's influence that the Kentucky delegation was induced to cast the vote of that State for Mr. Adams instead of Gen. Jackson. By this little stroke of policy, Mr. Clay was

instrumental in organizing political parties that survived the generation in which he lived, and ruled in turn the destinies of the Republic for more than a quarter of a century. At the next Presidential election, party lines were closely drawn between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and the result of a hot and bitter contest was the election of the hero of New Orleans by both the electoral and popular vote. For several years after the political power and official patronage had passed into the hands of Old Hickory, parties were known throughout the county as the Jackson and Anti-Jackson parties. These, however, with a few changes and modification, became the Whig and Democratic parties, the latter of which has retained its party organization down to the present day, and is still one of the great political parties of the period.

The first election of any great political importance in which Morrow participated as an independent county was that of 1848, when Gen. Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, and Hon. Lewis Cass were the Presidential candidates. Morrow County gave a large majority to the Democratic candidate, and, four years later, Gen. Franklin Pierce was elected President over Gen. Scott, the former receiving a majority of the votes cast in this county. When the next Presidential election rolled around (1856), a new party had sprung into existence, and, although then no larger "than a man's hand," was destined to wield a vast influence in the country and in its turn to rule it for a long period of years. In 1854, the Know-Nothing party carried the county, the first time since its formation that the Democrats had failed to carry it by several hundred majority. The dissolution of the Whig party followed the organization, in 1856, of the Republican party, which came into full power in 1860, and has since that time piloted the ship of state. With few exceptions, the Republicans, since their organization as a party, have carried off the "loaves and fishes" of offices, as shown by the following vote since 1860, the epoch from which we may date a new era in the political history of the country:

In 1860, the highest Republican majority in the county was 235; in 1861, the majority of Gov. Tod (Rep.) was 857; in 1862, the Democrats elected a Representative in the Legislature—other majorities were Republican; in 1863, the majority of Gov. Brough (Rep.) was 609; in 1864, a Democratic Representative was elected, while other majorities were Republican; in 1865, the aggregate Republican majority was about 500, and, in 1866, upward of 600; in 1867, Gov. Hayes (Rep.) had a majority of 475; in 1868 and 1869, the Republican majorities were from 400 to 600; in 1870, the Democrats elected a Representative, while the other majorities were largely Republican; in 1871, the county went Republican by some 500 majority; in 1872, it resulted similarly to 1870; in 1873, a mixed ticket of Democrats and Republicans was elected; in 1875, the majority of Gov. Hayes (Rep.) was 130, the Democrats electing Auditor, Probate Judge and Commissioner; in 1876, Republican majorities were from 200 to 350; in 1877, the majority of Gov. Bishop (Dem.) was 3, while other majorities were Republican; in 1878, a Democratic Representative was elected, while other majorities were Republican; in 1879, Republican by about 300; in 1880—we'll see.

From these figures it will be seen that the county, upon a full vote, is Republican in politics, although the Democrats now and then step in and elect a man. At present the county officers are thus divided politically: Clerk—D. L. Chase, Republican; Recorder—J. B. Gatchell, Republican; Probate Judge—W. D. Mathews, Republican; Auditor—S. Rosenthal, Democrat; Sheriff, D. C. Sanford, Republican; Prosecuting Attorney—C. W. Allison, Republican; Commissioners—G. W. Hershner, Democrat, and William Brooks and J. C. Swetland, Republicans; Surveyor—J. T. Buck, Republican; Coroner—Stephen Brown, Republican; Infirmary Directors—Hiram Payne, Democrat, and N. Noble and E. C. Haskins, Republicans.

In conclusion of the political history, we present the following list of Representatives in the State

Legislature* since the formation of the county and their political faith at the time of their election: George N. Clark (Dem.), 1852–53; J. J. Gurley (Dem.), 1854–55; T. S. Bunker (Know Nothing), 1856–57; David Reese (Rep.), 1858–61 (two terms); Joseph Gunsaulus (Rep.), 1862–65, (two terms); J. H. Rhodes (Rep.), 1866–67; J. M. Dunn (Rep.), 1868–69; Col. A. H. Brown (Rep.), 1870–73 (two terms; T. E. Duncan (Rep.), 1874–77 (two terms); Allen Levering (Dem.), 1878–79; James Carlisle (Rep.), the present Representative. The county has four times represented the district in the State Senate, in the persons of John T. Creigh, 1854–55; Davis Miles (Rep.), 1858–59; J. H. Benson (Dem.), 1866-67; H. S. Prophet (Dem.), 1868–69; and once in Congress in the person of Gen. John Beatty.

The study of the railroad system of the country is one of exceeding interest, and holds unquestionably the front rank in modern improvements. There are but few occupations of any importance, perhaps not a single one, but it has radically affected. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, city and country life, law, finance, and even government itself, have all felt its influence. Since the invention of railroads, or, rather, their introduction into the United States, a little more than fifty years ago, the improvements made in them almost surpass belief. From wooden rails over which cars were drawn by horses and mules, we have to-day palatial coaches propelled by steam over steel rail tracks, with a velocity simply astounding, and with an ease scarcely equaled by any other mode of transportation.

At our Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, the Pennsylvania Railroad had on exhibition a locomotive named the "John Bull," built in 1831, by George and Robert Stephenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. It was made about three years after Stevenson had built the "Rocket," the first railroad locomotive ever constructed. The "John Bull" was ordered by the Camden & Amboy Railway, and stood in the Exposition, to which it had not only worked its way, but had drawn several passenger cars of an equally venerable antiquity with itself, upon pieces of the original iron rails, rolled in England for the first construction of the road.

The first railroad in the United States was built in Massachusetts in 1827. It extended from the granite quarries of Quincy, a distance of three miles, to the Neponset River, and was operated by horse-power alone. In January, 1827, a second railroad was laid out from the coal mines of Mauch Chunk, Penn., to the Lehigh River, a distance of nine miles, and, with various changes and additions, its whole length did not exceed thirteen miles. In 1828, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company constructed a railroad from their coal mines to Honesdale, the terminus of their canal, and sent a commissioner to England, for the purchase of rail, iron and locomotives. In the spring of 1829 these locomotives arrived, and were the first ever seen in this country. In December, 1830, the first locomotive built in this country was finished at the West Point Foundry. Doubtless there are many young men still living, and in a vigorous state of manhood, who witnessed its completion. At but few eras within recorded history has the good fortune been afforded within the compass of a single life to witness such wonderful changes as those produced by the locomotive.

This first locomotive was, by a happy chance, called the "Best Friend," and was constructed for the South Carolina Railroad, from Charleston to Hamburg, in that State, under the personal supervision of E. L. Miller, who was a strong advocate for the use of steam power in this early day, when its success was still problematical. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was originally chartered in 1827, was in process of construction, and was ranked among the supporters of the claims of horse power. The first roads in the United States, viz., from the granite quarries of Massachusetts and from the coal mines of Mauch Chunk, used horse power, and these were then (1827) the only railroads in existence.

* Furnished by Mr. George N. Clark.

Mr. Miller had such a faith in the success of steam that he agreed to take the responsibility of the construction of this first locomotive, which, on trial, proved its efficiency. From a report made by the Commissioner of the South Carolina Railroad in 1833, another fact concerning this first locomotive appears, which is singularly suggestive. The Commissioner says: "The 'Best Friend' was accepted by the company and performed with entire success until the next summer, without a single day's interruption, until the negro who acted as fireman, being incommoded by the unpleasant noise of the steam escaping through the safety-valve, ventured on the experiment of confining it by pressing the weight of his body on the lever-gauge of the safety-valve, which experiment resulted in the explosion of the boiler."

Thus slowly, and with much precaution, did the people of this country take hold of railroads. In January, 1832, it was reported that there were nineteen railroads, either completed or in process of construction in the United States, and that their aggregate length was nearly 1,400 miles. Though Congress afforded no material aid to this new era of internal improvements—the land-grant system not having yet been invented—yet this same year it exempted from duty the iron imported for railways and inclined planes, and actually used for their construction. In 1840, it has been estimated that our yearly average of railroad construction was about 500 miles. In 1850, this average had increased to 1,500. In 1860, it was nearly 10,000, and, in 1871, it was stated that enterprises requiring an expenditure of $800,000,000, and involving the construction of 20,000 miles of railroad, were in actual process of accomplishment. In 1872, the aggregate capital of the railroads of the United States, which were estimated to embrace one-half of the railroads of the civilized world, was stated to amount to the enormous sum of $3,159,423,057, their gross revenue being $473,241,055.

As a matter of some interest to the reader of railroad history, we would mention the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, which may be termed the perfection of the railroad system in this country. The event, though probably still fresh in the minds of many, will, no doubt, in future years, become one of surpassing interest. The bill for the building of this road was signed by President Lincoln on the 1st of July, 1862, and, on the same day, he issued a call for 300,000 men to fight the battles of the Union. The idea of building the road was suggested by the generally felt necessity of a closer communication between the distant parts of the country. By the terms of the grant to the Union Pacific, the whole line, from the Missouri River to the Bay of Sacramento, was to be completed not later than July 1, 1876. The road was, however, completed, and the last tie—of polished laurel wood bound with silver bands—laid May 10, 1869, and fastened with a gold spike furnished by California, a silver one furnished by Nevada, and one of a mixture of gold, silver and iron furnished by Arizona. This ceremony took place near the head of the Great Salt Lake, where the roads—the Central Pacific, chartered by California, and the Union Pacific, starting from the Missouri River—met. It was the culmination of the period of railroad growth, and had a poetry about it that was sublime and grand. By a preconcerted arrangement, the wires of the telegraph had been connected with the sledge used to drive the last spike, and the intelligence that the country had been spanned by the railroad was known at the instant of its accomplishment, at San Francisco and New York.

But to return to the early period of railroads. From 1830 to 1835, railroads in the East received a considerable impulse. Improvements of all kinds were being made in them, and, as the system developed in the older-settled States of the East, the Western people caught the fever, and, with a laudable ambition to give their own States a full share of the advantages thus attained by the Eastern States, they voted away large sums of money for the construction of roads. Ohio, as well as

other Western States, took position early in favor of internal improvements. As to her first railroad, there are some conflicting statements. One of these statements is to the effect that a little road about thirty miles in length, extending from Toledo into the State of Michigan, was the first built in the State. Another authority states that the first was the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad, and another, the Little Miami Railroad, while still another authority claims the Sandusky & Mansfield Railroad. It was chartered as the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad March 9, 1835. The project had been agitated for a year or two before its friends succeeded in getting it chartered. Other roads followed in rapid succession in different parts of the State, and, as the years went by, finally reached the perfect system we have to-day.

The first completed railroad, in which the people of Morrow County took particular interest was the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, now known as the "Bee Line," or the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. From a published history of the road we extract the following: "The question of building the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad was agitated as early as 1835. A charter was granted March 14, 1836, for the purpose, as it states, of constructing a railroad from the city of Cleveland through the city of Columbus and the town of Wilmington to Cincinnati. Several amendments were made to the charter prior to the commencement of the work, among them that of relieving the company from any obligation to 'construct its road to or through any particular place.' Cleveland and Columbus were finally, after years of agitation of the question, settled on as the northern and southern termini, and work commenced in the fall of 1848. A corps of engineers and surveyors had, in the mean time run several lines between Cleveland and Columbus, and all necessary steps had been taken looking to a permanent location of the route. It was long a matter of doubt where the road would run; whether over the present line or further east, passing through Mount Vernon, and several surveys were made of both routes. It was finally located on the present line; preliminaries were definitely arranged, and work begun at both the northern and southern termini, as we have said, in the latter part of 1848; notwithstanding most of the country through which the road passed was new, the work was rapidly pushed forward, and, early in 1851, trains were running over the road."

In the years to come, it may be a matter of interest to some to know why this road did not come through Mount Gilead instead of passing two miles to the westward. One great reason, perhaps, was a feeling possessed by the people of Mount Gilead, somewhat akin to that of the old man who swore that

"——A line due north and south
Would strike his house from any place,"

and they stood back, believing the road would strike their town, or be compelled to come through it anyway. No inducements, we are told, were offered the company to bring their road this way, under that impression. Finally the company became a little stiff-necked, and determined to leave them out in the cold. Cardington made special offers, and, as both places could not very well be touched, Mount Gilead discovered, when too late, that she, to use a trite expression, was "left with the bag to hold and both ends of it open."

At the time of its completion, the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad was considered an enterprise of the greatest magnitude, and excited as much interest then, perhaps, as did that of the Cincinnati Southern, recently completed. In this enterprise Cleveland gave a celebration, to which she invited her southern neighbors (as far south as Columbus), just as Cincinnati did upon the completion of her southern road. This celebration took place at Cleveland in January, 1851, and, as a part of the proceedings, we give the following song, which was sung in honor of the occasion:

"We hail from the city—the capital city,
We left in the storm and the rain;
The cannons did thunder, the people did wonder,
To see *pious folks on a train!*

The iron horse snorted and puffed when he started,
At such a long tail as he bore;
And he put for the city that grew in the woods—
The city upon the lake shore.
CHORUS—The beautiful city, the forest-tree city,
The city upon the lake shore.

"The mothers ran out with their children about,
From every log cabin they hail;
The wood-chopper he stood delighted to see,
The law-makers ride *on a rail!*
The horses and cattle, as onward we rattle,
Were never so frightened before;
We are bound for the city that grows in the woods,
The city upon the lake shore.
CHORUS—The beautiful city, the forest-tree city,
The city upon the lake shore.

"From lake to the river, united forever,
May roads such as ours environ,
The forest, the queen, and the capital cities,
Like network all woven with iron.
Magnificent trio—bright gems of Ohio—
Enriching the State evermore.
Hurrah! for the city built up in the woods,
The city upon the lake shore!
CHORUS—The beautiful city, the forest-tree city,
The city upon the lake shore."

Thus was completed the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad. Its Cincinnati connection was made via the Little Miami until the building of the Springfield, Delaware & Mount Vernon Railroad. This road was completed early in 1854, making connection at the town of Delaware with the Cleveland & Columbus road. The Springfield, Delaware & Mount Vernon was never completed further east than Delaware, and from some cause or other, seems to not have paid very well, and became involved in financial difficulties. Unable to stem the tide of its misfortunes, it was sold in January, 1862, and purchased by the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, for $134,000. Some time after, an arrangement was made, or consolidation effected, with the Cincinnati & Dayton Railroad, and thus a direct route was formed to Cincinnati, via Springfield and Dayton, which was considerably shorter than that by way of Columbus. A line had previously been established by way of Galion and Bellefontaine to Indianapolis, but, upon the opening of the new route to Cincinnati, direct communication was also made with Indianapolis by way of Cincinnati. Thus it was that the road obtained the title of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway.

From the report of the Railroad Commissioner, in 1868, the road at that time had 25 stations, 9 engine-houses and shops, 45 engines, about 800 cars of all kinds, and 1,315 employes. The main line, in 1868, had 138 miles of track, 29 miles of double track, and Springfield Branch, 50 miles. Average cost of road, $34,000 per mile.

The following extract, pertaining to the route between Cincinnati and Cleveland, is from a publication made in August, 1872: "Six magnificent sleeping-cars, to cost $55,000 a piece, and to be unequaled in style, comfort and convenience, are being built at the factory at Philadelphia, for the Short Line route between Cincinnati and Cleveland, and will be on the road in a few days." A week or two later, the Cincinnati *Commercial* said: "The Empress, one of the fine sleeping-coaches now being built, made its first trip out on Monday, at 9:30, in charge of Capt. F. Long, over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, to Cleveland. The exterior of these coaches is plain, and they are provided with rotundas at each end, and balconies with iron railing, and a patent safeguard over the steps. The gates close securely, and travelers desiring a whiff of fresh air and a view of the country while they enjoy their Havanas, can regale themselves while sitting on the verandahs."

A railroad enterprise that has, perhaps, created even more excitement, and interested the people of Morrow County more than the "Three C's & I," is what was formerly known as the "Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway," but is being pushed forward at present, with a fair prospect of early completion, under the title of the Ohio Central Railroad. This project was agitated as early as 1868–69, and meetings held in neighboring towns and sections of the country, at which the question of a railroad

through this county from the southeast to the northwest was thoroughly discussed. During the summer of 1869, the question of a road from Pomeroy to Toledo began to assume a tangible form. A number of meetings were held in towns along the proposed route, and considerable enthusiasm manifested in the enterprise. Alluding to this road, which had been incorporated as the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway, the Mount Gilead *Sentinel* said: "Here is an important matter right upon us for the active consideration of our town and county. There is a very good prospect that the road will be built, and with so fine an opportunity of having it brought through our town as an earnest effort on the part of our citizens will insure, we should press energetically forward in the matter without delay."

In the fall of 1869, a survey of the route was commenced, and the county papers announced the fact that "work had actually commenced; that a corps of engineers had been employed at each end of the route; one corps leading south from Chancey, and the other north from Newark to Toledo, and that the citizens of Morrow County will know within sixty days, weather permitting, where the road will run." The Columbus *Journal* in May, 1870, has the following: "Our local columns yesterday morning contained a notice of the letting of a contract for the construction of 118 miles of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway, being so much of the line as lies north of Trimble Township, Athens County, and south of Bucyrus, Crawford County; passing through or near Millerstown, Oakfield, New Lexington, Rehoboth and Mount Perry in Perry County; Newark, Greenville, Alexandria, Johnstown and Hartford in Licking County; Sparta and Mount Gilead in Morrow County, and Bucyrus, and other points, in Crawford County. The contractors, A. M. Huston & Co., are gentlemen whose financial and business reputation afford a sure guaranty that the work will be prosecuted with energy." And upon the same subject, the *Sentinel* says, editorially: "We have the pleasure of announcing that the Board of Directors of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway, at their meeting in Columbus on last Thursday (May 5), concluded a contract with A. M. Huston & Co., for the construction of so much of the above road as lies between the Athens County line and Bucyrus, by which the road is to be completed ready for trains as far as Newark by the 1st of January, 1872, and to Bucyrus the 1st of April following. We also learn that the board is now negotiating for the construction of the road from Bucyrus to Toledo, and confidently expect that portion of the line to be under contract within a few weeks at furthest."

On the 22d of June, some three thousand people assembled near New Lexington, to witness the breaking of ground, and amid great enthusiasm and excitement, the ceremony of throwing the first shovelful of dirt was performed by the President, Col. D. W. Swigart. The work of grading now commenced in earnest, and everything appeared favorable for an early completion of the road. A movement was set on foot looking to the organization of a company for the purpose of erecting a furnace on the grounds of the Great Vein Mining Company, and so energetically pushed on to success that it was believed at the time that it would be making railroad iron within six months. In February, 1872, a contract was let to Michael Moran and W. V. & A. M. McCracken, of Bucyrus, to grade the road from the latter place to Toledo. The work was to commence as soon as the weather would permit, and be completed during the summer. A contract was awarded in July, 1872, to B. B. McDonald & Co., of Bucyrus, to put iron on two sections of the road from Pomeroy, north. A contract was made about the same time for the bridge across the river at Bucyrus.

With varying progress the work on the road moved along through the summer and fall. The following extract is from a letter of the President to a gentleman in Toledo, under date of December 6, 1872: "A carefully revised estimate of the cost of construction, made with more than one

half the road-bed between Toledo and Ferrara, in the very heart of the 'Great Vein' coal-field completed, shows an excess of reliable stock subscription, applicable to that portion of the work, of more than $200,000 over estimated cost. That stock subscriptions have not been more rapidly collected, and the work vigorously prosecuted during the past summer is the result of a well-considered conclusion, arrived at in the early part of the season, that with the prevailing prices of iron and equipment, the interest of the company would not be subserved thereby. It has now been determined by the board to collect the subscriptions and push forward the work as fast as possible, with a view to its completion the coming summer."

But with all the favorable circumstances attending the enterprise, the first year or two after it was inaugurated, it dragged along rather slowly, and in September, 1875, a meeting was held at Bucyrus, when the following was brought to light, in its history: "That the road was in imminent danger; that it had been proposed to sell portions of it, and this would virtually sacrifice Wyandot, Crawford, Morrow and other counties; that this proposition was defeated in the board, for the present; that the road was in debt, and that if something was not done within thirty days, the project would have to be abandoned." In view of this, it was proposed to organize a joint-stock company to finish the road upon terms similar, though not quite as favorable, to those secured by the Ohio Construction Company—that this joint company be formed by a subscription of $450,000, to be apportioned among the counties along the line as follows: Lucas, $100,000; Wood, $25-000; Seneca, $35,000; Wyandot, $15,000; Crawford, $50,000; Morrow, $50,000; Licking, $50,000; Fairfield, $20,000; Perry, $25,000; Athens, $25,000; Meigs, $55,000; total, $450-000." The following was to be the the terms of subscription: "The undersigned hereby severally subscribe the sums set opposite their names to the capital stock of the Toledo & Pomeroy Construction Company, to be paid in installments not exceeding 10 per cent each month, as may be required by the Board of Directors. No installment shall be payable until $400,000 of reliable subscriptions shall have been made."

The Bucyrus papers of March, 1876, referring to the progress of the work on the road, mentions the fact that two locomotives have been bought, and arrangements made for the third, for "our new railroad." Fifty miles of the road was to be completed, and the cars running over it by June. The 1st of September, 1876, it was announced that fifteen cars were being painted and finished at the Bucyrus Machine Works, to be used for the purpose of delivering rails on the road, and that the rails for the division from Moxhala to New Lexington would all be delivered within two weeks.

With all these cheering prospects, however, some four years have passed, and the completion of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway is yet an achievement of the future. But during the winter of 1879–80, it seemed to take a new lease of life, and work upon it at the present writing is being pushed forward with such energy as to warrant the belief that the entire road will be finished in as short a time as circumstances will allow. During the years of 1877 and 1878, it indulged in a kind of Rip Van Winkle sleep. In the latter year (March 26) it was sold, and bid off for $106,-668 in trust for certain bondholders. Previous to the sale of the road, its name and title had been changed from Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway to the Ohio Central Railroad. This change of name was made for the purpose of selling the bonds to better advantage than could be done under the old name and title.

The time was taken up mostly in talk and examination of the route, until the beginning of the present year. On the 24th of January, 1880, a meeting was held at the court house, in Mount Gilead, at which Col. Brice, of Lima, and Col. Lemert, of Bucyrus, were present, and set forth the plans of the new company, and its demands upon Morrow County, which were, substantially, an additional $20,000 to complete that portion of

the road lying in the county ready for the ties. The following committee was appointed to wait on the property owners for the purpose of raising the required amount, viz., Dr. L. B. Voorhies, W. C. Wilson, D. C. Mozier, W. M. Carlisle, J. H. Pollock, Allen Levering, M. B. Talmage, Elzy Barton, Minor Herod, William Hazen, S. T. Galleher and James Fulton.

The *Ohio State Journal*, some weeks later, contained the following in regard to the road: "Mr. Howard, General Manager of the Ohio Central Railroad, and Master of Construction for the northwestern extension of that road from Bush's Station to Fostoria and Sandusky, is now in the city, making contracts and directing the building of the road, which is to give a greater outlet to the exhaustless resources of the Sunday Creek Valley coal fields and iron-ore beds. Mr. Howard is a member of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., of Chicago, the lessees of the road, who have contracted with the New York syndicate for the construction of the northwestern line. While Col. Pease is the General Superintendent in operating the road, Mr. Howard has the general management of the interests of his firm and the syndicate in both the road and the great coal lands recently purchased. He is now directing the work of the contractors and arranging for the laying of the iron, the work being already in progress, and to be pushed forward with all possible dispatch from Bush's Station, on the Sunday Creek Road, to Fostoria. Forces of workmen have been put at work on the grading at different points, starting both from Bush's Station and Fostoria, and they will work toward each other. There are about twenty-five miles of new road to be built in Morrow County, and the contract for this has been let to Mr. McLean, of Michigan, who has begun operations, and has the facilities for pressing the work to the most speedy completion. The grading on the old Ohio Central will soon be made ready for the ties and iron, and laying of the track will soon be begun from Bush's Station and Fostoria—in about two weeks. The company will use steel rails exclusively, and thirty-eight car loads of steel rails have already arrived at Bush's Station, to be used on the southern end. The iron will now be received in daily consignments, and twelve hundred and fifty will be on hand at Bush's Station by to-morrow, and fully as much furnished at Fostoria next week. Mr. Howard expects to have the northwestern branch of the road in running operation by August next. The company have secured what local aid they want, have an abundance of capital, and are prepared for everything as they go along for the immediate construction of the road."

Such is the progress of the road at the present time. As we have said, everything is favorable, and the probabilities are that it will now be completed without any further delay. A large number of workmen are engaged along the whole line, and doubtless but a short time will elapse before Morrow County can rejoice in having another railroad.

Another railroad enterprise that created considerable excitement in its day, and withal, interested the citizens of this county, was the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad. Strong hopes of ultimately building this road was for a time entertained, and about the year 1872 its prospects seemed quite as good, if not even better than the Atlantic & Lake Erie. In the early part of March, 1868, a certificate of incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State, for a new railroad, to be known as the Mount Vernon, Mount Gilead & Marion Railroad. The corporators were O. Bowen, W. Peters, J. J. Williams, T. J. Wallace, T. H. Holden, of Marion; L. B. Harris, J. S. Trimble, J. M. Briggs, David Richards, of Mount Gilead; E. W. Miles and D. B. Kinsell, of Chesterville; Samuel Israel, W. T. Bascom and L. Harper, of Mount Vernon; with a capital stock of $500,000. A meeting was held at Mount Vernon, soon after, at which the building of an east and west railroad was favorably discussed and strongly advocated, to connect at Marion with the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis, and the Atlantic &

Great Western Roads. This project seemed a feasible one, and for a time was looked upon as a certainty. Meetings were held at Mount Vernon, Chesterville, Mount Gilead, Johnsville, Marion, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the enterprise.

The title of the road was finally changed to Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental. A meeting was held at Bellville April 12, 1870, at which meeting was present Judge Richards and J. A. Beebe, of Mount Gilead, who addressed the meeting on behalf of Morrow County, showing the advantages and importance of the road to Bellville, Mount Gilead, and all other places along the route. By a unanimous vote, Bellville and Jefferson Township were pledged to subscribe $80,000 in stock, and the right of way through the township, and to double the amount of stock if necessary. It was stated, that by a recent survey of the line, it was found that nature had so well graded the way, that a road could be built from that place to Pittsburgh on an air line nearly, with but one grade of thirty-five feet per mile, and most of the way with but sixteen feet per mile. Referring to this meeting the *Sentinel* said: "We would advise the people of Morrow County to foster and encourage the location and construction of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad and thereby, if possible, secure the great enterprise. Although our citizens, and the people along the line of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, have subscribed liberally for the building of that road, and have nobly done their duty by way of individual stock subscription, the building of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad does not interfere or deter, in the least, the building of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, as it, if ever built, will pass through Morrow County from south to north, and the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental from east to west, passing through a different tier of townships, thereby benefiting the immediate interests of different villages, and the individual interests of an entirely different community. This great thoroughfare contemplates passing through the State of Ohio from east to west, entering our State in Columbiana County at Archertown; thence proceed through Columbiana, Carroll, Stark, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Ashland, Richland, Morrow, Marion, Hardin, Auglaize and Mercer Counties, making Omaha, for the present, its western terminal point." This was a railroad enterprise of stupendous magnitude, and there is little room for wonder in its failure. It seems almost as if the bold projectors had taken for their motto, the idle boast of Puck, that he would "put a girdle around the earth." But that it meant business was indicated by meetings being held in many parts of the country along the proposed route, and the utmost enthusiasm manifested. A company was organized in Indiana to carry the road on through that State, under the title of "Celina, Huntington & Chicago Railroad." In the fall of 1870, this road and the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental were consolidated, and afterward known as the "Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Continental & Chicago Railroad," and the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the new company: L. T. Hunt, of Kenton, Ohio; David Richards, of Mount Gilead, Ohio; J. M. Osborne, of Bellville, Ohio; A. Waddle, of Columbiana, Ohio; J. G. Chamberlain, of Leetona, Ohio; George Hardisty, of Malvern, Ohio; John H. Page, Jr., of Pittsburgh; Clifton Wharton, of Pittsburgh; John Studebaker, of Bluffton, Ind.; John Roche, of Huntington, Ind.; William Sturgis, of Rochester, Ind.; William Elmendon, of Knox, Ind.; T. A. E. Campbell, of Valparaiso, Ind.; and the board organized by electing L. T. Hunt, President; T. A. E. Campbell, Vice President; George S. Bell, Secretary; and David Richards, Treasurer. At the election of the above board, representatives from all points along the line were present, and seemed fully alive to the importance of the enterprise.

But "the best-laid plans of mice and men aft gang aglee," wrote the poet of Bonny Doon, and with all the interest with which the enterprise had hitherto been nurtured, it died out, and for a year

or two nothing was heard of it. In the spring of 1872, it awoke to life, and we find the following in the Fredericktown *Independent* of that date: "We take pleasure in informing our people that the western end of the Pittsburgh & Continental line, as far east as Marion, Ohio, is under contract. The route to be taken from Marion east is still undecided. Energetic measures are being taken by the citizens of Bellville and Johnsville for its location in that section of country, but as that course will cut off all support from Mount Gilead, besides being the longest and most difficult route, the attempt will undoubtedly fail if the citizens of Mount Gilead, Chesterville and Fredericktown will take prompt action in the matter. The route via Mount Gilead is much the best route of the two. It takes in Claridon, Denmark, Mount Gilead, Chesterville and Fredericktown, runs through Amity and crosses the C., Mt. V. & C. Railroad, at some point near Orville, Wayne Co., Ohio. Now is the time for the people along the line to work. Mount Gilead has another railroad on hand, but we are reliably informed that the citizens of that city will do their full share." This seems to have been one of the last struggles of the expiring company, which finally died a natural death. Morrow County is still without an east and west railroad, and whether the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental will ever be resurrected is somewhat problematical.

In 1874, a certificate of incorporation was filed with the Secretary of State for the "People's Freight Railway Company," and again hope sprung up, that Morrow County would yet have an east and west railroad. The route was much the same as that of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental, and it is not altogether improbable that the new company was founded upon the old one. The *Union Register* of September 9, 1874, gives the proceedings of a convention of the People's Freight Railway Company of Pennsylvania, held upon a circular of the Cheap Transportation Company of New York. The object of the convention was to perfect an organization in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the purpose of surveying a line for a cheap freight railway between New York and the Mississippi River, and arranging for the incorporation of a People's Freight Railway Company; Ohio division to be under the laws of this State. The line of the road was to pass through this State, as before stated, upon the old route of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental line. A report, supplemented with a recommendation from the committee on the order of business, was made, in accordance with which a committee was appointed in each State along the proposed line of the road, to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of perfecting a preliminary survey of the People's Freight Railway Company, along the entire route from New York to the Mississippi River, and branches diverging to Chicago and St. Louis. A central committee was also appointed, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, to which the committees were to report.

When the company was incorporated in this State the names of the following gentlemen appeared upon the certificate as incorporators: J. C. Devin, P. H. Updegraff, George Rogers, Samuel Israel, James Boyd, David Richards, John C. House and W. A. Coulter. They incorporated with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing the amount to $15,000,000. Says the Mount Vernon *Banner* upon the subject: "Morrow County has upon the subscription-books her full quota for the preliminary survey of the road, and Knox County has within a few dollars of the estimate made for that county. We hope all the counties from the Ohio River to Marion, Ohio, (from which point surveys have been made), will at once subscribe their proportion, and then the surveyors will be put in the field at once. Every farmer is interested in this road, because it will reduce the cost of the transportation of his products to the East more than one-half. Every merchant is interested because it will reduce the rate of freight on his goods in the same ratio, and certainly every unprejudiced consumer must wish its completion and success, as it will reduce the

price of commodity in proportion to the reduction of transportation, 75 per cent of which comes out of his pocket." As a proof of the interest taken in the enterprise by Morrow County, the *Union Register* has a report of a meeting held in Mount Gilead, on the 3d of October, 1874, a few weeks previous to the publishing of the notice copied above from the *Banner*, the object of which was to decide upon some plan by which a fund might be raised to defray the expenses of a preliminary survey through this State, the route of the People's Freight Railway Company. A committee of six was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Charles Shedd, Henry Talmage, Joseph Pollock, J. S. Trimble, Dr. Voorhies and Henry Snyder, to wait on the citizens and solicit subscriptions to said funds. An executive committee, consisting of three members, was appointed, viz., Henry Talmage, Joseph Pollock and J. S. Trimble.

This, like a number of railroad projects that have been agitated, never amounted to anything beyond what is given above. The enterprise finally died out, as did the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental line a few years previously.

An extension of the Pittsburgh & Marietta road on through to Coshocton and Lima by way of Mount Vernon, Mount Gilead and Marion, over the old Owl Creek route, was another of Morrow County's railroad enterprises. For some time this project was agitated, and the interest manifested excited hopes in the minds of its supporters that it might eventually be built. But other enterprises came up in which the people felt a livelier interest, and this road was suffered to go by default. The Cambridge & Lima road, and the Wheeling, Lima & Chicago road were also projects that created light breezes for a time, but they were short-lived, and never received much encouragement from this county.

Last, if not least, in the railroad history of Morrow County, is the "Short Line," a trunk route from Mount Gilead to Levering Station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and which, as its name indicates, is a short line, being some two and a half miles in length. This road was agitated several years before it became an accomplished success. The act for the present road was passed by the Legislature in the spring of 1878, but it was not until April, 1879, that the Mayor issued his proclamation for an election, at which election a vote should be taken for or against the road. The election resulted favorably to its building, and work commenced at once. It was pushed forward without unnecessary delay, and opened to the public for travel and traffic on the 1st of May, 1880. It is in good running order, with eight trains passing back and forth each day between Mount Gilead and Levering Station, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, thus proving very beneficial to the town and surrounding country. We shall allude to the road again in the history of Gilead Township.

Before the building of the Short Line, the little town which is its western terminus, was known as Gilead Station. After the road got into operation, it became necessary to change the name of Gilead Station, as it seemed a little out of place to have the same name at both ends of this great through route. So it was changed to Levering, in honor of a prominent citizen of Mount Gilead. Soon after this change of name, the following incident occurred, which was related by the gentleman who took part in it. He boarded a Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis train at a station south of Levering, some fifty miles or more. When the conductor came around, he handed that important functionary his ticket upon which was written (instead of printed) "Levering Station." The conductor took the ticket, looked at it, turned it over, looked at it again, then looked at the passenger from whom he had received it, then back at the ticket, stuck it in his punch, but took it out without punching it, looked at the passenger again, and finally blurted, "where in the h— is Levering Station?"

CHAPTER IV.

WAR HISTORY—THE REVOLUTION—SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN—MEXICAN WAR—THE REBELLION.

THE history of Morrow County in the wars in which the country has been involved is of a character that her people may ever refer to with pride and satisfaction. Many of her early settlers were not only the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, but some were Revolutionary soldiers themselves. Referring to the latter, we copy the following from the *Sentinel* of July 2, 1863: "We had the pleasure of a call on Friday morning of last week from Mr. John Baker, a resident of this county, who is now one hundred and three years old. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and volunteered April 10, 1777, serving during the remainder of the war. He belonged to the "Maryland Blues," under Col. Hammond and Gen. Ridgely. He knew Gen. Washington and was present at his funeral. Mr. Baker was also a soldier of the war of 1812, and was stationed at Fort McHenry, etc." Just what number among the early settlers were Revolutionary soldiers, we have no means of knowing. But coming to the country as early as 1808–10, a little more than a quarter of a century after the close of the Revolution, it is altogether probable that they included quite a number of the patriots of the war for independence. So far, we have obtained the names of the following Revolutionary soldiers, but whether these are all, we are unable to say: John Stilly, Jacob Foust, William Munson, Ebenezer Wood, Alexander Dixon, Sr., John Baker, Reuben Martin, Alexander Kingman, Eben Holt, Lodwick Hardenbrook, William Lockhart.

The impoverished Government for which they had fought long and faithfully had no other means of rewarding its soldiers, than to pay them in Western lands, and thus many of them found homes in Ohio, the lands of which territory was then coming into market. Many others, however, were poor, and had not the means of reaching their Western homes, and were forced to sell them for whatever they could get for them, thereby deriving but little benefit from what was intended by the Government to be a munificent bounty. But these facts are all matters of history, and do not really belong to the history of Morrow County. They are only mentioned as illustrative of the germ of patriotism planted in the citizens of the county which has grown and flourished with the advancing years.

In the Indian wars of the frontier, and the war of 1812, the territory now embraced in Morrow County comprised but a handful of settlers, but these came forward with a hearty good will. They took down the old flint-lock fowling pieces used by their fathers at Trenton, Brandywine, Monmouth, Saratoga and Yorktown, and whether contending with the well-trained legions of King George, in the open fields, according to the rules of civilized warfare, or fighting the red man in his own way—popping away at each other from behind trees and rocks, their valor was the same; their bravery of a quality worthy of being transmitted to their descendants. A company was raised in the north part of Delaware which contained several men from what is now Morrow County, but at that time embraced in Delaware County. It is impossible to obtain the names of all who served in the war of 1812 from this section, after the lapse of so many years. Among them we may mention, however, the names of William Williams, John Baker, William Blair, John Stilly, Jacob Shur, Alexander Walker, Charles Russell, Jacob Conklin, Jonathan Lewis, Benjamin Olds, James Trindle, John Foust,

Abraham Foust, Elisha Barry, Lawrence Lamb, John Shauck, Samuel Scribner, Joseph Kingman, William Rush and Isaac Laning.

As a matter of some interest to our modern soldiers, we give the following abstract from the Quartermaster's Department during the war of 1812: Rations—One and a quarter pounds of beef, three-quarters of a pound of pork, thirteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of whisky. At the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap and one and three-quarter pounds of candles to every 100 rations. And from the Paymaster's Department—Colonel, $75 per month, five rations and $12 for forage; Major, $50 per month, and three rations; Captain, $40 and three rations; First Lieutenant, $30 and two rations; Second Lieutenant, $20 and two rations; Ensign, $20 and two rations; Sergeant Major, $9; Quartermaster Sergeant, $9; other Sergeants, $8; Corporals, $7; Musicians, $6 and Privates, $6 per month.

As Morrow County was, as yet, not only unheard of, but unthought of, and the territory composing it populated only by a few families, it is scarcely to the point to enter into a history of the war of 1812 in all its details. With the following extract from a chronicle of the time, we will pass on to matters and events of more recent occurrence: "Defeats, disaster and disgrace marked its opening scenes; but the latter events of the contest were a series of splendid achievements. Croghan's gallant defense of Fort Stephenson; Perry's victory upon Lake Erie; the total defeat, by Harrison, of the allied British and savages, under Proctor and Tecumseh, on the Thames, and the great closing triumph of Jackson, at New Orleans, reflected the most brilliant luster on the American arms. In every vicissitude of this contest, the conduct of Ohio was eminently patriotic and honorable. When the necessities of the National Government compelled Congress to resort to a direct tax, Ohio, for successive years, cheerfully assumed and promptly paid her quota out of her State treasury. Her sons volunteered with alacrity their services in the field; and no troops more patiently endured hardship or performed better service. Hardly a battle was fought in the Northwest in which some of these brave citizen soldiers did not seal their devotion to their country with their blood." And what is true, and to the honor of the State at large, is equally true of the soldiers of this particular section.

The country was no more disturbed by "wars and rumors of wars," after the close of the troubles of 1812, until the Mexican war came up. If war with "blood-red tresses deepening in the sun," and "death-shot glowing in his fiery hands" raged and maddened to and fro in climes beyond the great deep, the thunder of his goings came to us but as the "dying cadence of the voice of a distant cloud, whose lightnings could harm us not." There were occasionally little outbursts with the Indians on the distant frontiers, but nothing calculated to disturb or alarm this portion of the country.

The circumstances which led to the war with Mexico resulted from the admission of Texas as a State into the American Union. The "Lone Star State" had been a province of Mexico, but had seceded (as in after years she and ten of her sisters attempted to secede from the Federal Government, but without success), and for years its citizens had been carrying on a guerrilla warfare with the mother country. This warfare had been attended with varying results, sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, being successful. But, in 1836, a battle was fought at San Jacinto, at which Santa Anna, then Dictator of Mexico, was captured, and his whole army either killed or made prisoners. Santa Anna was held in strict confinement, and finally induced to sign a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas. But, in violation of the treaty and every principle of honor, the Republic of Mexico treated Texas and the Texans just as she had previously done. From this time on, petitions were frequently presented to the United States praying admission into the Union. But Mexico, through sheer spite, en-

deavored to prevent the admission of Texas by constantly declaring that her reception would be regarded as a sufficient cause for a declaration of war, thinking, perhaps, that this would serve to intimidate the United States. In the Presidential canvass of 1844, between Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading questions before the people, and Mr. Polk, whose party favored the admission of Texas, being elected, this was taken as a public declaration on the subject. After this, Congress had no hesitancy in granting the petition of Texas, and, on the 1st of March, 1845, formally received her into the sisterhood of States. Mexico at once, in her indignation, broke off all diplomatic relations with the United States, calling home her Minister immediately, which was a clear declaration of war—and war soon followed. Congress passed an act authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers (which were at once to be raised), and appropriating $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war.

In the President's call for 50,000 men, Ohio was required to furnish three regiments. With her characteristic patriotism, she filled her quota in a few weeks. Upon the organization of the three regiments, at Cincinnati, the place of rendezvous, there were almost troops enough left to form another regiment. These were furnished transportation to their homes at the expense of the Government. The regiments, as organized, were officered as follows: First Regiment—A. M. Mitchell, Cincinnati, Colonel; John B. Weller, of Butler County, Lieutenant Colonel; T. L. Hamer, of Brown County, Major. Second Regiment—G. W. Morgan, of Knox County, Colonel; William Irvin, of Fairfield, Lieutenant Colonel; William Hall, of Athens, Major. Third Regiment—S. R. Curtis, of Wayne County, Colonel; G. W. McCook, of Jefferson, Lieutenant Colonel, and J. S. Love, of Morgan, Major.

Morrow County was still unborn, yet the section now embraced in it showed the martial spirit displayed by its citizens in the war of 1812, and many enlisted in the first call for troops. We have been unable to obtain the names of all who took part in the war from the present territory of Morrow. Among the gallant band, however, we have the names of Capt. Jesse Meredith, a soldier of the late rebellion as well as of the Mexican war; Didymus Benson, William T. George, Jesse B. Herrod; A. H. Brown, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety-sixth Regiment during the late war; David Morton, Thomas Turner, James Runyon. Quite a number of others were from this section, but their names cannot be recalled.

In the war of the rebellion, which commenced in the spring of 1861, the old men of Morrow County were not wanting in council, nor her young and middle-aged men in true martial spirit. With a firm, unswerving faith in the righteousness of the Union cause, her citizens, without distinction in age or sex, or party predilections, were imbued with a determination to conquer, or die rather than survive defeat. It was this kind of martial spirit that bore the Union cause through defeat as well as victory; and whenever the oft-repeated news was brought home of depleted ranks, it was this spirit that hurried on fresh legions to fill up the broken regiments. Morrow County valor is attested on every street of her cities, towns and villages, throughout her fertile lands, and last, but not least, within the silent "cities of her dead." It is within the "pale cemeteries of the sheeted dead," that, with each recurring anniversary, surviving friends gather together, and moisten with their tears, the graves of slumbering heroes, and, with loving hands, lay immortelles upon the green hillocks above them. This is eminently proper. The custom of strewing floral mementoes on the graves of departed friends is time-honored and ancient. It is of Oriental origin, and we read that

> "In Eastern lands they talk in flowers,
> And tell in garlands their loves and cares,"

and that each little velvet petal that spreads itself to the light contains a mystical language more

powerful and sympathetic in its nature than tongue can express. In ancient times, the people were as careful in guarding the memory of their dead, of embalming their virtues and erasing their errors, as they were mindful of their liberties. This sweet privilege, through the long roll of years that have passed, has fallen a blessed boon to our people, and they have felt it a duty to recall the virtues and the heroic deeds of noble sons, who endured the stern discipline of the camp, and dared the storm of battle for a cause in which their hearts and natures were enlisted. Coincident with the subject upon which we write, the people of the county have assembled to-day (May 31) in their metropolis, for the purpose of bedecking the graves of their beloved dead with spring's sweetest flowers. And while this affectionate tribute is paid to those who sleep beside their ancestors in the village churchyard, it is but meet that those should be remembered who rest in neglected graves, far from home and loved ones. Their memory is immortal; and beautiful as a crown of gold, the rays of the sunset lay upon the hill-tops where they repose after their battles. Many went out to fight for the Union, with only the benediction of a mother's tears and prayers, and came not back to that mother's arms. They sleep in the swamps of the Chickahominy, on the banks of the Rapidan, at Fredericksburg, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and in the Wilderness. But they should be remembered as they slumber there in glorified rest.

"Winds of summer, oh! whisper low
Over the graves where the daisies grow,
Blossoming flowers and songs of bees,
Sweet ferns tossed in the summer breeze—
Floating shadows and golden lights,
Dewy mornings and radiant nights—
All the bright and beautiful things
That gracious and bountiful summer brings,
Fairest and sweetest that earth can bestow,
Brighten the graves where the daisies grow."

When the first alarm was sounded of the coming war, and President Lincoln called for 75,000 men to defend the cause of the Union, the call received a hearty response from Morrow County. From that time until the finishing-stroke was given to rebellion at Appomattox, April 19, 1865, the patriotic little county was ever ready to do her whole duty. But few counties of the same population equaled her in patriotism. Although the draft was three times forced upon her, it was each time for so small a number that her people scarcely felt the humiliation of having been exposed to conscription. From those who carried muskets and bore the brunt of the fight, to those who wore shoulder-straps, every duty was faithfully and uncomplainingly performed. In the pages which follow, we shall attempt to do full justice to all whose valor sent them forth to maintain the Union.

The first regiment that drew anything like an organized body of men from Morrow County was the Third Ohio Infantry, which, as its number indicates, was among the first Ohio regiments in the field. It was recruited originally for the three-months service under President Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861, but before the term had fully expired, nearly the entire regiment had re-enlisted for three years. Of the original officers of the Third, John Beatty, of Cardington, was elected Lieutenant Colonel. The following sketch of this distinguished soldier is by Whitelaw Reid: "Early in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in a company raised in his own town. Of this company he was unanimously elected Captain, and on the 19th of the month he reported his men for duty to the Adjutant General of the State. Eight days later, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Ohio Infantry, of which his company was a part. It was originally a three-months regiment; but on the 12th of June, previous to taking the field, it re-organized for the three years' service; the field officers remaining the same. On the 23d of June, the regiment was sent to West Virginia, and during a summer and fall campaign in the wild and mountainous region at Middle Fork, at Rich Mountain, at Cheat Mountain and at Elkwater, it illustrated its own excellence, and the skill and bravery of its officers.

J. T. Buck

"Transferred to Kentucky in November, the regiment had the good fortune to be assigned to the old Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. O. M. Mitchell. While at Bacon Creek, Ky., Lieut. Col. Beatty was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, and in that capacity he accompanied Gen. Mitchell through his campaign in Southern Kentucky, Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama. In the fight at Bridgeport, and in the operations about Decatur and Point Rock, Col. Beatty took a conspicuous and useful part. Selected by Gen. Mitchell as Provost Marshal of Huntsville, he discharged the delicate and difficult duties of that office with fidelity and tact.

"Returning to Louisville with Gen. Buell in September, 1862, he joined in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, and on the 8th of October fought at the head of his regiment in the battle of Perryville. Here he first attracted general attention. Holding the extreme right of Gen. Rousseau's division, his regiment was assailed, both in front and flank, by an overwhelming force; and though in an hour's time one-third of his men were killed and wounded, Col. Beatty refused to yield an inch of ground until relieved by Col. Pope, with the Fifteenth Kentucky.

"On the 26th of December, Col. Beatty assumed command of the old Seventeenth Brigade, which had been formed previously, with such leaders as Lytle and Dumont. On Wednesday, the 31st of December, at Murfreesboro, this brigade, forming the third part of Rousseau's division, assisted in checking the onset of Hardee. Col. Beatty had two horses shot under him, but he came out uninjured. On Saturday night, Jan. 3, 1863, he was ordered to attack the enemy's works lying near Murfreesboro turnpike. Placing himself at the head of his brigade, he charged over the rebel works, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. On the 12th of March, 1863, Col. Beatty was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, to rank from the 26th of November, 1862.

"Being assigned to the first brigade of Negley's division, he participated in the Tullahoma campaign, and after the rebels had been driven out of that stronghold, he led the column which pursued them, skirmishing successfully with their rear-guard, until he gained the lofty plateau of the the Cumberlands. In the Chattanooga campaign, Gen. Beatty had the honor of being the first to lead his command to the summit of Lookout Mountain. The rebels, after a feeble resistance at Johnson's Creek, retired rapidly before him. In the masterly retreat from Dug Gap, which elicited warm commendation, both from Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Thomas, Gen. Beatty was assigned by Gen. Negley to the responsible and difficult duty of protecting and bringing away a large wagon-train in the face of an immense force of rebels. Not a single wagon fell into the enemy's hands.

"In the battle of Chickamauga, it was Gen. Beatty's fortune to commence the fighting, both on the 19th and 20th of September—the first day upon the extreme right, and the second upon the extreme left of the line. Assailed early on the morning of the 19th, he handsomely repulsed the enemy after a fight of three hours' duration, and held his ground until ordered to the center of the line, late in the afternoon. On Sunday morning, he reported to Gen. Thomas with his command, and was placed on the extreme left along the La Fayette road, with orders to hold it at all hazards. Hour after hour, with his comparatively feeble force, he maintained his position against the masses of the foe which swayed around him. He was re-enforced at last by Col. T. R. Stanley with his brigade, and in conjunction they charged and drove the rebels half a mile, capturing a large part of Gen. Adams' Louisiana Brigade, with its leader at its head. Later in the day, Gen. Beatty was among the heroes who held the last position against the combined efforts of the rebel army. Again, on the 21st, while in position near Rossville, a heavy reconnoitering column attacked Gen. Beatty's brigade, but it was driven back with considerable loss.

"In the re-organization of the army, Gen.

Beatty was assigned to the Second Brigade of Davis' division, and during the operations which resulted in the expulsion of the rebels from Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, his command held the left of the line. Though not actively engaged at that time, it joined with great vigor in pursuit of the retreating foe. On the 20th of November, Gen. Beatty, in conjunction with Col. Daniel McCook, overtook the rebel Gen. Maury at Graysville, and, after a sharp conflict, entirely defeated him.

"On the 1st of December, Gen. Davis' division commenced its march toward Knoxville for the relief of Gen. Burnside, not returning to its camp at Chattanooga until the 18th of the same month. Gen. Beatty participated in this march, sharing fully the fatigues and hardships of the humblest private soldier in the command. On the 13th of January, 1864, he tendered his resignation for reasons of a private nature.

"Gen. Beatty was never absent during his entire term of service, from any command to which he was assigned, while that command was actively engaged. He was thoroughly impressed with the duties and responsibilities of his position, and his soldierly reputation was stainless. In fact, so marked were his honesty and open-hearted integrity, that his name became a synonym for these qualites among his men; and when they wished to express their unquestioning trust in any one, they said he was 'honest as John Beatty.' Gen. Beatty remarked to Gen. Thomas, after he had tendered his resignation, that he hoped there would be no misunderstanding of the motives which induced him to resign. Gen. Thomas replied, 'General, we know you too well to suspect your motives in anything.' In the camp, in the bivouac, or upon the field of battle, it is said that he never laid down or even closed his eyes in sleep, without first reading a passage in the Bible and commending himself, his soldiers and his country to God in earnest prayer. An orderly whose business took him around to various places said that Gen. Beatty's were the only headquarters which he visited where he never heard an oath. Mirth and amusement were by no means unknown at these headquarters; but gaming and intemperance were utter strangers, and on no pretense could Gen. Beatty be induced to consent to the sale of liquors within his command.

"His power of endurance was wonderful. When occasion demanded, he could perform the longest and most fatiguing marches without any complaint, and seemingly without suffering the slightest inconvenience for want of sleep. Changes of temperature were nothing to him, and snow, rain and sleet were equally unable to affect his equanimity. Whatever was the soldier's bed, that also was his couch; and whatever was the soldier's fare, he also partook of it. A soldier once said, 'If we were compelled to eat the bark of trees, I believe Gen. Beatty would find it delicious food.' The evening before leaving Chattanooga, he received a communication from the commanders of the several regiments in his brigade, tendering their sincere thanks for his kindness and general bearing toward all, and expressing their high appreciation of his valuable services. Indeed, it did not often happen that the resignation of an officer excited more universal regret than did that of Gen. Beatty."

We deem no apology necessary for this lengthy sketch of a patriot and a soldier. Long a citizen of Morrow County, he was well known among the people, and cherished and respected as an upright and honorable man. Higher praise would appear fulsome and extravagant.

Company I, of this regiment—the Third Ohio Infantry (Beatty's)—was raised in and around Cardington, by John Beatty, in the very beginning of the war. When the requisite number of men were obtained, they were taken to Columbus by Beatty, who, as we have seen, was elected Lieutenant Colonel. Upon the organization of the regiment, the following officers were elected in Company I, viz.: H. E. Cunard, Captain; James St. John, First Lieutenant; J. D. Moore, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Cunard was killed at the bat-

tle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. Lieut. St. John had been detached on staff duty, leaving the command of Company I to Second Lieut. J. G. Blue, who had been promoted to the position on the death of Second Lieut. Moore in September, 1861. The company lost severely in this battle, going in with sixty-seven men and coming out with forty-seven. Lieut. Blue was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, and then to Captain, which position he retained until his term of service had expired, though a large portion of it was spent in Libby Prison. Edwin Reed became Second Lieutenant on the promotion of Capt. Blue, and died in prison at Charleston, S. C., with yellow fever.

The Third Regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, near Columbus, April 21, 1861. Upon the election of officers, by ballot, according to the old militia law, Isaac Morrow was elected Colonel; John Beatty, Lieutenant Colonel, and J. W. Kiefer, Major. On the 27th of April, it was mustered into the United States service, and the most rigid drill at once commenced, to prepare it for the field. Near the last of May, it was supplied with arms of a very poor character. Before orders for the field arrived, a considerable portion of the three months' term had expired; but upon the three years' call, the regiment almost unamimously reenlisted for that period, re-electing their old officers. On the 20th of June, it was uniformed and supplied with better arms, and ordered to Virginia, arriving at Grafton on the 23d, where it at once reported to Gen. McClellan. On the 25th of June, at Clarksburg, whence it had moved from Grafton, the regiment was brigaded with the Fourth and Ninth Ohio and Loomis' Michigan Battery, Brig. Gen. Schleich commanding. From Clarksburg, the Third advanced with the army, and on the 5th of July, while lying at Buckingham, Va., a scouting party of fifty men, under Capt. Lawson, was sent out by Gen. Schleich to reconnoiter the road leading to the rebel position at Rich Mountain. Cautiously the little band proceeded, when, approaching Middle Fork bridge, they discovered that it was occupied by the enemy. An unsuccessful effort was made to dislodge them, in which one man was killed and five wounded. This was the first man in the Third Ohio killed in battle. At the battle of Rich Mountain it was in the division which was to advance on the enemy's works, but as the fight occurred in the rear of the fortifications, it was not engaged.

On the 4th of August, the regiment marched to Elkwater Creek, and, in company with the Fifteenth Indiana and Loomis' Battery, commenced a series of fortifications across the valley. These fortifications were attacked, September 11, by the rebels, under Gen. Lee. The Third Ohio, with the Fifteenth and Seventh Indiana and a portion of Loomis' Battery, contested the advance of the rebels in several sharp skirmishes. In one of these, Col. John A. Washington, one of Gen. Lee's staff officers, of Mount Vernon, Va., was killed. In all the subsequent movements of that period, resulting in the repulse of the rebel army and its retirement to Mingo Flats, the Third Ohio took an active part.

In November, the regiment proceeded to Cincinnati, and from there to Louisville, Ky., and went into camp four miles from the city. At this place (Camp Jenkins), the Army of the Ohio was formed, and the Third Ohio assigned to the Third Division, in command of Gen. Mitchell. On the 7th of December, the regiment and its division marched to Elizabethtown, Ky., and went into winter quarters at Bacon Creek, or Camp Jefferson, as it was called. It remained here until the 22d of February, 1862, when it proceeded over roads tramped into mire by the passage of artillery trains, to Bowling Green, where it arrived just in time to have a bird's-eye view of the rear guard of the rebel army, as it pulled out for Nashville. The Third reached the banks of the Tennessee River, opposite Nashville, some twelve hours in advance of the troops under Gen. Nelson. From Nashville, the regiment marched southward with Gen. Mitchell's column—the famous Third Division—and took an active part in all the stirring

events of that brilliant campaign, including the capture of Murfreesboro and the occupation of Shelbyville and Fayetteville, Tenn. It also took part in the descent on Huntsville, and closely pursued the enemy through Tuscumbia to Iuka. In the battle of Bridgeport it acquitted itself with credit. After these achievements, a considerable time passed inactively, during which the regiment remained at Huntsville.

In the latter part of August, 1862, Gen. Bragg, it will be remembered, made a bold dash for Louisville, Ky., and the Third Ohio, on the 23d of that month, with other troops, left Huntsville and joined in the race between Buell and Bragg. The march to Louisville was one of great severity. The weather was warm, the roads dusty, and many of the water-courses dried up. What water there was to be had was often very filthy and loathsome. Almost every day the rebels were in striking distance, and the army eager for battle, but no stand was made. At Green River, the army waited almost within sound of the battle in which Wilder and his gallant little band were allowed to be overpowered. Thus the northward march continued through clouds of dust and a country almost without water, until, on the morning of September 25, the Third Ohio again entered the city of Louisville. After a few days of rest, the national troops again resumed their movements. The first encounter of any importance with Bragg's forces was at Perryville, Ky., in which battle the Third bore an honorable part. It was in Col. Lytle's brigade, and, in the beginning of the action, took its position in an open field on the right of the Perryville road, protected only by a rail fence. The rebel attack was fierce and deadly, but notwithstanding their exposure, it stood its ground and returned volley for volley, until more than one-third of its number had fallen, dead or wounded. In the opening of the battle, Color Sergt. William V. McCoubrie stood a little in advance of the color guard, bearing the regimental standard proudly aloft. His exposed and marked position instantly brought upon him a fierce fire from the enemy, and the gallant fellow was killed. Five others shared the same fate, until the sixth rushed forward and caught the colors ere they touched the ground. This last hero was a beardless boy of seventeen, named David C. Walker, of Company C, who successfully carried the flag through the remainder of the action, and was rewarded for his bravery by being made Color Sergeant on the battle field by Col. Beatty. Before the close of the battle the regiment was ordered to withdraw to the second line, which command it executed in good order, though sorely pressed by the enemy. It remained in its last position until night put an end to the unequal contest. While in line, Gen. Rousseau rode up to the regiment and thanked it in the name of the army for its gallant conduct. He said, "You stood in that withering fire like men of iron." Its valor is fully attested in its loss in the battle, which was 215 officers and men killed and wounded. Among the officers killed were Capt. McDougall, of Company A; Capt. H. E. Cunard, of Company I; Lieut. James St. John, of Company I, aid-de-camp to Col. Lytle, and Lieut. Starr, of Company K.

In the further and fruitless pursuit of Bragg's army to and beyond Crab Orchard, Ky., the Third Ohio joined. Then, ill-clad and dispirited, the regiment and army turned their weary steps westward, and once more marched along the same beaten roads to Nashville, Tenn., where they arrived on the 30th of November, and the Third Ohio went into camp on the south side of the city. In the mean time, Gen. Rosecrans had completely re-organized his army, and had placed the regiment in the Reserve Division, Gen. Rousseau commanding. It remained quietly in camp until the advance on Murfreesboro, and in the bloody battle of Stone River which followed, the brigade to which the Third Ohio belonged was commanded by Col. Beatty, while the regiment itself was commanded by Lieut. Col. Lawson. The Third occupied a position upon the right center, and became engaged early in the day. As the right wing of the army was forced back, the center,

which was partially engaged, changed front to accommodate itself to the changes made on the right. Maneuvering among the thick cedars in the face of a vigilant enemy was difficult, but the regiment preserved its line until, upon reaching the edge of an open cotton-field, the whole tide of battle seemed to roll down from the right and launch itself upon the center. It then began to give ground, stubbornly, delivering its fire steadily and effectively, though receiving two volleys for one. At last orders came to fall back upon the new line which had been formed under cover of the artillery. In its new position, the regiment was exposed to a galling fire and lost heavily. It was not actively engaged again during the day, but in the afternoon was exposed to a heavy fire of artillery. Early in the second day's battle, it was posted on the extreme left, and employed in guarding a crossing of Stone River. The first day and night of the new year (1863) it spent at this ford. On Friday morning it was relieved, and returned to the center, just in time to receive a share of the heavy cannonade opened by the rebels on that day. On the morning of January 3, it took a position in the front, where it skirmished briskly during the forenoon, and in the afternoon the regiment was withdrawn to make preparations, with others, to charge the woods in front of the Nationals' center, from which the rebel sharpshooters kept up a galling fire. The charge was made at dark, and proved to be the last struggle on the well-fought field of Stone River, as during the night the rebel army retreated toward Shelbyville and Tullahoma.

Another long rest now occurred, which brings the record of the regiment up to April, 1863, the beginning of a sad chapter in its history. The Third, with the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Eightieth Illinois Infantry regiments, and two companies of the First Alabama Cavalry, was dispatched under command of the Colonel of the Fifty-first Indiana, on a raid into Northern Georgia, with the intention of destroying the iron works near Rome. On the 8th of April, the Third Ohio left Murfreesboro for this purpose, and proceeded to Nashville, thence by water down the Cumberland to Palmyra, Tenn.; here a part of the expedition landed and ravaged the country between there and Fort Henry. The remainder of the expedition went by water, and at Fort Henry joined the command, and together proceeded to Eastport, Miss. After scouring the country some time, it was, on the 30th of April, overtaken at Sand Mountain and attacked by Gen. Roddy with a large force of cavalry. The rebels, after a severe fight of several hours, retreated. The conduct of the Third in this battle was gallant in the extreme. It captured a battery of twelve-pounders, with a large amount of ammunition. Soon after, the command was overtaken and attacked by Gen. Forrest; the Third Ohio, being in the rear, was the first to partake of the rebel General's compliments. A severe fight ensued, which the regiment was compelled to maintain for a time against heavy odds. The fight lasted until dark, when, under cover of darkness, the Nationals again took the road, in the attempt to escape. But the little band seemed doomed. After succeeding in destroying the Rome Mountain Iron Works, they again took up the line of march, and in crossing the Catoosa River at a deep ford, their ammunition became wet and rendered almost useless, leaving them in a bad condition for battle. The rebels were closing around them, and the morning of May 3 dawned upon the brigade with a gloomy outlook. Gen. Forrest and his cavalry appeared in their front and rear, and the rebel General at once sent in a demand for surrender. Owing to the condition of their ammunition, there was no other alternative but to accede to the demand, and the men of the gallant Third Ohio found themselves prisoners of war. It was at once marched to Rome, and then to Atlanta, and after remaining there a few days, were sent via Knoxville to Richmond, Va., where it remained until the 15th of May, at which time the men were paroled, but the officers of the regiment were incarcerated in Libby Prison. The regiment was transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio, there to

await exchange. It remained in Ohio till August 1, 1863, and took part in the pursuit and capture of the rebel Gen. Morgan, during his raid through this State.

August 1, 1863, the Third received orders to report to Gen. Granger at Nashville, Tenn., for duty, and, upon reaching that place, was again armed and equipped, and ordered to rejoin its old brigade, under command of Gen. John Beatty, then on duty at Stevenson, Ala. The regiment, inspired with joy at the prospect of again being associated with their old companions in arms, marched at once, but arrived at Stevenson too late to join their command, as it had already crossed the Tennessee, and moved to a point beyond Chattanooga. Reporting at Stevenson, it was temporarily attached to the reserve corps, and with it proceeded to Bridgeport, where it guarded pontoons and escorted trains to Chattanooga until after the battle of Chickamauga, when the south-side road to Chattanooga was abandoned. They then went to Battle Creek, thence against Wheeler's cavalry raid, to Anderson Gap, Tenn., thence down Sequatchie Valley to Looney's Creek, where it remained some time, repairing the roads and facilitating the passage of trains to Chattanooga.

The Third Ohio being still without its officers, it was marched to Kelly's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, November 18, 1863, where it remained until after the battle of Mission Ridge. It then proceeded to Chattanooga, where it did garrison duty until the 9th of June, 1864, when it received orders to report at Camp Dennison, Ohio, its term of service having expired. The officers being retained in prison for such a great length of time, no effort was made at the proper time to re-enlist the regiment as veterans, and hence, at the end of three years, they were mustered out of service. A majority of them, however, after a visit to their homes, enlisted in other regiments and performed gallant duty till the close of the war.

The Fifteenth Ohio Infantry was the next regiment in which Morrow County was represented by an organized body of men. Company C, the color company of the regiment, was from this county, and was organized with the following officers: Hiram Miller, Captain; J. M. Dunn, a brother of Judge Dunn, of Mount Gilead, First Lieutenant; John G. Byrd, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Miller was from Mansfield, and resigned in July, 1862. Lieut. Dunn was promoted to the captaincy in his stead, and resigned April 1, 1863. Lieut. Byrd was promoted to First Lieutenant in place of Dunn, and upon his resignation was promoted to Captain. He was a brave officer, and was wounded several times, and finally mustered out on account of disability. T. C. Davis succeeded him as Captain. He was from Blooming Grove, and went up from Sergeant in the regular line of promotion, and was mustered out with the regiment. Franklin Armstrong was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and to First Lieutenant, March 29, 1865, and as such mustered out with the regiment. Alexander Moore was also promoted to Second and then First Lieutenant, and D. C. Thurston was promoted to Second Lieutenant just before the mustering out of the regiment. The regiment to which this company belonged was originally organized for three months. During this period of its service it was engaged mostly in West Virginia, then the active field of operation, where it performed much arduous duty.

Upon the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men for three years' service, the members of the Fifteenth, with no abatement of their patriotism through their service of three months, almost unanimously re-enlisted. It was re-organized at Camp Bartley, near Mansfield, with M. R. Dickey, Colonel, and, on the 26th of September, 1861, proceeded to Camp Dennison. Being armed and equipped, on the 4th of October, the regiment left for Lexington, Ky., where it remained in camp until the 12th, when it was transported by rail to Louisville, and thence to Camp Nevin, near Nolin Station, Ky. Here it was assigned to the Sixth Brigade (Gen. R. W. Johnson), Second Division (commanded by Gen. A. McCook) of the Army of the Ohio, then commanded by Gen.

Sherman, and afterward by Gen. Buell. The Fifteenth remained at Camp Nevin until the 9th of December, when it proceeded south, and on the following day, occupied Munfordsville. While lying at Munfordsville, an incident occurred illustrative of the discipline of army life. Gen. Alexander McCook, who commanded the division to which the Fifteenth belonged, went out in person one dark night to see if his pickets were all at their posts. He made quite a circuit, crossed Green River, came around and endeavored to cross back, and, when about the middle of the river, was halted by a picket (George C. Earley, of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment). The General, to try the picket, commenced a parley, but, hearing the click of his gun, he was forced to dismount in the middle of the stream and give the countersign. The General, in telling it afterward, said he did not think when he heard the click of the man's gun that it would be healthy to prolong the parley. On the 27th, the command marched for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 2d of March, 1862. Here the troops rested until the 16th, when the march to Savannah commenced, which point was reached on the 6th of April. In the battle of Pittsburg Landing, which followed, the Fifteenth was engaged from 8 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M., during which time it lost six men killed and sixty-two wounded—one of the killed belonged to Company C.

The division of which the Fifteenth was a part formed the reserve of the army during the operations against Corinth until the 27th of May, when it was ordered to the front, and from that time until the 30th, when the town was occupied by the national forces, was continually engaged in skirmishing. June 10, it proceeded to Battle Creek, Tenn.

While at Battle Creek, Col. Dickey, of the Fifteenth, who was in command of a brigade, called them out one night and marched several hours to fight—thunder. Distant thunder reverberating through the mountains had much the sound of heavy cannonading, and was mistaken by the gallant Colonel for artillery firing. They remained at this point doing camp duty until August 20, when Gen. McCook's command, including the Fifteenth, moved to Altamont, on the Cumberland Mountains, in which direction the invading army of Bragg was marching. From Altamont, the command, at least one-fourth of it barefoot, marched, via Manchester and Crab Orchard, to Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 25th of September. October 1, it marched to Shelbyville, then to Lawrenceburg, where a skirmish was had with the enemy, and, on the following day, another skirmish at a little place called "Dog Walk," in both of which the Fifteenth participated. The division then marched to Perryville, where it arrived a few days after the battle of Chaplin Hills, and there joined the main army and marched in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard. After remaining here a few days, the division marched for Nashville, where it arrived on the 7th of November, 1862. While here, the army was re-organized and thoroughly drilled, and, on the 26th of December, advanced on Murfreesboro. In the battle of Stone River, the Fifteenth was hotly engaged, as its loss will show, being eighteen killed and eighty-nine wounded. Company C went into the battle, as we were informed by a member of it, with 101 men, and on the following day, it had but 16 to answer at roll-call, and some of them were slightly wounded. Of Company C, John Messmore, T. A. Jolly and M. A. Byrd were among the killed. The latter was a brother of Capt. Byrd. Mr. S. U. Earley relates the following incident of this battle: He was carrying a wounded officer of an Indiana regiment off the field, when he was struck in the calf of the leg and brought to his knee. The wounded officer begged him to leave him and save himself, but Earley told him he was not yet hurt bad enough for that, and, after recovering himself, moved on with his charge, and was soon wounded again in the thigh, and for a time disabled, but finally got to the hospital with the wounded officer.

After the capture of Murfreesboro, the regiment

was occupied in drilling, foraging and skirmishing until the 24th of July, 1863, when the advance was commenced on Tullahoma and Shelbyville, which places were occupied by the National forces after the dislodgement of the enemy. Liberty Gap was carried by the Second Division, and the Fifteenth took a very prominent part, losing one officer and seven men killed, and twenty-three wounded. Its division was stationed at Tullahoma till the 16th of August, when it was ordered to Bellefonte, Ala., and proceeded via Winchester and Salem, arriving at its destination on the 22d. In September, it proceeded to the vicinity of Lookout Mountain, where it maneuvered until the 19th, when it marched to the battle-field of Chickamauga, a distance of thirteen miles, and went into the engagement immediately upon its arrival. Company C had one man killed before the regiment got fairly into line of battle. In this battle the Fifteenth lost one officer and nine men killed, two officers and sixty men wounded, and forty men missing. At the siege of Chattanooga, the gallant Fifteenth bore its full share in the arduous labors and privations, and participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, capturing a number of prisoners and some artillery. In this battle, R. L. Wren, of Mount Gilead, Company C, Abner Ward, color bearer, were wounded, and Smith Walker, of Company C, was killed. On the last of November, the regiment, having been transferred to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps, marched to the relief of Knoxville, where it arrived on the 8th of December, and on the 20th, moved by way of Flat Creek to Strawberry Plains.

The greater portion of the regiment re-enlisted in January, 1864, and was sent home on veteran furlough, arriving at Columbus with three hundred and fifty veterans on the 10th of February. By the time its furlough had expired, it had filled its ranks to upward of nine hundred men, and upon the 14th of March, left Camp Chase for Nashville, where it arrived on the 22d, and was at once ordered to Chattanooga. On the 8th of April, it moved to Cleveland, and on the 20th to McDonald's Station, where it remained until the opening of the spring campaign. On the 3d of May, it marched to Tunnel Hill, and with Sherman's army was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy until the 13th, when the rebels withdrew and the national forces took possession of Dalton. In the pursuit of the enemy, and in the battles of Resaca and Dallas which followed, the Fifteenth bore an honorable part. In the latter engagement, its loss was nineteen men killed, three officers and sixty-one men wounded, and nineteen missing, who were supposed to be either killed or badly wounded. The color guard, with the exception of one corporal, was either killed or wounded, but the colors were safely brought off by the surviving member of the guard, Corp. David Hart, of Company I. On the 5th of June, the army moved to Acworth, and on the 10th advanced toward Kenesaw Mountain. During a sharp skirmish on the 14th, the Fifteenth lost one man, an officer killed, and five men wounded, all belonging to Company A. The following incident shows the pluck and presence of mind some men will display in moments of peril: "After the rebels had withdrawn, a party of three or four men from the Fifteenth advanced to reconnoiter, and picking up a couple of stragglers, they were sent back in charge of Peter Cupp, a private of Company H, who, in returning to his post unexpectedly, came upon a rebel outpost which had been left by accident in the hasty retreat of the enemy. Cupp announced the withdrawal of their army to them, and ordered them to stack arms and surrender. His order was at once complied with, and one Captain, one Lieutenant and sixteen men of the First Georgia Volunteers were marched into our lines by Private Cupp."

From this the advance was made steadily each day, until the National army closed around the rebel works at Atlanta. Here the division to which the Fifteenth belonged skirmished with the enemy until Hood's raid, when it marched via Marietta and Rome to the relief of Resaca, on the

3d of October. It moved to Columbia and then toward Franklin, but did not participate in that battle, being assigned to the duty of covering the withdrawal of the forces and the retreat to Nashville. At Nashville, the Fifteenth formed the extreme left of the army, and when the order came for the left to move forward, the regiment advanced rapidly, capturing a fine battery of four brass guns and some thirty prisoners. The regiment participated in the skirmishing during the month of December, and in the early part of January, 1865, went into camp at Bird Springs, where it remained until the 15th of March, when it was ordered to move into East Tennessee. It arrived at Greenville on the 5th of April, and on the 22d returned to Nashville, arriving on the 1st of May. It remained here in camp until the 16th of June, when it was ordered to Texas. It proceeded to New Orleans, and on the 5th of July, shipped for Texas, arriving at Indianola on the 9th, and, disembarking, marched the same evening to Green Lake, a distance of twenty miles, in order to obtain a plentiful supply of fresh water. After remaining here until the 10th of August, it proceeded to San Antonio, a distance of 150 miles. Among the disadvantages to which it was exposed, were an insufficiency of water, poor rations and inadequate transportation. These difficulties combined rendered this one of the hardest marches the regiment endured in its whole term of service. It remained at San Antonio on post duty until the 21st of November, when it was mustered out of the service. It arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on the 25th of December, where it received its final discharge from the United States service.

To sum up in a few words, the Fifteenth was among the first regiments mustered into the service, and among the last to be mustered out. It was in the service as an organized body some four years and eight months, and few regiments present a better record upon battle-fields and marches than the gallant old Fifteenth.

The Twentieth Infantry also drew a company of men from Morrow County during the late rebellion. Company A was from this county, and organized with the following commissioned officers: Elisha Hyatt, Captain; William Rogers, First Lieutenant; and L. M. Ayers, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Hyatt resigned in February, 1862, and was succeeded by Lieut. Rogers, who resigned April 26, 1862. Ayers was promoted to First Lieutenant, and, upon the resignation of Rogers, was promoted to Captain, which position he held when mustered out with the regiment. Peter J. Weatherby was made Second Lieutenant after the promotion of Ayers, and went up by regular promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, and as such was mustered out with the regiment. After the promotion of Weatherby, W. W. McCracken was elected Second Lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills (and still carries a part of the ball), and was honorably discharged August 19, 1863. The company was officered as follows, when mustered out: J. E. McCracken, Captain; C. W. McCracken, First Lieutenant; and ————————, Second Lieutenant. In addition to the sketch of the regiment which follows, some casualties of the company are here noted: At the battle of Raymond, Miss., Ephraim Harris was killed, and a brother, Daniel Harris, was killed at the battle of Champion Hills. Daniel B. James was killed in one of the fights around Atlanta, and R. M. Fogle in one of Sherman's fights on his march to the sea.

The Twentieth was organized under the first call for troops, and enlisted for three months. During this period of its service, its history was scarcely of sufficient importance to require mention here. It was re-organized for the three-years service at Camp King, near Covington, Ky., on the 21st of October, 1861. Col. Whittlesey, its first commander, was a graduate of West Point, and while superintending the defenses of Cincinnati, which were commenced just back of Covington, he, together with Lieut. Col. Force, infused such a spirit of enthusiasm into the members of this regiment, as to cause them to almost

unanimously re-enlist for three years, after the expiration of their three-months term.

During the winter of 1861–62, the Twentieth Regiment was employed on guard duty in and around Covington and Newport. On the 11th of February, 1862, with the exception of Company K, the entire regiment embarked for the Cumberland River, and arrived at Fort Donelson on the 14th, and was under fire for a short time on the 15th. It was marched to the extreme right of the army, where it was placed in reserves, and compelled to stand a severe test in seeing crowds of strangers falling back from the front, and listening to their exaggerated reports of defeat and disaster. But notwithstanding these discouragements it passed through this, its first battle, with credit to every man. After the surrender of Fort Donelson, the Twentieth was sent North in charge of prisoners, and thus became considerably scattered. By the middle of March, however, seven companies had been brought together. These went on the expedition to Yellow Creek on the steamer Continental. In April, while on inspection in camp at Adamsville, the Twentieth heard the booming of cannon at Pittsburg Landing, and at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th left for that point. Upon reaching the field, they went into position on the right of the army, and spent a comfortless night standing in the rain. It participated in the next day's battle with a heavy loss, and is justly entitled to a share in the glory of the victory. During the advance on Corinth, the Twentieth remained on duty at Pittsburg Landing, in which time sickness and death waged a heavy war upon it, and it was accustomed to appear on parade with scarcely one hundred men in its ranks.

After the fall of Corinth, the regiment moved to Purdy, and, there joining its division, marched to Bolivar, where it was left as part of the garrison on the 6th of June, 1862. On the 30th of August, the rebel Gen. Armstrong, with fifteen regiments, was held in check all day by the Twentieth Ohio, a portion of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, and two companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry. Late in the afternoon, two companies, G and K of the Twentieth, were captured by a cavalry charge, but not until they had emptied many a saddle in repulsing two previous charges. On the 20th of September, the regiment assisted in driving Gen. Price from Iuka, and in the engagement between Hurlburt and Price at the crossing of the Hatchie, near Matamora, Tenn., it arrived on the field at 4 o'clock P. M., with a wagon-train loaded with supplies, having marched twenty-eight miles since 10 o'clock the previous evening. The supplies were immediately turned over, and the regiment marched in pursuit of the rebels the same night.

The Twentieth marched southward on the 28th of November, as a part of the Second Brigade of Logan's division, and on the 4th of December, entered Oxford, Miss. It advanced as far as Water Valley, Miss., and on the capture of Holly Springs, it returned northward, halting for a few days at Abbeville, where on Christmas and New Year's Days, the men regaled themselves on dinners of parched corn. By slow marches it reached Memphis on the 28th of January, 1863, where it received an addition to its force of 200 recruits and drafted men. February 22, it moved down the Mississippi River to Lake Providence, and a few weeks later marched to the relief of Porter's fleet, at the time blockaded in Steele's Bayou, and after spending a few days in the Louisiana swamps returned to its camp. It proceeded to Milliken's Bend, where it arrived on the 18th of April, and marched to Hard Times Landing, and crossing the Mississippi, it pursued the retreating rebels to Hawkinson's Ferry on the Big Black.

The division to which the Twentieth belonged having, in the organization of the Seventeenth Army Corps, been attached to that body, deployed in its front, on the 12th of May, as the corps approached Raymond, Miss., and, while resting with arms stacked, was fired upon from a thicket beyond a little stream. It immediately formed and advanced across the creek, using the steep bank as a breastwork. The struggle, though short, was a

severe one, especially so to the Twentieth, as the regiments on the right withdrew their lines a little distance to the rear, thus leaving the flank of the Twentieth exposed to a raking cross fire. Every man stood firm until the line again advanced and the rebels gave way. In this engagement the Twentieth lost twelve men killed and fifty-two wounded. Private Canavan, of Company E, was promoted to Sergeant for skillfully managing his company when all the officers and sergeants were struck down. Capt. Wilson was decorated with the Seventeenth Army Corps Medal of Honor, in silver, for gallantly assembling his skirmishers under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns in the first charge. Lieut. Weatherby, of Company A, being on the extreme right of the skirmish line with his company, and being cut off from his regiment, assembled his company and reported to the Colonel of the nearest regiment, the Eighty-First Illinois, and fought as a part of that regiment till the end of the battle; when, as the company marched to join its regiment, the Eighty-First acknowledged its gallantry by giving three hearty cheers for the "Twentieth Ohio boys." The regiment, after this fight, moved on through Clinton, Jackson, Bottom Depot, to Champion Hills, where it bore an honorable part. It was pushed forward to a strong position in a ravine, under such a fire that it was dangerous for a staff officer to approach with orders. Though the regiments on each flank were pushed back as the enemy moved up in mass, the Twentieth held its ground without wavering till its ammunition was exhausted, when it fixed bayonets and prepared to maintain its position, but the Sixty-fifth Ohio came to its assistance from the reserve, and the enemy was driven back. Crossing Big Black, the Twentieth reached the rear of Vicksburg and acted as support to the assaulting party on the 21st of May. The regiment did its portion of the work in the saps, and mines, and trenches, until the 29th, when, with the brigade, it withdrew from the line, and accompanied an expedition to the Yazoo Valley. It returned again to Vicksburg on the 4th of June and was held in reserve. On the 26th, it, with the Second Brigade, withdrew to Tiffin, near Black River, to watch Johnston's movements. After the fall of Vicksburg, it camped at Bovine Station, on the Mississippi Southern Railroad, but shortly after was ordered to join Sherman's army, besieging Jackson. It finally, on the 30th of July, returned to Vicksburg and encamped in the outskirts of the city. Its operations, for some months, were confined to skirmishing in and around Vicksburg. In February, 1864, it crossed Big Black and joined the celebrated Meridian expedition. After several weeks of marching, with a good deal of skirmishing and some hard fighting, the regiment returned to Vicksburg as part of a convoy of seven hundred wagons, where it arrived on the 4th of March.

In January preceding, about two-thirds of the Twentieth re-enlisted, and soon after the Meridian expedition it went home on veteran furlough. After spending thirty days at home it rendezvoused at Camp Dennison on the 1st of May, and proceeded to Cairo, Ill., and from there to Clifton, Tenn. From this point it marched to join Gen. Sherman on the 9th of June, after a tramp of two hundred and fifty miles from Clifton, and, on the 23d, joined its brigade near Kenesaw Mountain. It engaged in the battle at this place, where it acquitted itself with its accustomed bravery. On the 16th of July, it crossed the Chattahoochie, and on the 20th reached the rebel works before Atlanta. Here it did its hardest fighting of the war, perhaps. During the hottest part of the battle, their cartridges becoming scarce, Companies A, F and D risked their lives, and obtained, in the very face of the enemy, five cases of ammunition, which were piled near regimental headquarters; but even this supply was insufficient, and the ammunition of the dead and wounded was distributed among the living. Finally, orders came to withdraw from the works and form a new line, and the Twentieth slowly retired, the men now and then turning to throw their last cartridge at the enemy. In this engagement the regiment lost forty-four killed,

forces until their train could be withdrawn. In this battle, the regiment lost about one-fourth of its strength in killed and wounded. It was now reduced from 1,000 men to less than 200, but with this handful they moved with the Fourth Corps to the siege of Knoxville. None but those who participated know the hardships of that campaign. They marched barefoot over frozen ground, and camped without shelter in midwinter, and were half dressed and half fed. Yet, under all these discouraging circumstances, in January, 1864, the regiment (or what was left of it) re-enlisted almost to a man. It was the first regiment in the Fourth Army Corps to re-enlist, and the first to arrive home on veteran furlough.

On its return to the field, it was with Sherman in his campaign against Atlanta; also, at Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and all the minor engagements of that vigorous campaign. It participated in the battle of Franklin, the last great battle of the war, and in this hard fight maintained fully its reputation for bravery and fighting qualities. It took part in the Texas campaign, and in the long and toilsome march across the country, from Port Lavaca to San Antonio, suffered intensely from the extreme heat and from thirst. But this was the close of its long term of service. On the 21st of October, 1865, it was mustered out of the service at Victoria, and immediately sent home to Camp Chase, and paid off and discharged.

The Forty-third Infantry contained a large number of men from Morrow County. Besides quite a scattering in other companies, B was wholly from this county. Its original officers were James Marshman, Captain; Samuel McClarin, First Lieutenant, and H. S. Prophet, Second Lieutenant. Marshman resigned, September 3, 1862, on account of disability; Lieut. McClarin was wounded and resigned same date, and Lieut. Prophet was transferred to another company, of which he afterward became Captain. Moses R. Shalter (First Lieutenant) was promoted to Captain after the resignation of Marshman, and in that position served out his three years. After the regiment veteranized, he held the captaincy until the expiration of his enlistment, although he did not veteranize. When Shalter was made First Lieutenant, George W. Purcell was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and then to First, and declined promotion to Captain. When he became First Lieutenant, Jonathan McClarin was promoted to Second, and afterward to First Lieutenant. After the regiment veteranized, J. O. McDonald became Second Lieutenant, and in January, 1865, was promoted to Captain, and as such was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war. George W. Purcell was First and A. L. Pendergast Second Lieutenant at the muster-out.

The Forty-third Infantry was organized at Mount Vernon, on the 2d of February, 1862, and on the 21st left for the front, in command of Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, a nephew of the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. On the 26th, it reported to Gen. John Pope, commanding the District of Mississippi, and was consigned to the Ohio brigade, composed of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third and Sixty-third Regiments, First Division, Army of the Mississippi. It was not long until the regiment had a taste of the duties before it, as it took part in the affair of New Madrid, Mo., and was also at Island No. 10, as well as in the subsequent capture of the forces of Gen. McCall at Tiptonville, Tenn. Its next movement was against Fort Pillow, but this was abandoned that the troops might take part in the operations against Corinth. In all of these engagements, the Forty-third bore an active part. In the battle of the 4th of October it particularly distinguished itself, and, together with the Sixty-third Ohio, did more, it is claimed, to save the day than any troops engaged. Company B, of the Forty-third, lost Creighton Orr and Bradford Auld, killed.

As a testimonial to the bravery of the Forty-third and its brigade, we make the following extract from an address by Gen. Fuller, at a re-union of the Ohio Brigade held at Columbus in 1878: "That thrill of ecstacy which victory brings was

here intensified by an act of the commanding General. Rosecrans had lost his temper when the troops attacked by Price had temporarily given way, and had hardly time to become appeased by their subsequent good conduct. Still nursing his wrath, and having seen that Van Dorn had met with a different reception at the hands of this brigade, he was disposed to extol the men who fought near Robinet, at the expense of those who had fallen back. So, riding to the crest we occupied, and pointing to the right, he said: 'I have just come from a part of the field where some of our troops retreated like old women; but now I know, not only from what I heard and what I saw from a distance, but also from these piles of dead along your front, that I am in the presence of brave men! so brave that I take my hat off in your presence, and thank you, in our country's name, for your great valor!' No soldier who heard these words will be likely to forget them, nor the appearance of Rosecrans as he addressed us, hat in hand."

The following description of this battle is given in a war chronicle of the time: "The Sixty-third Regiment was posted on the right, and the Forty-third on the left of Battery Robinet, and between that battery and Battery Williams, and were entirely without works or protection of any sort. In descriptions of this battle, other regiments have been assigned to this ground, but the above-named occupied and held it during the battle. The grand assault by the rebels was made at daylight on the 4th. They opened upon Battery Robinett with artillery at three hundred yards, and at 10 o'clock A. M., led by Col. Rogers, of the Second Texas, moved forward to the assault. The Forty-third and Sixty-third Regiments stood firmly at their posts, and succeeded in staggering the assaulting column, and in hurling it back, at a time when our lines were broken and our troops were seen flying from every other part of the field. The opposing forces were but a few feet apart, and fought almost hand to hand, and men went down on both sides in great numbers. Col. Smith fell mortally wounded at the first onset, while gallantly discharging his duty. Adjt. Heyl and Capt. Spangler were killed about the same moment. Capt. S. F. Timmons and Lieuts. S. McClarin, A. L. Howe and H. S. Prophet received honorable wounds. The casualties among the men were very severe. In a few moments of fighting, over one-fourth of those engaged of the Forty-third were either killed or wounded. Col. Smith died of his wounds on the 12th of October, eight days after the battle. He was a young soldier of great promise, and mourned by every man in his regiment." The regiment next participated in the movement of Grant against Oxford, Miss., and in the campaign against Forrest in West Tennessee; also in the raid of Gen. Dodge in North Alabama, in April, 1863. From this time until October, the Forty-third was stationed at different points on the railroads of West Tennessee, and at Memphis, assisting to keep open the communications of Gen. Grant's army, then operating against Vicksburg. When Gen. Sherman made his memorable march from Memphis, for the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, the Forty-third accompanied him, in Gen. Dodge's column.

The regiment almost unanimously re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863, and went home on a furlough of thirty days, in company with the other regiments of the Ohio Brigade. At the expiration of their furloughs, the brigade returned to the field in a body. Immediately after its return, its commander, Col. Fuller, was directed to cross the Tennessee River, and capture the town of Decatur, Ala., then held by the rebels, under Gen. Roddy. This was accomplished, after a slight skirmish, in which the Forty-third participated. While lying at Decatur, the old Ohio Brigade was discontinued, and a new brigade was formed, consisting of the Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-fifth New Jersey Regiments, which was placed under the command of Col. J. W. Sprague, of the Sixty-third Ohio, and designated as the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

On the 3d of May, 1864, the command to which the Forty-third belonged reached Chattanooga, and in the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the Atlanta campaign it took the front, and on the 8th was in line of battle before Resaca. In the battle which followed on the 13th, the regiment fought bravely and suffered a severe loss, in which Company B had Nathan Thornberg killed. During most of the time, it occupied a "front seat" in the line of battle. On the next day, the brigade to which it belonged was sent forward to support Gen. Logan, who had taken a position commanding the bridge across the Coosa River. The position thus gained was held against repeated efforts on the part of the enemy to dislodge them. "All that day (the 15th) was spent in heavy skirmishing with the enemy. The members of the Forty-third, as was their custom, took the advance in this mode of fighting, and it was made a day memorable in the annals of the regiment. The rebel skirmish line was literally annihilated, and the dead found next morning lying where they had fallen, the rebels having left during the night. Of the Forty-third, Companies A, Lieut. O. M Davis, and H, Capt. A. L. Howe, were the first to enter the enemy's works."* The regiment bore an important part at Dallas, and in the advance on the enemy near Big Shanty, Company D participated in a most brilliant charge of skirmishers, capturing a strong barricade from the Twenty-ninth Tennessee and numerous prisoners. Following closely upon this, came the severe battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in which the Forty-third maintained well its reputation for bravery.

In the general movements of its corps, the regiment took an active part until the advance on Decatur, when it was detached to hold the bridge across the Chattahoochie, at the former place, until the army transportation then loading at Marietta should cross the river. On the 22d of July, Col. Swayne in command of the Forty-third Ohio and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, started for Decatur, twenty miles distant, with a train of some fifteen hundred wagons. Approaching the town, it was discovered that a battle was in progress, and Capt. Williams, who had been sent forward early in the day with two companies, hurried his detachment forward until he learned that Col. Sprague, after a most gallant resistance against overwhelming numbers, had been compelled to retreat. This detachment was then placed in position in order to protect the train while it was filing off in the rear of the National army. In the mean time, Col. Swayne arrived with the remainder of the Forty-third on the double-quick, and a section of artillery. At this time, the train was menaced by Iversen's division of rebel cavalry which had been assigned the duty of capturing it, while two other divisions under Wheeler were to capture Sprague and his three small regiments in Decatur. Through the audacity of Col. Sprague and the fearless spirit of his men, combined with the promptitude of Col. Swayne, not a single wagon of the train was lost. During the remainder of the Atlanta campaign, the Forty-third shared in the glories and trials of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and on the 7th of August earned the thanks of Gen. Ransom, the division commander, by its splendid fighting.

After the fall of Atlanta, the Forty-third did little fighting till Sherman started on his "march to the sea." In the operations around Savannah, it performed its share of the duty. In January, 1865, the regiment moved to Beaufort, and directly afterward on Pocotaligo on the Charleston & Savannah Railroad, where it remained until the march commenced through the Carolinas. On the 2d of February, the Seventeenth Army Corps marched from Pocotaligo, and in due time confronted the enemy posted at River Bridge. At this place, Col. Swayne, while making preparations to charge the enemy, lost a leg by a shell. He had been with the regiment from its organization, and was a brave and gallant officer. He was brevetted Major General afterward for his meritorious services. In all these fights and skirmishes the Forty-third fully maintained its reputation. After the close of the war, which occurred soon

* Reid.

Artemas Swetland

after, the regiment went to Washington, participated in the grand review, and was then sent to Louisville, Ky., with the Army of the Tennessee. From there it went to Ohio, and on the 13th of July, 1865, was paid off and mustered out of the service.

The Sixty-fifth Infantry is the next regiment claiming a representation from Morrow County. Company D was recruited in this county by James Olds, and organized with the following officers: James Olds, Captain; J. C. Baxter, First Lieutenant; and D. H. Rowland, Second Lieutenant. Before the regiment left for the field, Capt. Olds was promoted to Major, and Lieut. J. C. Baxter was elected Captain of Company D.; D. H. Rowland, First Lieutenant, and J. T. Hyatt, Second Lieutenant. Maj. Olds resigned from ill health October 7, 1862. Capt. Baxter resigned February 26, 1862; Lieut. Rowland resigned June 16, 1862. Lieut. Hyatt died before leaving camp. Upon his death, A. A. Gardner was made Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant, October 7, 1862, and to Captain, October 14, 1863, and as such was mustered out with the regiment. J. S. Talmadge became Second Lieutenant February 1, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant, June 14, 1864, and afterward resigned. This was the only full company made up and mustered into the Sherman Brigade. The recruiting for the brigade was done mostly by lieutenants, who would take a squad of men to camp and consolidate it with two or three other squads, thus forming a company. Maj. Olds recruited Company D during a term of court; tried law cases all day, and recruited at night after the adjournment of court.

The Sixty-fifth was organized at Camp Buckingham, near Mansfield, on the 3d of October, 1861, and was one of the regiments included in the brigade raised by Hon. John Sherman. It was mustered into the United States service on the 1st of December. It left Mansfield for active duty on the 18th, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Camp Merton, near Bardstown, Ky., arriving at that place on the 30th of December. It was assigned to a brigade composed of it and the Sixty-fourth Ohio, Fifty-first Indiana and Ninth Kentucky. Col. Harker, of the Sixty-fifth, commanded the brigade, and Gen. Wood, the division. The brigade took up the line of march January 13, 1862, passing through Bardstown, Springfield, Lebanon, Haysville, Danville and Stanford, Ky., arrived at Hall's Gap, on the 24th of the same month. On the 7th of February, it proceeded to Lebanon, and on the 12th, embarked on the cars for Green River, and on the 13th of March, arrived at Nashville, where it went into camp. This march was long and toilsome, as in many places the rebels had destroyed bridges and turnpikes, and otherwise damaged the route.

The brigade, of which the Sixty-fifth was a part, left on the 29th of March, in command of Gen. Garfield, and marched by way of Columbia to Savannah, arriving on the 6th of April, and on the 7th, moved by steamer to Pittsburg Landing. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon it arrived on the field, but was not actively engaged. It participated in the movements against Corinth, and during the siege was almost hourly under fire. After the evacuation, it marched to Bridgeport, Ala., where it was engaged in guarding the Tennessee River until the 29th of August, when it marched northward in pursuit of Bragg's army, and, with its brigade, arrived at Louisville on the 24th of September. After resting here for a week, it moved to the vicinity of Perryville, and thence to Nashville.

In the re-organization of the army at Nashville, under Gen. Rosecrans, the Sixty-fifth remained in its old brigade, with Col. Harker in command, the brigade forming a part of Crittenden's corps. On the 26th of December, it proceeded via the Nashville pike to Lavergne, fighting its way as it went. On the 29th it crossed Stone River under orders, the men wading in water to their armpits in the face of a murderous fire, and upon gaining the opposite bank, a line was formed, but support failed to come up, and it was ordered to retire,

which was accomplished in good order. Crittenden's corps lay on its arms all night, and during the whole of next day; it was waiting for McCook to move on the right. McCook's corps was driven back early in the morning of the 31st, and Harker's brigade was ordered to its support, meeting a perfect storm of bullets and a solid column of exultant rebels. For eight hours, the brigade was closely engaged, and finally succeeded in checking the rebel army, but at a terrible price. The Sixty-fifth alone lost two officers killed and eight wounded, and thirty-eight men killed, one hundred and six wounded and nineteen missing; three deserted in the face of the enemy. All the commissioned officers of Company A were either killed or wounded; but Sergt. Culbertson Henwood bravely took command of the company, and led it through the battle, for which act he was shortly after promoted to Second Lieutenant by Gov. Tod. The regiment was under fire throughout the entire engagement.

After the battle of Stone River, the Sixty-fifth remained at Murfreesboro until June 7, 1863, when it moved to the vicinity of Chattanooga. During the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, it was held in reserve at Lee & Gordon's mills until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it became briskly engaged in the fight. It moved to the left center, and lay on its arms all night. The next morning at 10 o'clock, it advanced about a mile, but was driven back to a ridge, on which it re-formed; fighting continued all day with alternate success and reverse. On the 20th, the entire army fell back to Mission Ridge, and from there to Chattanooga. In this engagement, the regiment lost three officers killed and five wounded, and thirteen men killed, sixty wounded and twenty-four missing. The Sixty-fifth participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, with a loss of one officer wounded, one man killed and thirteen wounded. It was under fire almost constantly during the Atlanta campaign. At Lookout Mountain it lost three men wounded and one missing; at Resaca, one officer wounded, two men killed and twenty-five wounded; at Dallas, one officer wounded, one man killed and four wounded; at Marietta, one officer killed, one man killed, and ten wounded; in a skirmish near Kenesaw, two men wounded, and in a charge on Kenesaw, one officer killed, one wounded, and two men killed, and six wounded. In this charge, Brig. Gen. (formerly Colonel) Harker, of the Sixty-fifth, was killed.

After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment went into camp there, and, after a short rest, was sent in pursuit of Hood, after which it was ordered to Chattanooga, where it was engaged in guarding the railroad near the Tennessee River. On the 29th of November, 1864, it participated in the battle of Springfield, and on the 30th was engaged in the battle of Franklin, with a loss of one man killed, twenty-two wounded and twenty-one missing. A part of the regiment had re-enlisted in the beginning of the year, and the term of service of the remainder having now expired, they were discharged, leaving the regiment with an aggregate of but about one hundred and thirty men. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Nashville, and in pursuit of the rebel army across the Tennessee, after which it returned to Nashville and went into camp.

In June, 1865, the regiment proceeded to New Orleans, where it remained a few weeks, and was then ordered to Texas. It performed garrison duty at San Antonio until December, when it was ordered home, and on the 2d of January, 1866, it was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase.

The Eighty-first Infantry was represented by a company from this county, viz., Company H, which was recruited mostly in Chester and Franklin Townships, and went out with R. B. Kinsell, Captain; E. A. James, First Lieutenant, and Caleb Ayres, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Kinsell resigned August 15, 1862. Lieuts. James and Ayres also resigned.

This is one of the regiments that was commenced under an order from the War Department for the command of Gen. Fremont. But by some

mismanagement it was not sent to his army, and finally became the Eighty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Upon the completion of its organization it was sent to Missouri. It operated in Missouri until the 1st of March, 1862, when it was ordered to St. Louis, where it was armed with Enfield rifles, and sent at once to Pittsburg Landing. Upon its arrival it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee—the brigade commanded by McArthur, and the division by Gen. C. F. Smith. It participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, among whom was Capt. Armstrong. Its next active work was at Corinth, and in the pursuit of the enemy, and the return of the troops, the regiment suffered severely from the extreme heat. After this, Companies H and G were consolidated with other companies, thus reducing the regiment to five minimum companies. On the 19th of October, five new companies arrived from Ohio, which, added to the Eighty-First, increased it to a full regiment. The reception of these recruits was made a formal matter, and is thus described: "The recruits slept at the depot, having arrived late. The next morning, the old troops were formed and marched toward the depot, with drums beating and colors flying. When they had proceeded far enough, they halted, formed in line in open order, and faced inward. The recruits approached by the right flank, and when the head of the column entered the lines the old troops came to a 'present arms.' When the new troops passed through, they were formed in the same manner, and the old troops passed through their lines, receiving the same salute. When this was done, the regiment formed on the color-line and stacked arms." The winter and spring of 1863 was spent in scouting and skirmishing, in which the regiment performed arduous service, though it was not engaged in any severe battles.

In January, 1864, the old troops of the Eighty-first mostly re-enlisted and went home on furlough. Upon the expiration of their furlough, the regiment concentrated at Pulaski, Tenn., on the 26th of April, and on the 29th moved for Chattanooga. On the 5th of May, it entered on the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Resaca, though in line, did not participate in the battle. It was engaged in the battle of Rome Cross Roads on the 16th, with some loss. At Kenesaw, as at Resaca, it was in line, but was not called into action. On the 22d of July, it participated in the battle of Atlanta, where it displayed a determined bravery surpassed by no regiment during the war.

In September, the Eighty-first was ordered to Rome, and assigned to the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps. Soon after its arrival it set out for Atlanta, and, on the 16th of November, continued the march toward Savannah. It bore its full share of privations in the campaign "to the sea." It passed in review, at Goldsboro, before Sherman, Schofield and Logan. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment started on its homeward march. It reached Washington City on the 20th of May, and on the 24th passed in review. Early in June, it started for Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on the 13th of July, and on the 21st was paid off at Camp Denison, Ohio, and honorably discharged.

The Eighty-fifth Infantry was recruited for the three-months service, but never, we believe, reached the dignity of a regiment, but was mustered into the service as a battalion (four companies), and was on duty mostly at Camp Chase. One of the four companies was raised in this county, and was organized with the following officers: Thomas S. Bunker, Captain; Silas Holt, First Lieutenant, and L. W. Nichols, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was organized in June, 1862, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Chase, and placed on duty there, as a guard of the large number of rebel prisoners confined there at the time. At the end of its term of service, it was mustered out and discharged.

The Ninety-sixth Infantry drew the larger part of two companies from this county, viz., Com-

panies C and D. The former organized with the following officers: Levi Reichelderfer, Captain; T. C. Shunk, First Lieutenant; and D. A. Stark, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Reichelderfer resigned March 26, 1863. Lieut. Shunk died March 27, 1863; Lieut. Stark, appointed Adjutant June 26, 1863, and afterward resigned. Sergt. John W. Godman promoted to First Lieutenant, and transferred to Company E. Sergt. Charles O. Oldfield promoted to Second Lieutenant Jan. 26, 1863, and mustered out in July. Company D went into the service with W. M. Dwyer, Captain; J. B. Williams, First Lieutenant, and Thomas Litzenburg, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Dwyer resigned Jan. 28, 1863. Lieut. Williams was promoted to Captain Jan. 25, 1863, and resigned March 4, 1864. Lieut. Litzenburg resigned March 22, 1863. Sergt. J. M. Goodman promoted to First Lieutenant Jan. 26, 1863, and to Captain March 4, 1864; resigned Nov. 18, 1864. Albert H. Brown, of Sparta, was Lieutenant Colonel, and led the regiment in nearly every battle it was engaged in. George N. Clark, of Morrow County National Bank, Adjutant of regiment, resigned January 26, 1863.

The Ninety-sixth was organized at Camp Delaware, on the 29th of August, 1862, and was made up principally from the Eighth Congressional District. The following sketch of the movements of this regiment was written by Maj. Charles H. McElroy, of Delaware, who went out as its Major, and may be relied upon as substantially correct:

"A camp was established for this regiment on the Fuller farm, one and a half miles south of the city, known as Camp Delaware; the ground occupied lying between the Columbus road and the river. On the 1st day of September, 1862, the Ninety-sixth left camp, 1,014 strong, for Cincinnati, and, on the evening of the same day of its arrival, crossed over the river and went into camp at Covington, Ky. From that time until the close of the war, it was on continuously active, and most of the time hard, service. In the fall of 1862, the regiment, in the brigade of Gen. Burbridge and under command of Gen. A. J. Smith, marched from Covington to Falmouth, thence to Cynthiana, to Paris, Lexington, Nicholasville; through Versailles, Frankfort, Shelbyville to Louisville; leaving Covington on the 8th of October and going into camp at Louisville, on the 15th. From Louisville, it proceeded to Memphis, and on the 27th of December, with the forces under command of Gen. Sherman, left for 'down the river' to Chickasaw Bayou. From there it went to Fort Hindman, or Arkansas Post, where it was in the left wing, under command of Gen. Morgan.

"After the battle of Arkansas Post, the regiment was at the siege of Vicksburg, where it formed a part of the Nineteenth Army Corps. Then followed the battle of Grand Coteau, La., a desperate struggle against fearful odds. After this, the regiment was sent into Texas on an expedition of short duration. Returning to Brashear City, La., it entered upon the famous Red River campaign under Gen. Banks. The battles of Sabine Cross Roads (where Col. Vance was killed), Peach Orchard Grove and Pleasant Hill followed. The regiment had, by continued losses, become so reduced in numbers that a consolidation became necessary, and was effected under a general order from Maj. Gen. Reynolds, commanding the Department of the Gulf. At the request of the officers and as a special honor to the regiment, it was consolidated into the Ninety-sixth Battalion, and not with any other regiment. This was the only instance in that department of any such favor being accorded. Soon after this, the regiment (now the Ninety-sixth Battalion) was ordered down the river and to Mobile, and was engaged in the capture of Forts Gaines, Morgan, Blakely and Spanish Fort, resulting finally in the capture of Mobile. The division was under the command of Col. Landrum, of the Nineteenth Kentucky, and formed a part of the Thirteenth Corps under Gen. Granger.

"The Ninety-sixth was mustered out of the service at Mobile, and on the 29th of July, 1865,

arrived at Camp Chase, Ohio, where they were paid off and honorably discharged. During its service, the regiment marched 1,683 miles, traveled by rail 517 miles, and by water 7,686 miles, making a total of 9,886 miles, exclusive of many short expeditions in which it took part."

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry was organized at Camp Delaware, in September, 1862, and was composed of material from Knox, Union, Logan, Delaware, Hardin and Morrow Counties. The Colonel, William P. Reid, was a prominent lawyer of Delaware; the Lieutenant Colonel, W. Smith Irwin, a citizen of Mount Gilead, and the Major, R. R. Henderson (now of Delaware), was, we believe, from Union County. Company E was raised in the county, and organized with the following commissioned officers: David Lloyd, Captain; Jacob M. Banning, First Lieutenant; Elisha B. Cook, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Lloyd was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, from the effects of which he died. Lieut. Banning was promoted to Captain on the death of Capt. Lloyd, then to Major, and then to Lieutenant Colonel, which position he held at the muster-out of the regiment. Second Lieut. Cook was promoted to First Lieutenant April 5, 1863, and resigned September 17, 1863. James A. Moore became Second Lieutenant April 5, 1863, and was promoted to First Lieutenant April 12, 1864, and to Captain January 6, 1865, and as such mustered out at the close of the war. George Shaffer was promoted to First Lieutenant April 20, 1865, and afterward killed by guerrillas. Daniel J. Mathews was promoted to First Lieutenant, but mustered out as Sergeant.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first was organized, as we have said, at Camp Delaware, the old camp of the Ninety-sixth. From a published history of the regiment during its term of service, we make the following extract: "On the 10th of September, the regiment, 985 strong, left for Cincinnati, where it was put on guard duty for a few days, but, on the 15th, crossed the river and went into camp at Covington, Ky. From there it moved to Louisville and was assigned to Col. Webster's brigade, Jackson's division and McCook's corps. Without an hour's drilling, it marched with Buell's army in pursuit of Bragg. In this condition, it participated in the battle of Perryville, in which Capt. Odor, of Company K, was killed. After the battle, the One Hundred and Twenty-first was detailed to bury the dead, and remained in Kentucky on guard duty until January, 1863, when it proceeded to Nashville, and then to Franklin, Tenn., where it was engaged protecting the right flank of Gen. Rosecrans' army, then lying at Murfreesboro. When the army moved forward from Stone River, the One Hundred and Twenty-first moved with it and was attached to the Reserve Corps, under Gen. Granger. At Triune they had a slight skirmish with the rebels under Gen. Forrest. The next engagement in which the regiment took part (and its first severe one) was the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost heavily. It made a gallant charge to save the only road to Chattanooga, and, in the charge, encountered the Twenty-second Alabama Rebel Infantry, capturing its colors and a majority of its men. The loss sustained by the One Hundred and Twenty-first was Lieuts. Stewart, Fleming and Porter, killed; Capts. David Lloyd (of Company E) and A. B. Robinson, and Lieuts. Marshall, Stephens, Moore, Mather, Patrick, Bryant and Mitchell, wounded; privates killed, fourteen, and seventy wounded. For its bravery in this engagement, the regiment was highly complimented by Gen. Granger. After the battle, it fell back with the army behind the intrenchments at Chattanooga, where it remained until after the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, in both of which it took a prominent part.

"After these battles, it returned to its old camp at Rossville, and remained there until 1864, when it moved with the army on the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Resaca, and, as a part of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division, was at the capture of Rome, Ga. It was at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in which it

participated with its accustomed bravery. It made a lodgment under the enemy's works and held it, thereby securing possession of the National dead and wounded; but dearly did they pay for their bravery. Among the commissioned officers killed were Maj. Yeager, Capts. Lloyd and Clason, and Lieut. Patrick; and eight officers wounded. At Chattahoochie River, on the 9th of July, it lost, in a skirmish at the railroad bridge, five men killed and four wounded. At Atlanta and Jonesboro it performed its usual hot work, where it lost several men killed and wounded. About the 29th of September, the regiment was sent back to Chattanooga, where it was attached to an expedition against Forrest's cavalry, then raiding on the railroad some distance away. The expedition followed the rebel cavalry and drove it across the Tennessee River into Alabama, then returned and joined in the chase of Hood. The One Hundred and Twenty-first joined Sherman at Rome, Ga., and marched with his army to the sea. After the fall of Savannah, the regiment, then commanded by Lieut. Col. A. B. Robinson, went on the expedition into the Carolinas, and took an active part in the battle of Bentonville, where it lost six men killed and twenty wounded; among the latter were Capts. Charles P. Claris and M. E. Willoughby. Capt. Claris afterward died from the effects of the wounds received in this battle."

On the 1st of May, 1865, the war virtually over, the One Hundred and Twenty-first joined the march of the National forces through Richmond to Washington, where it took part in the grand review, after which it was mustered out and sent home, and, on the 12th of June, was paid off and discharged at Columbus.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Infantry contained two companies from this county. Company A was recruited mostly by William G. Beatty, of Cardington. He was elected its Captain, but upon the organization of the regiment was promoted to Major. First Lieut. Henry Rigby was promoted to Captain, in place of Capt. Beatty, and resigned May 19, 1865. Second Lieut. J. B. White was promoted to First Lieutenant, December 30, 1864, and was discharged for disability May 18, 1865. First Sergt. William F. Wallace was promoted to Second Lieutenant, December 30, 1864, and as such was mustered out with regiment. Company K, was recruited in and about Mount Gilead, and was organized with the following commissioned officers: Henry McPeak, Captain; B. B. McGowen, First Lieutenant, and T. J. Weatherby, Second Lieutenant. These officers held their positions without change, until mustered out, except receiving brevet promotions for meritorious services.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth was raised under the call for one year's service, and organized at Camp Chase, on September 21, 1864. It was composed chiefly of men who had seen service in other regiments, had been discharged, and, tiring of the monotony of home life, re-enlisted. On the 23d of September, the regiment left for Nashville, with orders to report to Gen. Sherman, then commanding the Department of the Mississippi It reached Nashville on the 26th, and was ordered to Murfreesboro, which point was threatened with a raid from the cavalry of Gen. Forrest. On the 27th of October, it left Murfreesboro, with orders to report to the commanding officer at Decatur, Ala. From Decatur it proceeded to the mouth of the Elk River, leaving four companies as a garrison for Athens. In a few days, it returned to Decatur, and, on the 26th of November, it was again sent to Murfreesboro. It remained at Murfreesboro during the siege, and participated in the battle of Overall's Creek, where it behaved with great gallantry, and was complimented by Gen. Rousseau, personally, for its bravery. Its loss was six men killed, two officers and thirty-eight men wounded. It took part in the battle of the Cedars, on the 7th of December, where it fully maintained its fighting reputation. In a gallant charge during the fight, it captured two cannon, a stand of colors and a large number of prisoners. Its loss was severe; among its killed was Maj. Reid, who was shot

through the head while urging his men on to the the charge. The regiment participated in all the fighting around Murfreesboro, and after the siege was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, which it joined at Columbia, Tenn.

In January, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Washington City, where it arrived on the 20th. It remained here until the 21st of February, when it was ordered to North Carolina. Here it was attached to the column commanded by Gen. Cox, and took part in the battles of Five Forks and of Kingston, in both of which it acquitted itself with its accustomed bravery. This was the last battle in which the regiment was engaged, as the war soon after closed. It was mustered out of the service June 28, at Charlotte, N. C., and at once left for home, arriving at Columbus on the 5th of July, where it was paid off, and received its final discharge.

The One hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry, for the one year's service, was represented by a company from Morrow County, viz., Company G, which was officered as follows: John C. Baxter, Captain; Warner Hayden, First Lieutenant, and B. G. Merrill, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Baxter and Lieut. Hayden were mustered out with their regiment in January, 1866; Lieut. Merrill resigned June 10, 1865.

This regiment was among the last full regiments raised in Ohio, and was mustered into the service, as we have said, for one year. It was organized March 1, 1865, and two days later left Columbus for Nashville. It was ordered to Dalton, Ga., on its arrival at Nashville, where it went into camp, and for some two months was subjected to drill and discipline. The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh marched from Dalton to Kingston, and there received the paroles of about two thousand rebel soldiers, who presented themselves at that place, claiming to belong to the surrendered armies of Johnston and Lee. Returning to Dalton, the regiment again went into camp for some thirty days, and then proceeded to Macon. It performed provost duty here until the 1st of January, 1866, when it was sent home, and on the 23d of January, 1866, was paid off and honorably discharged.

The Fifty-sixth Battalion of the Ohio National Guard was called out in the spring of 1864, and went into the field officered as follows: W. Smith Irwin, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding; James McFarland, Major; W. M. Dwyer, Regimental Quartermaster; A. R. Boggs, Adjutant; William Reed, Assistant Surgeon, and B. B. McGowan, Sergeant Major. Company A, First Lieutenant, Owen Tuttle, commanding; Second Lieutenant, ——— Jones, with aggregate force of eighty-three men; Company B, First Lieutenant, Moses Shauck, commanding; Second Lieutenant, George Marshman; aggregate force, seventy-five men; Company C, Captain, William Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, O. L. French; aggregate force, seventy-three men; Company D, Captain, John C. Baxter; First Lieutenant, Thomas Litzenburg; Second Lieutenant, Warner Hayden; aggregate force, eighty-three men; Company E, Captain, Zachariah Meredith; First Lieutenant, James McCracken; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Moore; aggregate force, eighty-four men. Total force of battalion, 388 men. The services of the battalion while in the field were arduous, though it participated in no battles, but was occupied in guard duty mostly in and around Washington City.

In the foregoing pages we have drawn, to some extent, on "Ohio in the War," a work published by Whitelaw Reid. But as it is said to contain many errors, we have taken the pains to consult members of the different regiments in which Morrow County was represented, compare notes with them, and endeavor to correct inaccuracies so far as possible, and doubt not but the sketches of the different regiments given are, in the main, substantially correct.

Just how many men Morrow County furnished the Union army during the late war cannot be definitely stated, as quite a number, perhaps, enlisted from other counties, where they were credited, as was the case to a greater or less extent in all the States. A tabulated statement of

the soldiers in the field at that time was published June 5, 1862, showing the quota of this county to be as follows: Canaan Township, 39; Cardington Township, 65; Westfield Township, 78; Peru, Township, 25; Lincoln Township, 43; Gilead Township, 114; Washington Township, 29; North Bloomfield Township, 26; Congress Township, 28; Harmony Township, 31; Bennington Township, 36; South Bloomfield Township, 40; Chester Township, 78; Franklin Township, 34; Perry Township, 25; Troy Township, 9; total, 700.

As we stated in the beginning of this chapter, the county was three times drafted. Each time, however, the number to be thus selected was small, as enlistments were so patriotically made that it left but small quotas to be drawn from the "wheel of fortune." The first draft took place on the 1st of October, 1862, under the supervision of Commissioner A. K. Dunn, and was as follows, by townships: Canaan, 26; Cardington, 3; Westfield, —; Peru, 19; Lincoln, 10; Gilead, 13; Washington, 17; Harmony, 13; North Bloomfield, 9; Bennington, —; South Bloomfield, —; Chester, 10; Franklin, 40; Congress, 38; Perry, 26; Troy, 8. The next draft was May 19, 1864, for 146 men, distributed as follows: South Bloomfield, 6; North Bloomfield, 13; Bennington, 21; Chester, 12; Perry, 9; Congress, 15; Troy, 8; Franklin, 24; Peru, 18; Westfield, 20. And again October 12, 1864, for a small number of men, from a few townships that had not filled up their last calls, viz.: Washington, 6; Gilead, 4; Perry, 38; Congress, 26; Troy, 32; Peru, 6, and North Bloomfield, 18.

To write a full history of the participation of a single county in the late war, hundreds of incidents might be gathered and woven into it that would prove highly interesting to all classes of readers. A work such as this, a general history of the county, can devote but little space to incidents, but must confine itself to facts. One incident, however, is given, which illustrates the valor and patriotism of Morrow County soldiers. The incident above alluded to went the rounds of the press at the time, and we give it as it appeared in the Cleveland *Herald:* "Henry McPeak, of Morrow County, had been in the service nearly two years, when, in the summer of 1863, he was discharged on account of disability. Returning home, he was elected Captain of Company A, Fifty-sixth Battalion of the Ohio National Guard. Having recovered his health, and getting tired of Home Guard soldiering, he went to Columbus, obtained a leave of absence from his company for three years, and enlisted in Battery E, First Ohio Light Artillery, as a private. Some time in the spring of 1864, when the National Guard was called into the field, Mr. McPeak made application to the Secretary of War for a furlough of one hundred days to take command of his company, which was granted." He took command of his company which was in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Infantry (one-year service), instead of the Fifty-sixth Battallion of National Guards, and performed good service while the regiment was in the field.

About the close of the war, a movement was made, which, we are sorry to say, so far has proved a failure—that is, to erect a monument to the memory of the brave soldiers who laid down their lives in the defense of the Union. The county papers have an account of a meeting held on the 24th of April, 1865, for the purpose of organizing a "Soldiers' Monumental Association of Morrow County." Officers were elected, by-laws and a constitution adopted, but it stopped there, and still remains a work of the future. While there are many of the soldier-dead resting in the village graveyards, where the affection of surviving friends has reared above them marble slabs, yet there are still many who sleep far away, upon the fields where they fell. They rest, their warfare over, without "stone or lettered monument" to tell the passer-by that in that little mound sleeps a soldier of the Union. It is but justice to them that a monument should be erected to their memory. Doubtless the movement will be renewed at a fitting time and carried forward to completion. It certainly should be.

CHAPTER V.*

GILEAD TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.—SETTLEMENTS—MILLS AND OTHER PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS—VILLAGES—INCIDENTS AND EARLY SOCIETY—1830–1848—RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL—ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

THE territory now embraced in this township has been taken from several surveyed town ships, and may properly be divided into seven parts, viz.: No. 1. The south part of what is called "the three-mile strip," including ten and one-fourth sections or square miles. No. 2. The north part of the same strip, which was "school land," including ten and a half sections. No. 3. One section west of the "boundary," formerly belonging to what is now Cardington Township. No. 4. Three and a half sections also west of the boundary, formerly belonging to Canaan Township. No. 5. Three and one-eighth sections east of the south part of the three-mile strip, formerly belonging to Franklin Township. No. 6. Four and a half sections east of the north part of the three-mile strip, formerly belonging to Congress Township. No. 7. About one square mile south of the three-mile strip and of the "Greenville Treaty line," formerly belonging to Lincoln Township. The land east of the boundary line and north of the Greenville Treaty line is within the Wooster District of land. The land west of the boundary line and north of the Greenville Treaty line is within the Bucyrus District of land, and a part of the "new purchase." The small portion of the township lying south of the Greenville Treaty line belongs to the "United States Military Lands."

The present limits of the township embrace nearly thirty-four sections or square miles, or about twenty-one thousand six hundred acres of land, and by the census just finished (1880), has a population of near two thousand five hundred inhabitants.

The principal stream of the township is the East Fork of the Whetstone, which runs a southerly course to the county seat, then in a westerly course till it passes out of the township. The largest tributary to this stream is Sam's Creek, in the eastern part of the township. In the northwestern part of the township is Thorn Run, a tributary of Shaw Creek, in Canaan Township. In the south and southeastern parts of the township, are the runs which constitute the headwaters of Alum and Big Walnut Creeks. Alum Creek heads within a half mile of the Whetstone, just south of Mount Gilead. In general, the soil is good—a considerable portion deep, black and rich, other portions thinner and more clayey—none sandy and barren, none leachey, but retaining all the fertilizing material put upon it.

The land in its original state was very heavily timbered. The prevailing timber was beech and sugar-maple; but there was a great variety and large amount of other timber, as white, burr and red oak, white and yellow poplar (tulip-tree), black and white walnut, shagbark and pig-nut hickory. white, black and blue ash, white and red elm, cherry, chestnut, basswood, white maple, quaking asp, sycamore, gum, buckeye, etc. It is a singular circumstance that no chestnut was found on the west and north side of the Whetstone. There was also an abundant undergrowth of crab-apple, wild-plum, dog-wood, iron-wood, spice-bush, prickly ash, nettles, etc. There was in early times a vegetable called "ramps," a species of garlic or onion, which came up through the woods early in the spring and covered the ground in great abundance. This, being almost the only green thing, was

*Contributed by Rev. Henry Shedd.

plentifully eaten by the cows, and affected the milk and butter, to the great annoyance of the early settlers.

The land generally has a natural drainage, and there is but little stagnant water, especially since the improvement of the country and the opening of the runs and swales; although almost all the land is made much more productive by open ditches and underdraining.

Springs are quite numerous; some of them strong enough to form runs of permanent water. There are but few soft-water springs. The water generally is hard, impregnated with lime and iron. The early settlers selected the lands that had springs, and generally built their cabins near them. Hence the springs are found on the lands first settled in the township.

Some good stone quarries have been worked in the township. Good building stone are abundant in the bluffs of the Whetstone near Mount Gilead. There are also two other quarries, one in the Quaker settlement, and another at Harshner's on the school land, from which considerable stone has been taken.

The surface of the land is diversified—in some places level or but slightly rolling, in other places still more rolling, and in others considerably broken by bluffs and ravines; especially is this the case on Whetstone and Sam's Creek in the vicinity of Mount Gilead. Nearly the whole of the land is fit for cultivation and for farming purposes—very little, if any, waste land in the township. The productions most congenial to the soil, and the most easily and profitably raised, are grass, timothy and clover, hay and seeds, corn, wheat, oats, rye and flax. The common vegetables and fruits are also easily raised. The original forests abounded with deer, wolves, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, porcupines, ground hogs and wild turkeys. Old beaver dams were seen in several places.

The south part of the Three Mile Strip originally belonged to Delaware County. After the organization of Marion County in March, 1824, the larger part of what is now Gilead Township, with most of what is now Cardington Township, and a portion of Washington Township, constituted Marvin Township. A new township, called Gilead, was organized in June, 1835; and since the formation of the new county additions have been made to it from Canaan, Cardington, Congress, Franklin and Lincoln Townships until it has assumed its present size and shape. It is bounded on the north by Canaan, Washington and Congress, on the east by Congress and Franklin, on the south by Harmony and Lincoln, and on the west by Cardington and Canaan.

Part No. 1.—The first settlers of the township were the two brothers, Lewis and Ralph Hardenbrook, from Jefferson County, Ohio, who purchased and settled the southeast quarter of Section 2, in 1817. The next year, 1818, Jonathan Wood, Asa Mosher and Peleg Rogers, from the State of New York, settled on Section 14. The most of the children of their large families in course of time settled around them. Thus the foundation of the Quaker settlement was laid. The next year, 1819, Isaac DeWitt, from Knox County, and John Hardenbrook, from Jefferson County, settled on Section 3. The next year, 1820, William Montgomery, from Jefferson County, and Joseph Worsley, a native of England, settled on Sections 11 and 3. In 1822, Henry Ustick, from Knox County, and Isaac Blazor, from Jefferson County, settled on Sections 2 and 10. The next year, 1823, the two brothers, John and Albert Nichols, and their brother-in-law, Alban Coe, all from Loudoun County, Va., and Charles Webster, originally from Massachusetts, settled on Sections 1 and 2. Joseph Peasely also settled the same year in the second set on Section 11. In 1825, Abraham Newson and Frederick Lay, from Maryland, settled on Section 11. The next year, 1826, James Johnston, James Bennett and James Montgomery, from Jefferson County, settled on Sections 10 and 3, also Joseph P. Newson, from Maryland, settled on Section 11. The next year, 1827, Mrs. Nichols, from Virginia, settled on the

quarter of L. and R. Hardenbrook, who had sold out, and Alexander Crawford, from Licking County, settled on Section 13. The next year, 1828, Allen Eccles and his sons, Jacob and Samuel, from Licking County, settled on Section 13, and Martin McGowan on Section 12. In 1830, Abraham Coe, from Virginia, and Samuel Rickey, from New Jersey, settled on Sections 12 and 10. There were also living in this part in 1830 (date of their settlement not known) Robert Bunker, Smith, Baruch, Butler, Devore, Joshua White, A. and O. and P. and S. Mosher, and D. and I. and J. and R. Wood, in the second settlement.

Part No. 5.—In 1823, James Bailey and Samuel Straw, from Pennsylvania, settled on Section 6. In 1826, Lewis Hardenbrook and John Parcell settled on Sections 6 and 7. In 1829, Thomas Parr and James Shepard settled on Sections 18 and 6. The next year, 1830, Amos Crichfield settled on Section 18.

Part No. 3.—James Beatty, from Pennsylvania, settled in 1826; Hiram Channel and William Foreman in 1829, and Aubert in 1830.

Part No. 4.—Eli Johnston, from Jefferson County, and Rufus Dodd, from Knox County, settled on Section 35, about 1824. In 1826, Mrs. Campbell, from Jefferson County, settled on Section 35. In 1830, Andrew Dalrymple and Ezekiel Clark settled on Sections 26 and 35.

Part No. 6.—From 1825 to 1830, families settled about in the order of time as here written—most of whom were from Pennsylvania: Berkley Finley and Charles Hull on Section 29; Henry James and Mrs. Willot on Section 31; James Fulton on Section 32; David and John Moody on Section 31; John Forgy on Section 32; Noah Brooks on Section 29; William Miller on Section 30; Francis Hardenbrook and James Andrew on Section 32.

Part No. 2.—Marvin G. Webster and his brother, Charles C. Webster, settled on Section 35 in 1828; then followed, the next two years, John Harshner on Section 23; Jacob Wyrick and S. Hazen on Section 22; Samuel Doty, John Cooper, Jackson and William Dowling on Section 26.

Part No. 7.—Paul White was the first settler, about 1819 or 1820, and Ashley Nutt next.

The first grist and saw mill to accommodate these early settlers was built by Asa Mosher, on the Whetstone, in what is now Cardington Township, in 1821. The next grist and saw mill was built on the same stream by Henry Ustick. A saw-mill was also built on Sam's Creek by Samuel Straw. These mills were carried on upon rather a small scale, but were of great utility in those early times. For many years, supplies for the families were scarce; and it was difficult to obtain the necessary grain, and to get it ground in the dry time of the summer and fall. Corn meal and other supplies had to be packed on horseback from Owl Creek and Delaware County, but with hominy-blocks and roasting ears, mush and milk, pone and butter milk, venison and wild turkey, the people got along cheerily and hopefully.

The first road laid out in the township was the Delaware and Mansfield State road. The next was the State road laid out by Col. Kilbourn, of Worthington, about the year 1823, leading through the township from Worthington to New Haven, Huron County. There was also a trail or blazed track much used, leading from Owl Creek to Shaw Creek and the Sandusky plains. This route, in its somewhat winding course, passed Allen Kelley, Lewis Hardenbrook, Albert Nichols, Alban Coe, Mrs. Nichols (crossing the Whetstone with the State road) at Ustick's mill, Isaac DeWitt, James Montgomery, Eli Johnston, Rufus Dodd, the Merritt Settlement and so on.

Three villages or towns were laid out in the township—one by the Moshers on the Delaware road, where it crosses the boundary, called Friendsboro; but it was never built up. The next was laid out on a small scale on the knolls of the Whetstone, on the northeast half of Section 2, by Jacob Young, of Knox County, the proprietor of the soil, September 30, 1824. Its proper name was Whetstone, though it generally went by the

them, or by "girdling" them, and, third, by making large deadenings, which would become ripe for clearing by fire in about five years. This was the easiest and most expeditious way and insured much better crops. These deadenings were often very dangerous to man and beast, especially in a windstorm; and it is remarkable, that so few accidents happened amidst the falling timber. The labors, hardships and privations of the early settlers were shared by both men and women—the women working out heroically with the men in picking and burning brush, as well as doing the housework, spinning and weaving, knitting and sewing, etc. Some of the women were also excellent nurses and famous midwives, spending considerable time in acts of usefulness throughout the settlement.

In early times the health of the people was remarkably good in this township, though a few were broken down by the hardships of a new country. There were no deaths in the township for about eight years after its first settlement. The first death was that of Elizabeth Bryant, daughter of Mrs. H. Ustick by a former husband, September 9, 1825, about eight years old; then there were some deaths of young children, and, in August, 1832, Mrs. John McQuig died, probably the first married person who died in the township; the next was Mrs. Charles Webster, who died in January, 1833, a resident of the village. Some disasters occurred, which may be properly noticed. About 1830 or 1831, three sons, nearly grown up, of Mr. Smith, a blind man, perished in the well; something like a snake was seen in the water, and one of them went down to get it out and fell, then another went down and he met with the same fate, and then another; and all perished by what is called damps. A few years after, a man committed suicide by poison, and, in the year 1843, Isaac DeWitt, Esq., an old settler, was killed in his own house by lightning.

The first child born in the township was Harriet, daughter of R. Hardenbrook.

In cases of sickness, neighbors were very attentive; frequently the cabin would be full of visitors by night and by day. Sometimes such an overflow of kindness proved too burdensome and injurious to such as were very sick. Funerals were attended by the people generally, both near and remote. As a wedding was of rare occurrence, a general invitation was extended; there was a wedding one day and an infair or reception on the next; at both, the tables were loaded with the best that a new country could furnish. Much joy was *wished* to the newly married couple, and general hilarity and good feeling abounded. The earliest marriages of the township occurred among the Moshers and the Woods in the Quaker settlement, the ceremony being at the public meeting, according to the custom of the Friends. The two earliest weddings in the vicinity of the village were those of Charles C. Webster to Ann Worsely, and Marvin G. Webster to Maria Newson in December, 1828. The first person of the village that entered the marriage relation was Nathan T. Brown, who was married to Mary Moriarty in May, 1832. Those who officiated at weddings received from 50 cents to $2. Money was hard to be got, from the fact that there was scarcely anything to be sold that would bring money. It was very difficult to get money enough to pay the taxes. "Store pay," or orders on the store, was the general currency of those times. About all the salable products the early settlers had were ashes and maple sugar. The ashes were made into black salts; these and the sugar were sold to the store, and exported to Portland on Lake Erie for New York City. Transportation, or hauling by wagons to the lake in such muddy and rutty roads, was a hard and tedious business. The wagons in return brought back salt, tobacco, coffee and some few dry goods—after awhile, pork, and wheat were hauled to the same market.

Fifty years ago, the country presented a new and wild appearance. The deep and thick woods abounded with underbrush and rank vegetation and wild game. Honey-bees were also plenty; and many a splendid tree, as poplar and black

walnut, was cut down for bees or a coon, and left to decay. The roads consisted of trails among the beech roots and through the mud—in some places underbrushed, and in others only blazed—with no bridges or crossways. In passing from one neighborhood to another, or from one settlement to another, persons were guided by the blazed trees. The buildings generally were rude log cabins. Besides the five frame buildings in the village, Henry Ustick's house and mill, and the barns of Lewis Hardenbrook and Abraham Newson, and a little store at Jamestown, were the only frame buildings in the township. The main settlements were in the southern portion of the "three-mile strip," with a few settlers in the adjoining corners of Knox and Richland Counties, while the "school land" on the north, and nearly all west of the "boundary," and northeast and southeast, were just beginning to be settled. When, in the latter part of 1829, the first resident preacher, with his wife, came to the township on horseback, in crossing the creek south of the village, where now is the fine iron bridge, the woman's bonnet was caught in the brush and left hanging there; and the preacher, before escorting his lady into town, was obliged to go back and get her bonnet. There were in the village eight or nine families—two living in small frames in the western part, and seven about the public square in three frames and four cabins. The two parts of the town were separated from each other, and surrounded by dense forests. There was a little store and post office kept by John Roy, on the south side of the public square. To get a letter from the Eastern States out of the office, 25 cents must be paid.

From 1830 to the formation of the new county in 1848, immigration into the township became more rapid, and nearly all the vacant land was settled. Many of the old settlers sold out to newcomers, and large farms were opened and put under cultivation, new and better buildings erected, the roads improved and new ones laid out and opened, bridges and mills built, and the whole country improved in many respects. And just here we might as well speak of one of the most extensive mill enterprises that has ever been in the township, perhaps—that of Judge House, built on the Whetstone Creek, east of town, some forty years ago. It was originally built as a grist-mill, but some ten years later a saw-mill was added, and still later, a planing-mill. At first they were all operated by water only, but afterward steam machinery was put in, so that when water fails in the dry season, the mills are run by steam. It has three run of buhrs and does a large business, running the year round. It was built about 1840, as we have said, and in 1855 it passed into the hands of John C. House, a son of Judge House, who still runs and operates it.

Among the men who came into the township during that period (1830–1848) and who were the most active and efficient in making improvements, and who have passed away either by death or emigration, may be mentioned Allen Kelly, a cattle-dealer and drover; William Timanns, who built a large mill; Charles Russell, at the stone quarries; Solomon Gellar, John Snider, William Loren, Richard Wells, John Blakely, Samuel Peasely, Ebenezer Brown and Simeon Brooks.

The construction of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, which runs through the township, and was opened for business in 1851, has undoubtedly done more than anything else to increase the material prosperity of the township in opening convenient and good markets, and in rapidly advancing the value of real estate.

How things have changed in fifty years! Well-cultivated and productive farms, with good houses and barns, and horses and cattle and sheep and hogs; good roads and bridges and mills; railroads and telegraph wires; fine schoolhouses and good churches, now occupy the place of the almost unbroken heavy-timbered land, and the log cabins, and the rooty and muddy and miry roads.

The people, instead of trudging around on foot in the woods, or riding "double" on horseback, or perchance jolting along among the roots in a

big wagon, or getting stalled with a load in the mud, are riding about on smooth roads, in splendid buggies and carriages, or gliding swiftly from town to town, or from city to city, in elegant palace cars.

The improved farming implements and multiplied machinery of the present day have taken the place of the ax, the grubbing-hoe and the maul, the utensils of the fathers; and in the house are heard the click of the sewing machine and the music of the parlor organ and the piano, instead of the buzz and hum of the spinning wheels and the racket of the loom. And we now see much shirking of labor and love of fashion, and excitement and extravagance and display; much hurry and bus le in speculation, and much running about selling all kinds of patent rights and books and pictures, instead of the steady, hard work and frugal habits and rustic simplicity of early times.

The village of Whetstone, when originally laid out, contained the south public square and eighty lots, four by eight rods each. On December 7, 1832, Henry Ustick, the proprietor of the soil, laid out an addition to the town of seventy lots more, including the north public square. In 1832, the name of the town was changed by an act of the Legislature, from Whetstone to Mount Gilead. The name was suggested by Daniel James, after a town in Virginia. Warsaw was also suggested by Henry Ustick. A paper with the two names was carried around among the citizens of the village, and it was found that Mount Gilead received the majority of votes. The town had a slow growth. The ground was so uneven, much grading, cutting down and filling up had to be done at a great expense of labor.

The following early business men, in addition to those already mentioned, resided in the town: Joseph Axtell and Nathan T. Brown, hatters; Grafton B. Rigdon, John P. Garrigus and Charles Stott, blacksmiths; Oliver Sayre, Joseph B. Lyon and Levi Thurston, shoemakers; —— Conkling and Stephen Taylor, saddlers and harness-makers; Hugh Kearney, William Linn and Elzy Barton, tailors; John Giles, cooper; Alfred Brees, wagon-maker; Nathan Williams and Craven O. Van Horn, cabinet-makers; Joseph Lash and Elias Cooper, carpenters; John Mateer, millwright; Jonathan Wilson and —— Fishback, stonecutters; R. and N. House, H. Ustick and Ira Miller, merchants; John Merrell, Silas Miller and James R. Sage, tavern-keepers; Drs. John Stickel, —— Welch, R. L. Roberts and Johnston, physicians; Samuel Kelly, the first lawyer. William and Elias Cooper, George D. Cross, Joseph B. Lyon, Richard House, C. O. Van Horn and Levi Thurston continued longer in a permanent business than other citizens of the village.

The village of West Gilead was laid out at the railroad station some years ago, as elsewhere noticed.

It was a great event to the village of Mount Gilead, when, about the years 1845–46, there was a line of stages passing through the town, carrying the mail and passengers from Delaware to Mansfield. When the stage-driver, with his four-horse coach full of passengers, wheeled into town, cracking his whip, and stopped for the change of horses and for dinner, there was almost as much, perhaps more, excitement and interest than now, when the trains on the Short Line arrive. There was another great event—when the town, after a long and earnest struggle, and much expense of time and money, became an established county seat. There was then a great jollification—bonfires and a large assembly of people in the old Presbyterian Church. Speeches were made and mutual congratulations were passed; and amid the excitement of the occasion, Capt. Rigdon got his leg broken by tumbling over the bank of a deep cut in the street. For, in anticipation of becoming a county seat, the citizens had begun in good earnest to improve the uneven town.

The first brick building erected in the village was the little shoemaker's shop of Joseph B. Lyon in 1833. He obtained the brick of Joseph Peasely. The next was the blacksmith-shop of

Wm. F. Bartlett

Charles Stott. Andrew Donan built the first brick dwelling-house in the town in 1842.

The formation of a new county and the making of Mount Gilead the county seat in February, 1848, gave a new impulse to the life and enterprise of the town, especially by the influx of groceries, lawyers, physicians, newspaper presses and office seekers.

The citizens of the town made a gross blunder, when, by misapprehension and indifference and want of united effort, they let the golden opportunity slip of securing the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. The consequence has been, that the town has had to depend upon the mere fact of its being the county seat, and upon some share of the patronage of the country for support and growth; though it has, without doubt, received indirectly much benefit from the railroad.

Within the last thirty-five years the town has been visited by several destructive fires, consuming business houses, four taverns, a large grist-mill, a saw and planing mill, a foundry, etc. New and elegant brick blocks have, however, been built in the place of some of the burnt frames.

Many of all trades and occupations have come and gone; some succeeded and some failed, some changed their employment, and others went West; some have retired from business and some have died. It would take quite a volume to describe all the changes that have occurred during the last fifty-six years among the citizens of this small town.

The advantages for a common school education were for a number of years rather poor. The first settlers were not compact enough to form good school districts; and well-qualified teachers were scarce. There was but little school money for the payment of teachers; and they had to be supported mainly by subscription. Notwithstanding, the early settlers manifested considerable interest in the education of their children. The first school of the township was in the Quaker settlement, the next in the settlement on the Whetstone, and an old-fashioned log schoolhouse was built and occupied near Ustick's mill about 1823 or 1824. Afterward there was a school and log schoolhouse in the eastern part; another in the southeastern, and another at what is now Levering Station. Among the early teachers of the township were Peleg and Peace Mosher, Taber Randall, William Campbell, Jacob Eccles, the two sisters, Elizabeth and Martha J. Foster, from New Hampshire; Luther D. Mozier and William N. Mateer. Luther D. Mozier has probably taught more in the township, outside of the town, than any other person. Forty and fifty years ago male teachers received for their services from $10 to $15 per month; and female teachers from 75 cents to $1.50 per week. Board was thrown in as being of not much account, and teachers generally boarded around in the cabins of the families, as best suited their convenience. By contrasting the past and present systems of education, we give the following statistics of Gilead Township for the year 1879, as reported to the County Auditor: Balance on hand, September 1, 1878, $1,224.07; State tax, $444; local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $2,053.30; total from all sources, $3,862.40. Amount paid teachers within the year, $1,589. Whole number of schoolhouses in township, outside of the town of Mount Gilead, eight; value of school property, $8,000; number of teachers employed—male 9, female—6, total 15; wages paid them per month—males $37, females $20; pupils enrolled—males 150, females 125, total 275; average daily attendance—males 100, females 91. total 191. Balance on hand, September 1, 1879, $2,050.43.

Mrs. Mary G. Shedd taught the first school in the village, in a part of the house of G. D. Cross, in 1831. Other schools were taught in various buildings of the town. About 1834, a new frame schoolhouse—round, or rather octagonal—was built, and continued to be the chief schoolhouse for many years. Philander K. Francis, John Ustick, Miss Barnes, Miss Hayden, Joel Bruce, J. M. Rogers, Samuel B. Morgan and others, taught in the town in former years. Erasmus G. Phillips was a famous teacher for many years, and had a good schoolhouse of his own. Of late years,

education has been gradually rising in the town and township; and its progress is still onward and upward. In 1854, the union graded school system was adopted by the town district, and has been continued with a good degree of success. Milton Lewis, as principal teacher and superintendent of the schools for fifteen years, did an efficient work in promoting education in the township and the county. In 1854, a large two-story brick schoolhouse was built by the district; and, in January, 1873, another schoolhouse, more spacious and elegant, was dedicated and begun to be occupied.

Quite a number of the youth of both sexes have received an education above the branches generally taught in the common schools. Eleven young men have pursued a regular course of study at colleges, and received their graduating diplomas; while many others have entered the professions, not having completed the regular course of college study—all from this town and township; a number of young women have also graduated at seminaries. The township has furnished ministers of the Gospel, lawyers, physicians, teachers, and many active business men, here and elsewhere.

In February, 1829, a Sunday school was established in this township by Rev. Eldad Barber, an agent of the American Sunday School Union. It was a union school for the whole neighborhood, and was held during the summer season for four years in the old log schoolhouse, near Ustick's Mill. John Roy was the Superintendent for the first year, Henry Ustick for the second, William N. Mateer for the third, and John Mateer for the fourth. It had nine or ten teachers and about seventy scholars; it also had a library. After the Methodists and Presbyterians had regular preaching and organized churches, the school was taken first to the Methodist Church, then to the Presbyterian Church, and after awhile became two schools.

The good fruits of this institution have been obvious in the community. Many excellent men and women have been raised up from the Sunday schools of the township—members of the church—to fill various useful stations in society. No less than twelve young men, who were members of these schools, have become ministers of the Gospel.

In the spring of 1830, the first temperance movement in the township was made in the little village of Whetstone. Rev. H. Shedd delivered a lecture, and formed a temperance society of about forty members. During the last fifty years, various efforts have been made to promote temperance and to prevent intemperance, and various societies and organizations, both open and secret, have been formed, have flourished, and passed away; and still the desired reformation, and protection of community against the liquor traffic and the evils of intemperance are not yet realized. A great change has been effected in the habits, practices and sentiments of many people in reference to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks—and some good done by every movement—but the sad fact remains that the liquor power is still outraging the community by its secret and open violation of law; and neither the professed temperance principles of the men, for want of decided and united action, nor the tears and prayers of virtuous women, in all their untiring quiet efforts, and in all their bold and earnest crusades, have been able to overthrow it.

In early times, there were two small distilleries in the township. They were then considered very useful institutions, accomplishing two great objects—furnishing a market for corn, and furnishing that indispensable article, which was regarded so useful in stimulating the pioneers in their arduous labors. In after years, there was another distillery, established in connection with a large grist-mill, near the mouth of Sam's Creek. This establishment did an extensive business for a number of years.

The attention of the community was first aroused and directed to the subject of slavery in March, 1836. William T. Allan, the son of a Presbyterian slaveholding minister of Alabama, after much difficulty obtained the use of the Presbyter-

ian Church at Mount Gilead, and attempted to deliver a course of lectures on the abolition of slavery. On the first evening, there was blowing of horns, beating of tin pans, etc., around the house. As he proceeded in his lectures, the excitement and opposition on the part of a certain class of people increased, and showed itself first in an attempted reply to his arguments, and in a regular built mob, which broke up the meeting. Other lectures were delivered and other meetings held, at different times, and in different parts of the township, till March, 1840, when S. W. Streeter lectured in the same church in Mount Gilead, and there was another mob. But an antislavery constitution (for a society) was bravely signed on the spot, in the midst of throwing of eggs and uproar, by twenty-three persons—fourteen men and nine women, and the meeting was broken up in disorder. In May, 1840, L. D. Butts lectured at the same church, and there was another mob, more violent and furious than any of the preceding ones, which followed the antislavery people some distance with hooting and yelling, and rails and other usual accompaniments of mobs. For some years the question was, not whether slavery onght to be abolished, so much as whether the right of free speech on that subject should be allowed.

It may be a matter of some interest to know what were the real sentiments of the early Abolitionists of this township. They believed that immediate emancipation was the duty of the master and the right of the slave—that slave-holding is a sin and should be dealt with as other sins—by reason and argument, moral means and appeals to the best interests of all concerned. They endeavored to create a public sentiment in the church and in the country so strong and influential, that the system of iniquity might be abolished peaceably, and as soon as possible by the slaveholders themselves. They did not advocate emancipation by physical force or resort to arms, or any interference with slavery in the States, except by moral means—by free speech and a free press—neither did they countenance the amalgamation of the whites and blacks, nor even advocate negro suffrage. They believed in the natural and inalienable rights of man, according to the Great Declaration, and they believed it is right and safe to carry into practice the Golden Rule of our Savior, "To do unto others as we would wish others to do unto us."

A branch of the "underground railroad" passed through this township, which did quite a business, though the principal depots were in Peru and Washington Townships. It is not necessary to pursue the subject further, or notice the wonderful change that has taken place in these modern times in regard to slavery and human rights. Slavery is abolished! Liberty is triumphant and universal!

The religious denominations of the township were Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, Regular Baptists, Disciples, Seceders and Universalists. The Friends had a society and log meeting-house. About fifty years ago they divided into two bands, Orthodox and Hicksites, and had separate houses of worship. The latter have become extinct as an organization, the former are a large and flourishing church with a respectable house of worship.

Methodist meetings and classes began to be held over fifty years ago at the houses of Joseph P. Newson and James Beatty and others, with occasional preaching. They built a frame church in Mount Gilead, in 1832, in the southwest part of the town. It was occupied about twelve years, and then passed into a tan-house. The present Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1844. About the year 1830, a new circuit was formed, including the town and vicinity. Revs. Silas Ensign and Russell Bigelow were the first preachers; S. Ensign and Z. Bell first traveled the circuit, and Russell Bigelow was the first Presiding Elder that attended the quarterly meetings.

In November, 1829, Rev. Henry Shedd came to the township and commenced preaching regularly a part of his time to the Presbyterians. The places of preaching were at the houses of Henry Ustick, John Roy and George D. Cross, and in

H. Ustick's mill and in Lewis Hardenbrook's barn. Previous to that time, Revs. William Matthews, E. Washburn and John McKinney had preached occasionally in the township.

Some of the early settlers in the eastern part of the township were Baptists. A church was formed in Congress Township, called Brin Zion, about 1824. A frame meeting-house was built in 1833, and, in 1857, a new church edifice was erected on the old site, where is a cemetery. Revs. David James and —— Dakin were among the first preachers.

A church of the Old School Baptists was organized a short distance from Brin Zion some years after the foundation of that church, and a church edifice built. It is located on Section 30, in the southwestern corner of Congress Township, which has recently been attached to the township of Gilead. Among the early members of this congregation were Mr. Mellott, Enoch Hart, Mr. Jacobs, Rev. Mr. Frye and others of the early settlers in that vicinity. There is no regular preaching at this church at present, but a union Sabbath school is carried on during the summer, and the ministers of Mount Gilead go out occasionally and preach to the congregation. A cemetery was laid out adjacent to the church, and is among the oldest burying grounds in either Gilead or Congress Townships, and contains the mortal remains of many of the pioneers of the neighborhood.

About the year 1848, a Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Benjamin H. Pearson, and a church edifice erected in Mount Gilead. The house remained unfinished a number of years, being occupied also as a court house, schoolhouse, etc., till 1857, when it was sold, the church having become extinct. A new Baptist Church has since been organized, and their present church edifice was erected in 1856. There were also in early times a few families of Disciples, or Campbellite Baptists, and William Dowling was their preacher. Also, there were two or three families of Seceders, and Rev. S. Hindman, of Iberia, preached among them occasionally. The Universalists have an organization, and built a church in 1860. They have generally had preaching since.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church was built at the boundary, about four miles northwest from Mount Gilead in 1858.

Methodist camp-meetings were held about three-fourths of a mile northwest from the town, in 1830 and 1831, also half a mile west of the town in 1832 and 1833. The Methodist preachers at these meetings were Revs. R. Bigelow, W. B. Christie, Shaw, S. Ensign, Z. Bell, Smith, McDowell, Goff, Westlake, Felton and Lorain. Presbyterian camp-meetings were held in the eastern part of the township in 1833 and 1834. The Presbyterian ministers who preached at these meetings were Revs. A. Jinks, C. N. Rawson, J. McKinney, J. Thompson, B. W. Higbee and H. Shedd. These meetings were largely attended and the behavior good; the privileges of the Gospel were appreciated and improved. The hospitality of the people was unbounded. These Christian pioneers lived about a week at each meeting in their well-prepared log tents in the woods, holding family, social and public worship. God blessed their labors for the spiritual good of themselves and their fellow-men.

With this brief glance at Gilead Township, and the early history of the town of Mount Gilead, we will close this chapter, and leave the further history of the town to be completed in a new chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

MOUNT GILEAD—ITS INCORPORATION—THE CENSUS—MANUFACTURERS—BUSINESS BLOCKS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—GILEAD STATION.

THE history of Gilead Township and of the town of Mount Gilead, may very properly be divided into two parts—their ancient (if not a misnomer) and modern history. The first part comprises the early settlement, the laying-out of villages, their growth, pioneer improvements and the introduction and advancement of Christianity and education. This part has been thoroughly and completely written up in the preceding chapter by the Rev. Mr. Shedd, whose residence in the town of half a century has eminently fitted him for the work, and faithfully has he performed it. He has marked the coming of the pioneer; his settlement in an unbroken wilderness among savages and wild beasts, and his hard-fought battle for very existence on the distant frontier of civilization. That period that is veiled in all the romance of pioneer life, he has well and truly portrayed. He has noted the planting of the standard of the Cross, the introduction of the schoolmaster, and the influence for good that religion and education have exercised in the community. He has given the laying-out of the town, and its rise and growth. All of these subjects Mr. Shedd has noticed in a satisfactory manner, and with far more ease than a stranger could have done it. A pioneer himself, he has witnessed the development of the country, and has been enabled to paint the scenes of real life from personal observation and recollections. With great accuracy he has traced the history of the town and township to a period within the memory of the present generation.

In this chapter we shall take up the "modern" history of the town particularly, noting some of the more important facts that have transpired within the past few years. Its progress in manufactures and trade, the perfecting of its educational and religious institutions, together with other subjects that scarcely belonged in the preceding chapter, will be noticed here. These of themselves are sufficient groundwork for a lengthy chapter, but in order not to exceed allotted space must be treated briefly.

The laying-out of the town of Mount Gilead has already been noticed by Mr. Shedd, and its natural growth followed from a puny village to a substantial town, noted for its prosperity and business enterprise. It was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed February 16, 1839. The act embraced a number of towns in the State, and was as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Ohio, the several towns hereinafter named be and the same are hereby respectively created bodies corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, as follows, to wit: * * * 'The town of Mount Gilead, in the county of Marion, * * * * * together with such additions as may from time to time be to them respectively made, and the above-named towns shall be entitled to all the privileges secured by, and shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of an act entitled, 'An act for the regulation of incorporated towns.'" Thus legally constituted, Mount Gilead moved along the "even tenor of its way" for nine years, when, upon the formation of Morrow County, in 1848, it became, almost without opposition, the county seat of the new county. In anticipation of such an event, some little preparation had been made in the laying-out of streets and grading them, and otherwise beautifying the town, that it might, as the seat of justice, present an attractive and inviting appearance. By the census of 1850, the first taken after the formation of the county, Mount Gilead had a population of 646; in 1860, it was 789; in 1870, it had increased to 1,087; and at the census just

completed (1880), its population has reached 1,262, showing a steady increase in numbers, as well as in prosperity, during the past thirty years.

The records of the corporation have not been as well kept, and are not as perfect as some towns of our acquaintance, and it is no easy task to extract information from them. We can find none extending back to the incorporation of the town in 1839, but to the beginning of the year 1849 only. We learn, however, that "Samuel Bushfield was the first Mayor; S. J. Cromer the first Recorder," and that the "first Councilmen were John H. Young, James M. Talmadge and others." In 1848, J. S. Christie was Mayor, and Cromer Recorder. In 1850, J. H. Stinchcomb was Mayor, and, in 1852, when the records became somewhat perfect, we find the following Board: Thomas H. Dalrymple, Mayor; Ross Burns, Recorder, and John J. Gurley, E. R. Fally, George D. Cross, Joseph D. Rigour and C. D. Ensign, Councilmen. In 1854, Robert Mitchell was elected Mayor, and Mathew Roben, Recorder. The records, however, are too imperfect to try to trace out the names of the different officers down to the present time, and we shall make no attempt to do so, but merely give the present incumbents, who are as follows: L. K. Powell, Mayor; W. G. Irwin, Recorder; James Carlisle, R. P. Halliday, Bradford Dawson, Allen Levering, Howard Whitby and Valentine Meader, Councilmen.

In the preceding chapter is noticed the laying-out of the "Village of Whetstone," the original name of Mount Gilead, and also the laying-out of an addition by Henry Ustick in February, 1832, of "seventy lots, including the north public square." Some of the additions laid out since that of Ustick's are those of Dalrymple, in June, 1854; of Talmadge & Young, in January, 1859; of House, in April, 1867, and Richards' Addition in March, 1874. Besides these additions, J. D. Rigour laid out an addition to the town in an early day of rather peculiar shape, being somewhat that of an "obtuse-angled triangle," extending from Main out between Marion and High streets; narrowing down to a point at the west end. These several additions, together with the original plat, give the town a sufficient area for a much larger population than it has at present. There is plenty of room for its people to flourish without getting in each other's way.

Mount Gilead is located in the heart of as rich a farming community as may be found in Central Ohio, and in this respect is not surpassed by any of its neighbors. Cut off from all railroad facilities until the building of the Short Line, interfered materially with its prosperity as a manufacturing center. While the building of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad was a benefit indirectly, yet its great distance from the town did not fulfill the requirements of a manufacturing community. Hence while many of the surrounding towns have become lively with the hum of machinery, Mount Gilead, for the lack of railroad communication, has been forced to depend chiefly upon her mercantile trade. The few manufacturing enterprises which have been from time to time started in the town we shall now proceed to mention briefly.

One of its largest manufactures, perhaps, was its woolen-mills. The first effort of this kind was made many years ago—far back beyond the beginning of this chapter. In 1866, a large woolen-mill, costing some $25,000 or more, was built by a stock company. The stock finally passed mostly into the hands of James Meeker, one of the principal men in inaugurating the enterprise. During his career, he had several different partners, at different times, and did an extensive business. In 1870, a flax-mill was added to the concern by putting in machinery adapted to the purpose, and, as a combined woolen and flax mill, its business correspondingly increased. On the 5th of April, 1872, it was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about $17,000, which was but partly covered by insurance—having about $5,000 insurance. This so crippled Meeker financially, that he made no effort to rebuild, and so ended that branch of business in Mount Gilead.

A large planing-mill, saw-mill and sash factory in the southwest part of the town, owned by George N. Clarke, J. M. Andrews and Dr. Briggs, after being in operation for a time, doing a flourishing business in its several lines, was burned in September, 1870. The loss to the owners was about $5,000, which so discouraged them that they never rebuilt the establishment, but left it a heap of "smoldering ruins."

In 1846, a grist-mill was built in the south part of the town, by Cooper & Son. This mill was also burned in the fall of 1862. A sympathizing community rendered them substantial assistance, and in 1863 they were enabled to rebuild. This was much superior to the mill that was burned, and is still in active operation. It has three run of buhrs, and its reputation as a first-class mill is without contradiction. In 1877–78, Cooper & Son sold out to House & Dawson, who are the present owners. Cooper & Son, before disposing of the mill, erected a foundry (the building now used as a cheese factory), which was run by power from the mill. The foundry was known as the "Mount Gilead Turbine Wheel Manufactory," but as an investment it never paid, and in the end the Coopers lost money, and finally discontinued the business. The foundry building is now used, as we have said, as a cheese factory, which is more particularly referred to in the general history of the county. The Tabors built a foundry before the war, near the Short Line depot, and for a number of years carried on a large business in repairing machinery and general custom work. They turned out some fence and plow work, but their specialty was custom. The fate of this establishment was that of the woolen-mill and the sash factory; it was burned, and never rebuilt.

Mount Gilead has been singularly unfortunate in her manufacturing enterprises; indeed, a fatality has seemed to follow almost every enterprise of the kind that has been inaugurated, and but few have escaped destruction by the "fiery element," which so often breaks loose in the town. About all that remains in the way of manufactures are House & Dawson's mill, Carlisle Brothers' carriage-works, and Doty & Co.'s planing-mill. The carriage-works of Carlisle Brothers were established in 1866, and are doing a large and flourishing business. The planing-mill is of recent origin. The Mount Gilead Tile Works, which may also come under the head of manufaciuring enterprises, were established in the summer of 1875 by B. B. McGowen, Smith Thomas and William C. Wilson. In the summer of 1878, McGowen sold out to the other two partners, and in the spring of 1879 established the "Stone Tile Works," out near the stone quarries southeast of town, from which the works take their name. W. W. McCracken is a partner in the Stone Tile Works with McGowen, but the business is wholly managed by the latter gentleman. Both these, and the Mount Gilead Tile Works, west of town, do a large business in the way of manufacturing all kinds and sizes of drain tiling. Some of the fires alluded to were, that destroying Meeker's woolen and flax mill, the steam saw and planing mill and sash factory of Clark and others, Cooper & Son's mill, Tabor's foundry, and a fire that burned several business houses on Main street. These frequent fires led to the organization of a fire company, and on the 16th of June, 1870, the Olentangy Fire Company was organized. The company, or town, more properly speaking, purchased an exellent hand engine, which is still in use. It was operated for eighteen months by the "Old Guard" Military Company. The "Old Guards" took charge of it as a fire company in October, 1878, and continued as such until April, 1880. Since that time, the Town Marshal, J. R. McComb, has had charge of the engine as Chief of the Fire Department.

The first tavern—that great place of resort in a country town—was built and kept by John Merrill. It was of the regular pioneer pattern—a small log structure—and the bill of fare was "corn pone" and "wild meat," with coffee occasionally, sweetened with maple sugar. This pioneer tavern was the great resort of the surrounding

community, and the news emporium where all the male gossips met to smoke their pipes and exchange their daily experiences. Ah, how few now know the importance of the frontier tavern. It was, of course, the place of rest for the weary traveler, whether on foot or on horse. It was the market-place for all; the hunter with his venison and turkeys, the trapper with his furs and skins, and the knapsack-peddler here gladdened the hearts of all with his "boughten" wares. At the tavern, too, were all public gatherings called—to arrange for a general hunt, to deal out justice to some transgressor, or to put up the stakes for the horse race. But this pioneer institution is among the things of the past, and as we sit at the well-laden boards of the American and Globe, it is hard to realize the frugal fare of the pioneer tavern. Few towns of the size of Mount Gilead are better supplied with hotel accommodations than it is at the present day, and the American and Globe hotels are very models of excellence in their way.

A few words as to the beauty of the thriving little city and its business blocks, buildings, etc. It is but seldom that in a small town we find as many handsome residences and substantial business houses. The Van Horne Block would be an ornament in a large city. It was built in 1876, and contains three large stores on the ground floor, together with the town hall. The second floor is devoted to offices in the front part, while the rear comprises a very elegantly appointed theater known as "Levering Hall." The Granite Block, the third story of which is a Masonic hall, Union Block and the bank blocks are all substantial and even elegant buildings. Several other business blocks are in course of construction, which will add much to the beauty of the town, and to Main street especially. The court house, more particularly mentioned in the chapter on organization of the county, was built in 1852-53, and is a substantial brick building, possessing, however, little beauty or modern appearance. A few thousand dollars might be spent in adorning and modernizing the ungainly structure. The post office and mail facilities of the town have grown to some extent since the first office was established, with one mail a week, and as Postmaster General Ustick slings around his mail-bags, now he perhaps don't realize that the first representative of that department in Mount Gilead could carry the week's mail-receipts in his hat.

The first effort made at banking in Mount Gilead was about the year 1854. A bank was established by James Purdy, John Anderson, John Shauck, Beoustock and Sowers, Richard House, A. C. Dunn and W. Smith Irwin. Richard House was President of the institution, and W. Smith Irwin, Cashier. About three years afterward, it wound up its business and became the banking-house of Richard House & Co., or the Granite Bank. This finally drifted into the First National Bank of Mount Gilead, and the first bank of issue ever in the county. The First National was organized in 1864, with Dr. J. M. Briggs as President, a position he held from organization up to 1880, with the exception of two years. R. J. House was the first Cashier. At present, W. F. Bartlett is President; Allen Levering, Vice President; R. P. Halliday, Cashier—a position held for thirteen years in succession. For the same period, R. P. Miller has been Teller. About the commencement of the banking business, J. D. Rigour opened a small bank or broker's office. J. S. Trimble also did a banking business in connection with an extensive grain business in which he was engaged at West Gilead. He finally took in the business of Rigour, occupying Rigour's banking-house and carrying on a large banking business until his failure, in 1878. The Morrow County National Bank was established in February, 1880, and hence is a young institution. William Marvin is President, George N. Clark, Vice President, and M. B. Talmadge, Cashier.

The town of Mount Gilead has two flourishing newspapers, the *Union Register* and the *Morrow County Sentinel*, the latter Republican and the former Democratic in politics. They are both live, wide-awake papers, and faithfully stand up

for the doctrines of their respective parties. As their history is more particularly given in another chapter, we will not repeat it. A library was established in Mount Gilead some years ago, but it has never amounted to much. The few books it once possessed, we believe are still stowed away in the town, but are of little use to the public, or as a library, and the organization, we are sorry to say, is no longer kept up.

In the educational history of the county, given in another chapter of this work, the introduction of schools and the schoolmaster is noticed at some length, and the pioneer mode of teaching After the town of Mount Gilead became large enough to have a school, Mrs. Mary Shedd, we are told, was the first teacher, and taught a school in 1831. Without going into the early history of the schools of Mount Gilead, which have been noticed in the preceding chapter, we will merely glance at the present school of the town, as we find it to-day, under the successful management of Prof. T. J. Mitchell, Principal. The town forms a special district, and present the following statistics as reported to the auditor:

Balance on hand September 1, 1878	$2,343 64
State tax	567 00
Irreducible fund	232 39
Local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes	2,498 41
From other sources	92 81
Total	$5,734 25
Amount paid teachers during the year	$1,610 63
High school	900 00
Total	$2,510 63
Number of schoolhouses, 1—value	$35,000 00
Balance on hand September 1, 1879	$2,185 34
Number of teachers—male, 1; female, 5; total	6
Average wages per month, primary	$ 36 00
Average wages per month, high	100 00
Number of pupils enrolled:	
Primary, males	113
Primary, females	124
High, females	19
High, males	15
Total enrolled	271
Average daily attendance:	
Primary, males	95
Primary, females	100
High, females	17
High, males	13
Total	225

The church history of Mount Gilead extends back to the early settlement of the town. The organization of the first church society is accredited, in the preceding chapter, to the Methodists. More than half a century ago, the itinerants of this denomination made their appearance and formed classes at the cabins of the early settlers. The official records of this early period, however, are not at hand, so that only general facts can be given of its early history. The present generation can hardly realize the changes that have taken place since those primitive times, when the Methodist "circuit-rider" traveled over the thinly-settled country, and proclaimed to the scattered settlers the glad tidings of salvation. The pioneer evangelist, Rev. Russell Bigelow, was one of the first Methodist ministers in this section of the country. From data as reliable as can be found, Mr. Shedd places the erection of the first Methodist Church at Mount Gilead in the year 1832, but societies or classes had been formed several years previous to that date. This edifice was used by the church as a place of worship, we are told, for about twelve years, when it passed into a "tan-house." The present church building was erected in 1844, at a cost of about $8,000 (as we were informed by Judge House, one of the oldest members now living in the town). The present Pastor is the Rev. Mr. Pollock, and the membership is not far from one hundred and fifty. A large and flourishing Sunday school is maintained throughout the year, of which Mr. Z. B. Plumb is Superintendent. This church, with a history extending back over more than half a century, it is only truth to say, that the most sacred memories and hallowed associations cluster around it. Without being wealthy, it is a church that gives liberally, and its reputation in this regard is well

known in the county and in the conference to which it belongs.

The first Presbyterian Church* was organized at the house of George D. Cross, in the village of Whetstone, November 2, 1831, and was called "the Presbyterian Church of Morven." Rev. Henry Shedd, assisted by Rev. Eldad Barber, of Marion, organized the church under the authority of the Presbytery of Columbus. The church consisted of twenty-six original members—nine males and seventeen females; seven men and their wives, ten other women and two young men. Three Elders were elected. In October, 1835, the name of the church was changed to the "First Presbyterian Church of Mount Gilead."

During the years 1834–35, by a great effort of the people, a frame church edifice was built, forty feet square. It was erected at the old graveyard on a spot of ground donated to the church by Jacob Young, the original proprietor of the town. Previous to the division, Rev. Henry Shedd was stated supply and Pastor six years, and Rev. William Matthews stated supply one year. The Ruling Elders were James Bennett, John Roy, Thomas Mickey and John Mateer. Other leading active members were Henry Ustick, Joseph Axtell, William N. Mateer, John Hardenbrook, John Ustick, Nathan T. Brown, William Cooper, George D. Cross, Joseph B. Lyon, Ebenezer Brown, Simeon Brown, Jesse Fisher and Lewis Hardenbrook. The division into what was called Old and New School took place in 1838–39. Of the seventy-five members of the Mount Gilead Church, forty-four went into the New School Branch and thirty-one into the Old School.

The old church building was occupied until October, 1859, receiving a complete course of repairs in 1849. After it was left as a house of worship, it was occupied as a carpenter shop until consumed by fire November 5, 1860. In 1857, the unfinished Baptist Church was purchased by James S. Trimble for $250, and presented to the New School Presbyterians, on condition that it be moved and fitted up as their house of worship. The condition or proposition of Mr. Trimble was complied with; the whole cost of the house, and the lot on which it stood, was $1,500. The church was dedicated January 1, 1858, and occupied until the re-union of the two branches of the church, when it was sold to the Disciples, and is now converted into a grain warehouse at the Short Line Depot. The house in which the society now worships, was erected by the Old School Branch in 1851–52. It required great sacrifice on the part of the people to get the house ready for holding public services. It has been repaired from time to time at considerable expense.

The reunion of the two branches was effected in October, 1865. At the time of the reunion, the church had 126 members—75 from the Old School and 51 from the New School, and 8 ruling Elders. Rev. Milton McMillen was Pastor of the reunited church for seven years. The present Pastor is Rev. William S. Eagleson, six ruling Elders—Joseph B. Lyon, James M. Briggs, John P. Mateer, James S. Trimble, Charles Shedd and John W. Cook, and three Deacons—William Pennyard, Ross N. Mateer and William F. Blaney. The membership is 185. A Sunday school is carried on during the year, and is at present under the superintendence of J. G. Miles. It is in a flourishing condition, with an average attendance of about one hundred.

The Baptists* living in Mount Gilead and vicinity, by invitation and agreement met on the 10th of December, 1853, at the house of Rev. William Branch, for the purpose of organizing a church. Thirteen Baptists were present, nearly all of whom favored organization. Five of the thirteen had letters of dimission and recommendation, while the eight were not so provided—having failed to take recommendations from their respective churches. It was decided that the five should organize under the name of the "Siloam Baptist Church of Mount Gilead." The five constituent members were Rev. William Branch, L.

* Contributed by Rev. H. Shedd.

* Contributed by Rev. A. J. Wiant.

C. K. Branch, Simeon Werrick, Mary Ann Barton and Mrs. A. B. Gurley. These declared themselves the church as above named, and then the eight following names were received upon their Christian experience: David Auld, Louisa Auld, Charles Carpenter, Eliza Darland, Joseph Waldorf, Martha Waldorf, Esther Harshner and John Smith. This new organization at once made provision for weekly prayer meetings and monthly covenant meetings, and secured the court room in which to hold public service on Sabbath. Erastus Waldorf was the first one baptized into the fellowship of this church. Rev. William Branch was invited to serve as a supply, and also clerk until officers could be elected. David Auld and Joseph Waldorf were chosen the first Deacons, on the 3d of June, 1854, and on the same date Rev. William Branch was chosen the first Pastor.

By request of the society, it was recognized as the "Siloam Baptist Church of Mount Gilead," by the Mount Vernon Baptist Association, and also received into the fellowship of that body, as one of the sisterhood, in communion, in September, 1854. On the 25th of January, 1855, Rev. William Branch closed his pastorate, and in June following Rev. E. D. Thomas became Pastor. In August of the same year the church decided to build a house of worship, and accordingly the trustees were instructed to contract for the same, with D. Auld, for $1,800. The house was dedicated February 1, 1857; afterward, it was furnished at an additional cost of $230. Rev. E. D. Thomas closed his service as Pastor, in April, 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Pratt, who took charge in June following. In 1860, the name of the church was changed to the "Baptist Church of Mount Gilead." May 14, 1861, Rev. J. G. Bowen became Pastor in place of Rev. A. Pratt, who closed his pastorship in March preceding.

The church, deeming it proper to express her mind on the question of temperance, declared by vote that it was the imperative duty of every member to abstain from the use of liquors as a beverage. Rev. J. G. Bowen did not continue long as Pastor, and the church was without a pastor until March 11, 1864, when Rev. Lyman Whitney took charge, and remained one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Merton. He vacated the field at the end of four months, and was followed by Rev. J. G. Turieson, who supplied the pulpit for three months, closing in January, 1867. Rev. S. J. Bostwick became Pastor in February, 1867, and closed his labors November following. Repairs were now made on the house at a cost of $225. Rev. Watson Clark served the church for seventeen months, ending June, 1869, and was followed by Rev. J. B. Hutton, who remained until May 14, 1871. Rev. Edward Jones supplied the pulpit now for two months. In May, 1872, Rev. D. B. Sim began pastoral labor, and gave his service to the church until September, 1878, when he was succeeded by the present Pastor (the writer) in December following. In 1879, the church was newly painted, and other repairs made, at a cost of $200. Thus, from a small beginning in 1853, the Lord has led us along. With a membership now of two hundred—officered with Deacons and Trustees, and enjoying stated Sabbath preaching, weekly prayer meetings, Sunday school, and co-operative Christian work in education, home and foreign missions, we may take courage and persevere.

The citizens of Mount Gilead are particularly proud of their union school building, which is an ornament to the town. As a matter of interest to many, we give the following description of it, from the Mount Gilead *Sentinel* of January 30, 1873:

"Our New Schoolhouse.—To gratify many of our readers, who, though residing remote from the county seat, yet feel a proper interest in the improvement of our town, and particularly in our improved educational facilities, we will here give a brief description of the interior of our new union schoolhouse, which was opened for the reception of its army of little pupils on Monday last. While disclaiming any special reliance on architectural lore to render our description formally

accurate, we hope for a reasonable degree of success in making it intelligible to our readers.

"Without hazarding the assumption that the external beauty of our school edifice approaches that architectural perfection which Madame de Stael terms 'frozen music,' we think it probable that in its interior arrangement, it is not excelled by any similar building in the State. We may describe it as consisting essentially of two buildings, each 66x33 feet, and each including two lofty stories and a basement. These buildings stand side by side eighteen feet apart; and into each end of this central space is recessed a porch 14x18, leading into the hall 18x38, which serves to connect the two buildings, and provides ready access to the upper and basement stories; the whole, of course, constituting a single building under the same slate roof.

"We thus have, on the first floor, four fine rooms, each about thirty-one feet square in the clear, and each occupying a corner of the building, with ample light from two sides. Each room is wainscoted all around, from the floor to the level of the windows (the wainscoting grained in imitation of alternate panels of walnut and other woods), and above this is the ample blackboard surface, so indispensable in every schoolroom. Each room is also provided with a large ventilating stove, receiving pure air from without, while registers in the floor at each side convey the foul air into the draft. By a peculiarity in their construction, these stoves can also be adjusted, in a moment's time, to warm by radiant heat simply, like an ordinary stove. Every window in the building is weighted, and is provided on the inside with a series of folding blinds, by which the direction and intensity of the light desired is under complete and instant control. It must thus be conceded that, in the highly important matters of heating and lighting, our new school building is not only unexcelled by any, but strikingly surpasses not a few more pretentious edifices.

As we emerge from either of these rooms into the hall, it will be observed how convenient each door is to the main entrance, and to the stairway leading to the second floor. Ascending this broad flight to the second floor, we find, at the right, two more rooms corresponding in size and finish with the two below; while on the left, or south side of the hall, the entire space on this floor is thrown into a single room, 63x30 feet, which is flooded with light on three sides. This room is designed for the High School Department, while the lower departments of the school, while as at present organized, will occupy the rooms on the lower floor. This leaves the two north rooms above to be used for recitation rooms, for library, or any suitable purpose.

"Descending to the main hall, we pass directly below into the basement. Under the north wing are the two cellars, for the storage of coal, etc., while on the south side the two large rooms with floors will serve as play-rooms.

"The contract for putting up and completing the entire structure was let to Miller & Smith for $24,000, and it is the general impression that these gentlemen have most faithfully acquitted themselves of their important duty. Aside from their wish to honorably fulfill their obligations to the School Board, they have evidently been actuated by a laudable pride to complete a building that should be an honor to the town in which they live. Only the best materials—brick, wood and stone—have been used, and, with the corps of excellent workmen, they have combined these materials in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

"On Monday last the new schoolhouse received its precious freight of immortal growing minds, which, encouraged and guided by faithful teachers, shall, in the unfolding future, 'shine as stars forever and ever.'"

The Universalist Church in Mount Gilead was formed in 1860 by the Rev. H. R. Nye. The following persons united with the church at its organization: J. S. Hurd, Catharine Talmadge, Jane Harris, Smith Thomas, Abram Coe, R. J. House, Sarah Dawson, J. J. Gurley and wife, H. E. Lambert and wife, Frank M. Russell, Hugh

Thomas, Mary J. Turner, and Charlotte E. Dawson. The church building is a substantial frame, and was built soon after the formation of the society. The Trustees were Smith Thomas, R. J. House, F. M. Russell; and Henry E. Lambert, Treasurer; J. J. Gurley, Clerk. John Hurd and Abram Coe were Deacons. The present Pastor is Rev. H. L. Canwell, and the membership is one hundred and twenty-four. A Sunday school, with an average attendance of about sixty, is maintained under the superintendence of Smith Thomas.

The Disciples or Christians had a church in Mount Gilead at one time, as noticed in the history of the Presbyterian Church, but it eventually became extinct, and their building is now doing duty as a grain warehouse at the Short Line Depot.

The benevolent and charitable institutions follow close in the wake of the Christian churches, and, in their way, exercise as great an influence for good as the churches themselves. Freemasonry, the oldest of all the secret organizations now in existence, is an order of "kingly origin and heavenly aim," and takes for its guide the Holy Bible as its greatest light. To go back to the origin of Masonry would be to go back almost to the beginning of time itself, and our space will not admit of such research. A Masonic Lodge was organized in Mount Gilead more than thirty years ago. Mount Gilead Lodge, No. 206, was chartered in October, 1851. The following are the original members: W. C. Clark, Jas. W. Stinchcomb, A. K. Dunn, John B. Dumble, Andrew Poe, T. P. Glidden, Israel Hite, J. A. Beebe, and S. T. Cunard. W. C. Clark was the first Master, James W. Stinchcomb the first Senior Warden, and A. K. Dunn the first Junior Warden. The charter is signed by Most Worshipful W. B. Hubbard, Grand Master, and B. F. Smith, Grand Secretary. The first meeting was held January 6, 1851, the lodge having been organized under dispensation at that time, and chartered in October following. The following additional officers were elected: T. P. Glidden, Treasurer; Andrew Poe, Secretary; John B. Dumble, S. D.; J. A. Beebe, J. D., and Israel Hite, Tiler. W. C. Clark, as stated, was the first Master, A. K. Dunn the next, J. W. Stinchcomb the next, and then A. K. Dunn served as Master for eighteen years in succession. The next Master then was J. E. Smith, who served two years, then Allen Levering two years. J. G. Miles is now serving his second year as Master. The present membership is forty-three, and J. G. Miles is Worshipful Master; W. C. Wilson, Senior Warden; W. W. McCracken, Junior Warden; A. K. Dunn, Treasurer; W. G. Irwin, Secretary; Allen Levering, Senior Deacon; James Fulton, Junior Deacon, and S. W. Preston, Tiler.

Gilead Chapter, No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, was organized October 16, 1854, with the following charter members: A. J. Smith, J. A. Beebe, W. C. Clark, J. W. Stinchcomb, A. K. Dunn, J. D. Vore, W. H. McKee, S. M. Hewett, C. P. Shurr and D. L. Swingley. The original officers were W. C. Clark, High Priest; J. W. Stinchcomb, King; A. K. Dunn, Scribe. Grand High Priest H. M. Stokes issued the charter, and it was countersigned by J. D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary. The first meeting was held December 7, 1854, and Dr. I. H. Pennock was the first initiate. There are fifty-two members upon the roll, and the following are the present officers: A. K. Dunn, M.·. E.·. High Priest; B. B. McGowen, E.·. King; Allen Levering, E.·. Scribe; W. C. Wilson, Captain of the Host; W. H. Burns, Principal Sojourner; W. W. McCracken, Royal Arch Captain; G. S. Newhouse, J. R. Miles, C. B. Levering, Grand Masters of the Veils; W. W. McCracken, Treasurer; W. Smith Irwin, Secretary, and S. W. Preston, Sentinel. A move was made some years ago toward establishing a Council of Royal and Select Masters, and permission obtained, but from some cause the movement was finally abandoned. There are several Knights Templar among the members of the fraternity, but not a sufficient number to establish a commandery. So, at present, a blue lodge and chapter are all the Masonic bodies in Mount Gilead.

Odd Fellowship, the companion in charity and good works of Freemasonry, is represented here by a lodge and encampment. Mount Gilead Lodge, No. 169, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 20, 1850, by William C. Earl, Grand Master of the Order, and Alex. E. Glenn, Grand Secretary. The charter members were William Johnson, Joseph D. Rigour, James R. West, John W. Place and David Smith. The following were the first officers: John W. Place, N. G.; J. D. Rigour, V. G.; David Smith, Treasurer, and William Robbins, Secretary. The lodge has fifty-six members, and its officers at present are John W. Gallaher, N. G.; John G. Russell, V. G.; George Jago, R. Secretary; E. F. Cooper, P. Secretary, and J. G. Miles, Treasurer.

Morrow Encampment, No. 59, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 29, 1853, by Henry Lamb, D. G. P., and A. K. Foote, Grand Scribe. The following were the original members: J. D. Rigour, D. L. Bartlett, Stephen Casey, Daniel L. Case, Stephen Morehouse, and J. W. Stinchcomb; of whom the first officers were J. D. Rigour, C. P.; J. W. Stinchcomb, S. W.; Stephen Casey, Treasurer, and S. Morehouse, Scribe. The records show twenty-six members, and the following list of officers: H. Campbell, C. P.; J. G. Miles, H. P.; H. M. Whitby, S. W.; George Jago, Scribe, and William Jacobs, Treasurer.

The Short Line Railroad is a Mount Gilead enterprise that should be mentioned in this chapter, although it is noticed at some length in the railroad history of the county. The project was authorized by the Legislature of the State, in what is termed the "Enabling Act," by which a vote was taken for a tax of $18,000, an amount that was supposed to be sufficient to build the road. The sum was found insufficient, however, and an additional $3,000 was voted afterward. These sums built the road and made it ready for the rolling stock, which was put on by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, in consideration of a lease given to that road for twenty years by the Board of Trustees (of the Short Line), of which Mr. J. H. Pollock, of Mount Gilead, is President. The grading of the Short Line was done by M. G. Doty & Co., and about 175 tons of iron were used in laying the track, side tracks, switches, etc., which was bought at $36 per ton, a sum much lower than it could have been bought for six months later. The road was completed and opened for travel on the 1st day of May, 1880, and the first two months it was in operation, the passenger traffic alone amounted to about $500. Its construction has been of incalculable advantage to the town of Mount Gilead and the surrounding country.

In the beginning of the war of the rebellion, the young men of the county laid down their work, shouldered their guns and went forth to battle for the Union and the old flag without delay, and without faltering in their duty to the Government. Their deeds of valor, as well as the sufferings they endured, have been chronicled elsewhere, and in this chapter we can but briefly note some of the good deeds of those whom duty called to stay at home. One of the earliest organizations in the State for furnishing comfort and encouragement to the able-bodied men in the field, and delicacies to the sick, was the "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society." This society found a ready response among the ladies of Mount Gilead and Morrow County and an organization, in the early part of the war, was effected, which, throughout the long and arduous struggle, was productive of great good. Many a ray of comfort, many a blessing upon the fair ones, and many a prayer for their happiness, pervaded gloomy hospital wards upon the receipt of "good things" from the hands of those "angels of mercy," furnished through the influence and energy of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Societies. An auxiliary society was formed in Mount Gilead, with branches in each township in the county, which joined heartily in those kind ministrations of devoted love and affection that nerved the hearts and upheld the arms of those who were called to bear the brunt of the strife. The ablest orators and the most eloquent pens have sought to pay a fitting

tribute to woman for the noble part she bore in the late war. Some have compared her to the angel of pity and forgiveness, and others to the "seraphim bending in awe and rapt devotion over the mercy seat;" but her devotion and self-sacrificing labor of love to her dear ones away at the "post of honor and danger," will insure her, when she arrives upon the other shore, "a crown, bright with many jewels." Her reward here is an inner consciousness of having done her duty.

Volunteers were easily secured for the army, and, as the fresh recruits were hurried away to the front, the town, realizing that many were illy prepared to leave their families, did all in its power to relieve the necessities of those who were left unprovided for. Large sums were subscribed, and disbursed where most needed. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad subscribed $10,000 to the different counties through which the road passes, and Morrow County's portion was divided among the families of soldiers according to their actual wants. But our space will not permit a notice of all the noble acts of the people of the county, and the workings of the Ladies' Aid Society and kindred enterprises for the benefit of the "brave boys in the field;" it would make a volume of itself. With a few words of the local military companies, we will leave the subject.

The warlike spirit that has descended from the old Revolutionary ancestors of the citizens of Mount Gilead, and which caused them to respond so nobly in times of national peril, is still to be found in the military organizations of the town. Mount Gilead has two military companies, which are composed of the flower of her able-bodied men. "The Old Guard Military Company" is an independent company, and owns its uniforms and arms. Its organization was suggested as early as May, 1878, for the purpose of acting as a kind of escort, or guard of honor, on the national Decoration Day, in decorating with flowers the graves of the county's fallen soldiers. The company was uniformed and re-organized on the 30th of October, 1878, with the following list of commissioned officers, which was furnished us by the Orderly Sergeant, J. B. Gatchell: W. W. McCracken, Captain; J. R. McComb, First Lieutenant; and M. B. Talmadge, Second Lieutenant. Many of the members of the company were soldiers of the late war, and, when the organization of such a company was first thought of, it was designed to have none in it but those who had seen service, from which fact it obtained the name of "The Old Guards." The idea, however, was subsequently abandoned, and others admitted members. From October, 1878, until April, 1880, the "Old Guards" acted as volunteer firemen.

The "Levering Guards," or Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, was organized in August, 1878, with A. A. Gardner, Captain; R. P. Miller, First Lieutenant; and William H. Scheetz, Second Lieutenant. This company was originally organized as Company I, of the Twelfth Regiment, but subsequently transferred to the Fourteenth Regiment, when it became Company E, as above designated. The muster rolls show fifty-eight names, with the following commissioned officers: R. P. Miller, Captain; W. H. Scheetz, First Lieutenant; and D. P. George, Second Lieutenant.

The Old Guard Band is a sort of attache of the Old Guard Military Company, and was organized in August, 1879. Upon its organization, Prof. James Porter, of Galion, came down and instructed it for about six weeks. Since that time it has been under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Darby, an accomplished musician. The members (twelve in number) are as follows: Thomas Darby, leader; Calvin Cooper, Frank Cooper, Elliott Dumble, William Kinnear, Berwick Barton, Morris Fogle, Carlton Keyser, Roscoe Gallaher, Roy C. Russell, Sanford Early, and Isaac DeWitt. The town has had several bands previous to this, but none of them have survived any great length of time. The present Old Guard Band is an excellent one, well trained and good "blowers" generally. The town council has recently erected a handsome band stand in the public square, and

now when the boys gather upon it of a summer evening, indulging in their "sweet discords," all are ready to agree that

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

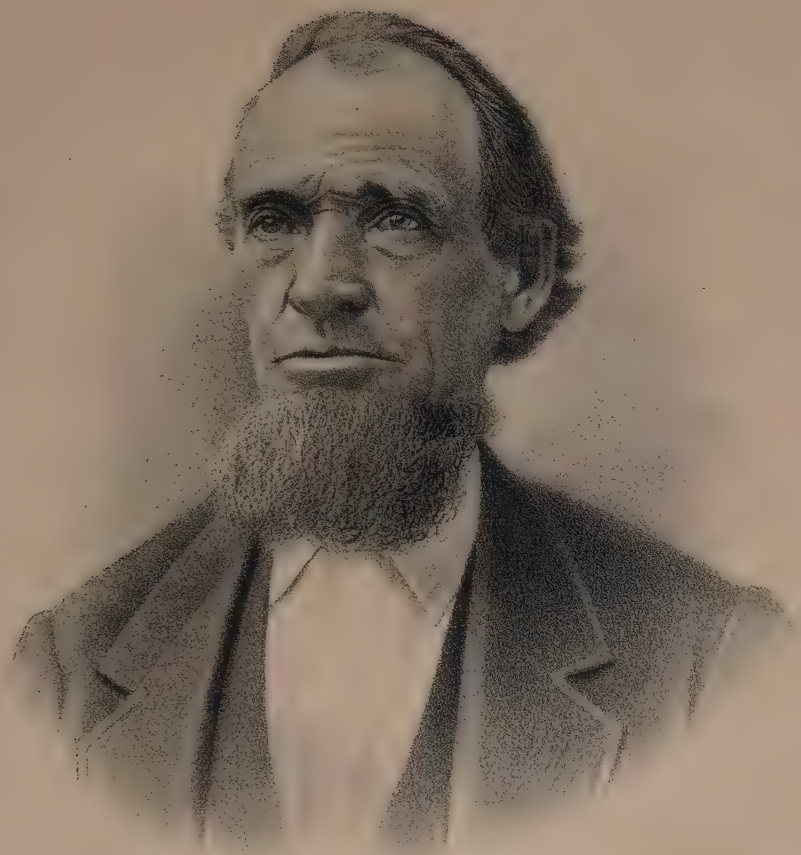
The first cemeteries or burying-grounds of Mount Gilead were the old Methodist and Presbyterian Cemeteries, as they were called, and were east, or southeast, of the town. In 1861, Mount Gilead Cemetery was laid out and incorporated. It comprises an addition of sixteen acres to the old Methodist burying-ground, which is included in the new cemetery. The first burial in this new addition was that of Mrs. Catharine Wieland, and took place on the 27th of August, 1862. The grounds thus devoted to the "loved and lost" of the town are well adapted to the purpose for which they were designed, being somewhat rolling in surface, and abounding in sites which are being nicely improved by the planting of trees and evergreens, and by other artificial means. It is a lovely place, and a stroll amid its flowers and shrubbery is sufficient to inspire such sentiment as is embodied in the following lines:

"Beneath these shades, how sweet to sleep,
And know affection's care
Hath made this home, this resting place,
And laid our bodies there.
These evergreens shall emblems be
Of that bright state above,
Where truth and mercy concentrate
In one eternal love."

West Gilead, as it was originally known, was laid off by Luther Mozier, July 23, 1851, soon after the completion of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. The character of improvements begun in the place, and which render so many small railroad towns somewhat disreputable, disgusted the proprietor of West Gilead, Mr. Mozier, and he succeeded in having the town discontinued, and bought back the lots he had sold, thus restoring the place to its original condition. April 12, 1876, he again laid out a town, which was known and platted as "Gilead Station," but the name of which has recently been changed by the railroad company to "Levering Station." The new town occupies the old site of West Gilead, which is the southeast quarter of Section 35, of the fifth township. The necessity for a town here was partly for the accommodation of Mount Gilead, and partly for the benefit, as a shipping point, of a large scope of country surrounding it. Mr. Mozier gave ground for depot purposes, and was for many years the agent of the railroad. Indeed, with the exception of a short interval, he and his sons have been the agents of the road ever since the establishing of Gilead as a station.

Mr. Mozier built the first house in Gilead, as he owned the land before the town was laid out, and had erected several buildings. The first dry goods store was kept by John Tucker, and the first grocery store by Davenport Rogers. A post office was established in 1877, with I. T. McLain as Postmaster. The present Postmaster is J. S. Tucker. The business of the town may be summed up about as follows: three general stores; one hardware and drug store; two blacksmith-shops; one saw and planing mill; one lumber-yard; one millinery shop and dress-making establishment, and last, but not least, one of the best little hotels in the county, which is kept by that prince of landlords, Seth McCormick. He has a knack of making one feel at home whether or no, and a genial hospitality that will prompt a man to partake heartily at his well-spread table, even if he is not hungry. The schoolhouse is small and rather uncomfortable, but, as the town has succeeded in getting a special district, it is designed to build a new house during the coming year. There is no church in the place, but most of the citizens worship at Mount Gilead. Occasional preaching is had at the school house, and a union Sunday school maintained throughout the year, and has been carried on without break for the past four years. The average attendance is not far from eighty, and the present Superintendent is A. Tucker.

The grain business of West Gilead, Gilead Sta-



George Lefever

tion, or Levering (our readers can choose which name they like best), is the most extensive business (and has ever been) carried on in the town. Messrs. Young and Harrison built the first grain warehouse, soon after the completion of the railroad. J. D. Rigour and Mr. Mozier built the other, or north warehouse. Mr. Mozier sold out his interest, and Rigour finally failed. The Railroad Company then took the warehouse, which was bought by J. S. Trimble about 1860–61, who did a large grain business here until his failure in 1878. He also traded largely in wool, and also did a banking business, as elsewhere noted.

The most extensive grain-dealers in the county, perhaps, are the Mozier Brothers & Cover, who have a warehouse both at Mount Gilead and at Levering Station. D. C. Mozier was the first of the Mozier boys to go into the grain business, and commenced operations about 1861. J. J. Gurley was interested with him for one year, after which he conducted it alone until 1866, when his brother, W. H. Mozier, went in with him, and continued about a year. He was again alone from that time until 1872, when another brother, George W. Mozier, entered into partnership with him. These two worked together until the admission of Mr. Cover in June, 1880, when the firm became Mozier Brothers & Cover. Several other parties have handled grain at Gilead Station at different times, but of them we have been unable to learn particulars. Mr. Cover had been dealing in grain for some time previous to his partnership with the Moziers.

It is the railroad facilities that have been the making of Gilead Station; indeed it is indebted to the railroad for any existence at all, and the town was formed, as we have said, as a shipping-point for the surrounding country. The completion of the Short Line has made it a sort of railroad center, by giving it a connection east with Mount Gilead. All that is now wanted to make a city, is for some enterprising individual to lay out the space between Mount Gilead and West Gilead into lots and streets; it would soon build up.

An incident which occurred in the vicinity of Gilead Station about forty-five years ago will serve as an interesting *finale* to this chapter. A couple of neighbors, named Noah Webster (not the Dictionary man) and Ben. Leonard, who were on the most intimate terms with each other, growing weary of the monotony of their family relations, agreed upon an exchange of helpmeets, on the principle, perhaps, that a fair exchange is no robbery. All the preliminaries being arranged, the females, entering into the spirit of the scheme, readily consented to transfer their allegiance to a new lord. The prime cause for this change is said to have been owing to the fact that Webster kept a distillery three miles north of Gilead Station, to which his wife was very much opposed, while Mrs. Leonard made no opposition to such a business. How well they were satisfied with the new order of things we do not know, but their contentment was evinced by their living under the new dispensation without further change, so long as they remained in the neighborhood. All parties to this novel proceeding are long since dead.

CHAPTER VII.*

CARDINGTON TOWNSHIP—ITS SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—NATIVES AND GAME—EARLY BEGINNINGS OF THE VILLAGE—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—FIRST SCHOOL AND TEACHERS—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

SIXTY-SEVEN years ago "there was not a stick amiss" in what is now the thriving township of Cardington. The gaunt wolf sought his prey unscared by the crack of the rifle, deer stalked the woods unstartled by the ringing ax, and the red man, closely allied to these denizens of the forest, had reared his wigwam on the banks of the streams, in the vain hope that the tide of civilization was soon to ebb, and that this land of nature would be left to her children. But the rude awakening was not far distant. The ax of the surveyor, the signal for the advance of a mighty host, was already heard in the distance; the neighboring settlements, ready to send forth their surplus population, were arming and equipping to possess the land; while far to the East the story of rich lands to be won by little more than hard labor, had brought up the second line, and ere the dazed senses of the natives had taken in the situation, the victory was won, and they, helpless and homeless amidst the resources and villages of civilization, retreated to the deeper recesses of their native woods. In this oft-repeated story, there is much to attract the attention of the thoughtful mind. Why should it be written in the fate of the red man that he, banished from the birthplace of his children and the grave of his sires, should be driven gradually to inevitable extermination? Does not the love of race, kindred and country, burn with a bright and joyous flame in his heart? Does not his arm stretch forth a ready and powerful hand to avenge their wrongs? Does not his "untutored mind" do reverence to the Great Spirit in the moon and stars? Shall we say that God and Nature forsake their children? or is their history but a link in that mighty chain of providences that is leading the world up to the higher plane—a progress where each in his turn must give way to the inexorable law of "the survival of the fittest"? If this be true, when shall the fatal symbol, Ichabod, be written over the history of the white race?

Cardington, as we find it to-day, is a township of rectangular shape, lying in the eastern boundary of Morrow County, just south of the middle line drawn east and west. The regularity of its eastern boundary is somewhat broken by the absence of a section from the northeast corner, and of a similar piece from the southeast corner of the township. With the exception of these corners, it is five miles square, containing about twenty-three square miles of territory. The original township of which Cardington formed a part was erected by the Commissioners of Delaware County, December 1, 1823, of which action the following is the record: "Ordered, that Township 6, Range 17, in the 'new purchase,' south of the base line, and so much of the twenty-first Range, commonly called the 'three-mile strip,' as lies east of said Township 6, and west of the Richland line, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township by the name of Morven Township." In tracing out this description on the map, there may be some difficulty experienced in clearly determining the exact territory embraced. The treaty of 1796 opened the country south of the Greenville treaty line, and, by an act of Congress passed in June of that year, the tract of land included

* The writer is under obligations to certain newspaper publications of W. C. Nichols, for much of the information contained in this chapter.

between the original seven ranges and the Scioto River, for a space of fifty miles, was appropriated to satisfy certain claims of the officers and men of the Revolutionary army. These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square. When, by the treaty of October, 1818, the last Indian claim to the land north of the Greenville treaty line was extinguished, a line passing due east and west through the State, forming now the northern boundary of the counties of Richland, Crawford, and Wyandot, was established as a base line for the survey of the "new purchase." Beginning on either side of the State, the surveying parties worked toward the middle and met on either side of the "three-mile strip," or Range 21, counting from the eastern side of the State. This land, with other tracts in different parts of the State, was known as Congress land, because sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the General Government, and was regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square. From this it will be seen that Morven, as originally erected, included all of Cardington above the treaty line, and all of the land lying immediately east up to the western boundary of Franklin Township, making it nine by four and a half miles, its longest line extending east and west. In 1825, Gilead was erected, taking off the territory on the east; in 1848, that part of Cardington south of the treaty line, which borders upon Westfield, was set off from the latter township, and later a piece of territory about a mile square was added to the southeast corner from Lincoln. As formed at present, Cardington is bounded on the north by Canaan, on the east by Gilead and Lincoln, on the south by Lincoln and Westfield, and on the west by Westfield and the Marion County line. The origin of the early name is not clearly known. According to a current tradition, it was suggested by old Mr. Webster of of Gilead for his son Marvin. It is possible that this name may have suggested the name of the town in Scotland, or some emigrant from that land may have sought to perpetuate some memory of his native country. When Gilead was set off, the old name was retained by the western portion of the old township, and, in 1850, through the efforts of Thomas Sharpe, who was elected County Surveyor in 1856, the name was changed to Cardington, to correspond with the name of the post office and village.

The first settlers found the township a low, wet tract of land, covered with a heavy growth of timber. Owing to the level lay of the land, the streams in the central part are sluggish, affording but little drainage, and in fact it was necessary to convert them into ditches before they proved of any advantage in this direction. Toward the eastern part the land undulates slightly, and the banks of the Whetstone sometimes reach a height of ten or more feet. The latter river enters the township on the eastern side, near the track of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, and, following in a general way the course of the railroad south to the village, it takes a sudden curve to the west through Slate Banks; passing through the village, and turning south again about the middle of the township, it passes out of its territory. Two streams, Big Run and Shaw Creek, rise in the northern part of the township, and, passing southwest, through the central part, in about identically the same course, about a mile apart, join the Whetstone, the former just west of the village, and the latter in Westfield Township. During the early settlement, these water-courses could hardly be called streams. They simply marked the low, marshy ground that existed at that time and which, when overcharged with moisture, sought this channel to feed the Whetstone. In the process of cultivation, theses treams were converted into ditches, their channels deepened and straightened for a large part of their length, and, in the drying-up of the country, they have taken on more of the character of creeks. There is but little bottom land along the Whetstone, nor is there much variety in the soil of the township. It is principally a black, sticky clay, requiring careful draining, and, when well tilled, capable of producing magnificent crops.

Draining is receiving a great deal of attention from the farmers, and, as a whole, the township ranks very high among her sister townships in the product of her farms. There are some lands that produce as high as thirty-five or forty bushels of wheat per acre. Stock-raising is a prominent feature of this township's industries, several farmers giving almost their whole attention to growing pedigree stock. In the northwestern part of the township, Capt. J. G. Blue makes a specialty of thoroughbred Spanish-American merino sheep, possessing one of the largest flocks in the State. He has some $10,000 invested in this flock alone, and does business all over the country south and west. In addition to this, he pays considerable attention to raising fine-grade cattle of the Shorthorn Durham breed. He also pays some attention to horses, making a specialty in breeding roadsters of the Mohawk strain. He has six brood mares and some fourteen head of this stock on his farm at present. John Sellars, in the central part of the township, is another prominent horse breeder. He has some four or five stallions, one of which, "Mohawk Jackson," is showing some fine points, and is expected to prove of considerable value as a trotter. The farmers are generally well-to-do, have farms of larger than the average size in the county, which are well improved with good buildings.

Two villages have been laid out within the limits of the township, Friendsborough and Cardington. The latter will form a prominent feature in another chapter; the former can scarcely be said to have had any history. It was laid out on the property now owned by Robert Mosher, in the eastern part of the township, by Col. Kilbourn, of Worthington, in 1822. The plat covered three lots of land, the project assuming a very ambitious character at the very start. Asa Mosher, though owning the larger part of the land included in the plat, was not sanguine of the success of the village, and when John Roy sought to buy a lot on which to erect a store, he refused to sell it, for fear that, in the event of failure, it would cut up his property. This was certainly the proper method to invite failure. Disappointed here, Roy went to Gilead and set up an establishment which became the nucleus about which the town of Mount Gilead gathered. A little later, however, Mosher overcame his scruples so far as to sell a lot to John Shaw, on which he built a cabinet-shop. The building was erected on the bank of the stream, with the expectation of running the machinery by water power, but the creek proved insufficient for the purpose, and the land reverted to the original owner. This uncertainty on the part of Mosher undoubtedly prevented the growth of a village that would probably have united the power and population of both the rival villages of Cardington and Mount Gilead.

The first permanent step toward the introduction of civilization into this township was made in 1814, when the surveyor, John Milligan, assisted by John and Jacob Foust, the brothers of Jonas Foust, who now resides in the township, surveyed and blazed out the Delaware and Mansfield road. The road passed along where Jonas Foust now lives, and the party, camping there one or two nights, left the surveyor's name and the date on a tree near the camp, where it remained for years afterward. From this point the road approached the village, a little east of the site of the railroad, near the gravel pit; thence, passing between the residences of A. Mayer and W. C. Nichols, through where the front yard of the Union School now is, it ran along the south line of Nichols street, and thence along the gravel road and out by the old toll-house. On this road the mail was carried on horseback as early as 1815, and many stories are told of the dangers by highwaymen and wild beasts that infested the road. Four years later a stage was run once a week, driven by a man named Brockway, but after four months' trial, the difficulties of the way proved too many, and it was discontinued. The first actual settlement within the present limits was probably made by Isaac Bunker in 1822, Mr. Bunker was an industrious, energetic man,

was educated as a mechanic, and did an extensive business as wagon-maker in Vermont. It is said that during the last season of his stay in his native State he built and disposed of sixty "iron-bound" wagons. His growing family of boys, however, demanded more scope for their proper development and prosperity, and he determined to move to the West. The Benedicts, to whom he was related, had come to Peru during the interval of 1809–12, and he made up his mind to follow them. He built a large wagon after the Pennsylvania type, bought a stage team, and, hiring an experienced driver to manage this four-horse power, he embarked his family and goods and came to Peru. He was not quite satisfied with the prospect here, and soon began to look about for a place more suitable for his projects. He went to the present site of Caledonia, and, selecting a suitable mill-site, he prepared to set up a mill. Here his plans were frustrated by the petty jealousy of those who had preceded him at this point. They threatened to build a dam above where he proposed to build, and annoyed him until he sold out his property and left the place. While undecided as to his further movements, his attention was called to the advantages offered by the Whetstone, as it passed through the present site of Cardington. Examining the place with Cyrus Benedict, Mr. Bunker decided to settle here, and purchased forty acres, afterward increasing his purchase to 160 acres, extending from where the northern line of the corporation now runs to about Walnut street on the south, and from the eastern boundary of Wolf's tannery on the east to the American House on the west. On the 28th of March, 1822, Mr. Bunker came to his new purchase with a force of eight or ten men, chopping out a road from the Peru settlement as he came; and, selecting a site for his cabin where the Resley House now stands, he began to make a "clearing." With the force at his command, the building of a cabin was short work, and on April 1, 1822, he had a home for his family in the forests of what is now known as Cardington. In the following month the family, consisting of a wife and eleven children, came from Peru to possess their new home. His family established in their new quarters, Bunker pushed his plans with characteristic vigor, and soon had a log blacksmith-shop on the lot adjoining his house lot, and a log barn located a little east and across the frontier road which ran along where Main street now furnishes an avenue for travel. These finished, a brush dam was built across the Whetstone, on the site of the present structure, near the iron bridge, at the western end of which the framework for a saw-mill was erected, and a little below this a grist-mill was put up, being supplied with water through a short race. The latter was in most demand, and was finished first, doing its first grinding in the fall of 1822. The saw-mill was completed immediately afterward, doing business in the winter, or early the following spring. The buhr-stones for the grist-mill were cut out of a large "nigger head" on the Peru farm, and measured some three feet and ten inches in diameter. These stones were cut by Henry James and Slocum Bunker, and cost weeks of hard work. In all these enterprises Mr. Bunker was forced to rely on his own unaided resources. He was not a man of large means, but, with a thorough and extensive mechanical education, he was a carpenter, blacksmith, millwright, and engineer at once, and, by shrewd management and barter, he secured the erection of his building without expending any cash. A little later, he built a cabin on the east side of Water street, the lot on which it was located now being owned by Mrs. Corwin; Slocum Bunker, his son, built a cabin on the southwest corner of the old cemetery, which was afterward used as a schoolhouse and public hall.

At the time of Mr. Bunker's coming, there were no white families within the present limits of Cardington Township, save in the eastern part, near the Gilead line, where two squatters, William Langdon and Stephen Sherman, had raised cabins on the land now occupied by Robert Mosher. But little is known of the origin of these parties.

Langdon's wife died here very soon (which was probably the first event of the kind in the township), and he left this vicinity, going West. Sherman, being obliged to move by the purchasers of the land, squatted again on the Singer place, and later succeeded in securing a little farm of forty acres. Bunker's operations were well known in the settlement of Peru, and created quite an excitement among those who were not satisfactorily situated at that place. The natural result was that in the fall of 1822 there was an extensive migration from that point to various parts of the new township. Among the earliest of those that came in at this time were the Foust families. Jacob Foust, Jr., had come early to Peru with his brother John, and came through this locality as early as 1814 with the surveyor that ran out the Delaware and Mansfield road. Later their father, Jacob Foust, Sr., with the rest of the family, came and took up their residence in Peru. The family was originally from Berks County, Penn., and settled first in Muskingum County. In 1822, desiring to find more room, they came to Cardington, Jacob Foust, Sr., entering a farm on the banks of the Whetstone, where Jonas now lives. The house, situated on the high bank of the creek, overlooks the long stretch of bottom lands lying to the north, presenting a view that is charming in its picturesqueness. Just west of this farm, near the same stream, Jacob, Jr., erected his cabin, just north of the treaty line, in the southwest quarter of the township. Another family was that of the Elys. They came originally from Pennsylvania to Sunbury Township, in Delaware County, where they remained until the summer of 1822, when Michael, with his son Peter and his family, came to Cardington, and entered an eighty-acre farm on Lot 28, east of the Fousts, where the elder Ely lived until his death. The farm is now owned by Jonathan Kester. Closely following this family, came Isaac Bowyer. It is believed that this family came originally from Virginia to Perry County, and from there to where his son Isaac now resides. He built a saw mill on Shaw Creek in 1830, which he operated for some ten or fifteen years. The stream is sluggish, with low banks, and the dam backed the water up for a considerable distance, and caused the water to overflow a number of farms, resulting, it is said, in considerable sickness, the condition of the country being productive of miasmatic troubles at the time.

Among the Peru families that came about this time was that of John Keese. He had formerly been an extensive dealer in lumber in Clinton, N. Y., owning a considerable tract of land where Keeseville now stands. During the war of 1812 he was engaged in rafting lumber to Montreal, but lost a large amount, which broke him up and drove him West in hope of repairing his fortunes. He was an intelligent person and possessed something of a philosophical mind, but his reverses had broken him down so much that he never retrieved himself. He came early to Peru, and there married his second wife, the first occasion of the kind in that township. On coming to Cardington, he located on a farm owned now by Henry W. Curl, in Section 18, in the western middle part of the township. He lived here until his death, some years after which event his son Richard sold to Curl and returned to Peru, where he died about 1875. In the early part of the following winter—1822–23—Peleg Bunker—whose wife was a Benedict, and had been the means of his coming to the early settlement in Peru—came to Cardington, settling on the land now owned by Elizabeth McKeown. He was originally from New York, belonged to the Society of Friends, and at a later day became prominent in the early manufacturing enterprises of the village. He came originally from New York State. Another important accession at this time was that of Cyrus Benedict, the founder of the Alum Creek settlement in Peru Township in 1809. Through his efforts the colony in Peru had gained a widespread reputation for industry and morality, and his coming augured well for the success of the new community. He entered the farm now owned by his grandsons, Cyrus E. and Sylvester Benedict, lying

on Shaw Creek, in Sections 9 and 30, in the southwest corner, just above the treaty line. In the same year Delano Sherman came from Junius, N. Y., and entered the farm where his son, Judd W. Sherman, now resides. In the fall of this year a settlement was begun just northeast of the village, near the Gilead line. The Quaker settlement in the southwestern part of Gilead Township was established at an early date, and it was with the intention of joining this community that Asa Mosher, with his eleven children, prepared to start for the West. Early in the winter of 1818, he started on sleds from Washington County, N. Y., and made good progress to the western limits of the State, where he was obliged to lay over for several days, while he waited for the family of Peleg Rogers to complete their preparations for emigrating to the same place. They came as far as Cleveland on their sleds, but they were obliged here to exchange them for wagons, the far advance of spring making them impracticable for the balance of the journey. From Cleveland, their route took them through Wooster, Fredericktown, to Gilead, arriving at the latter place in March, 1818. Daniel Beadle, with his son Marshall, and his sons-in-law Cornelius Mills and John Ensley, who had started about the same time that Marshall did and from the same place, had outstripped them, making the whole journey on sleds, and were snugly housed near the Cardington line, Ensley's property, perhaps, taking in a part of Cardington. Robert Mosher lived at home with his father until the winter of 1822, when getting married, he went on to the place of Ensley, who failed to pay for the land he had entered. In the following year, Robert traded his place to his father for the property where he now lives, and moved on to it. John Boyce had entered sixty-seven acres here, and built a cabin, but, failing to pay for it, Mr. Asa Mosher, who was a man of considerable means, bought it and traded it to his son. During the year following his first arrival in Gilead, Asa Mosher, noticing an eligible mill site on the land where his grandson now lives, built a grist-mill on the bank of the creek, the posts of which still remain to mark its site.

In 1824, Thomas Sharpe, from Pennsylvania, came to Cardington, and entered the farm now owned by Ross Greenfield. He was elected Surveyor of Morrow County, in 1856, and after his term of service emigrated for the West. In the same year, Gideon Mann came to the place now owned by P. T. Powers. Mann was a native of Rhode Island, but came at an early date to Chenango County, N. Y. He was soon possessed with the Western fever, and felt greatly inclined to emigrate to Mississippi or Missouri; but a son-in-law, who had emigrated to Marlborough, in Delaware County, sent back such glowing accounts of the country there that he varied his proposed route, and came to Delaware County. He was at this point when the tide set toward Cardington, and he was easily carried along, but not so easily satisfied. He had a chronic desire to move, and only his financial inability prevented the realization of his early desire to go to the Mississippi Valley. William Barnes was another new-comer of this year. He came from Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and entered the farm where Craven Jenkins now lives, which he afterward sold to his son-in-law and went further west. In 1828, Reuben Oliver came here from Virginia, and entered the farm now owned by his son, S. Johnson Oliver. In 1829, David Merrick came from Harrison County, Ohio, and entered the farm owned by William Spencer, and, two years later, his son-in-law, Lewis Barge, came to Cardington from Belmont County. The latter moved into Bunker's old log cabin, on Water street. He lived here two years, and established a wagon shop, when he entered the farm on which he now lives. Robert Maxwell came to the township in the same year, and, after making an effort to buy out the interest of some of the earlier settlers in vain, he entered a large tract of land, including the farms owned by himself, M. L. Maxwell, Henry Centers and some others. He was a man of marked energy, of considerable means, and has directed his attention principally to handling stock. He now

lives on the old homestead, enjoying the ripe old age of ninety years.

The community that gathered thus about the milling point on the Whetstone was made up largely from the members of the settlements in adjacent territory. No sooner was the "new purchase" placed upon the market than those who had failed to secure eligible farms, or who had contracted the habit of "going to the new country," pressed forward to occupy the land, in some cases outstripping the Government surveyors. The earliest of these pioneers found the woods swarming with game of all kinds, to which were added large numbers of hogs that had wandered off from the frontier settlements, and had set up for themselves. These latter animals afforded considerable sport to those who delighted in adventure, and some narrow escapes from injury at their tusks are related. Wolves were numerous, and troublesome to the stock of the settlers, frequently destroying calves and young cattle. The severity of the winter of 1824 or 1825 destroyed the larger part of the game in this vicinity. Snow fell to the depth of twenty inches, and a heavy crust forming on this, which prevented the animals from reaching the ground, resulted in the starvation of vast numbers of turkeys, deer and hogs. The latter animals were found in piles, dead through starvation and cold, while the crust giving the lighter-footed wolf a cruel advantage over the deer, resulted in the destruction in this way of vast numbers of the latter animals. Among the early settlers, Jonas Foust was considered a great hunter and a crack shot. He devoted a considerable portion of his time to this pursuit, and added not a little to the limited resources of the frontier by his accomplishment. Hunting at that time was something more than a pleasure. It was a necessity, and it is very doubtful whether this country could have been brought under cultivation, without the aid of game to support the family until the land proved productive. It is related of Jonas Foust, that, after hunting all day with a "crack shot" by the name of Blizzard, the latter proposed to shoot at a mark for the hides. To this Foust readily assented, and the contest began. A bullet was shot into a tree for a mark, and five bullets were put into the single hole made by the first ball, when Blizzard's weapon hung fire and varied his ball sufficient to break the circle and defeat him. This would be considered very good marksmanship, shooting "off-hand" at a hundred yards, in this day. Bee-hunting made valuable returns to those who were proficient in this branch of hunting lore, a single tree often yielding as much as ten gallons of strained honey. The woods were full of bee-trees, and it is said that a barrel of honey could be discovered in a week, though it was not so easily secured. The plan adopted by regular hunters in this line was to provide a bait made up of a little honey, water, anise seed, cinnamon, brandy, and "life everlasting." The latter was an herb that grew in certain parts of the country and was so necessary to success, and so much in demand, that the frontier stores kept it as a regular article of sale, and hunters would send as far as Mansfield to procure it. About a pint of this mixture was prepared at a time, and the intelligent hunter, taking a little of this liquid in his mouth, would spirt it upon the first bee he saw on a flower. The bee would at once make for its tree, and the others, smelling the odor, would follow the perfumed bee to where it would return for more of the attractive material. Here they would find the bottle of bait uncorked, and, diving into it, would bear back a burden of the precious liquid to their hives. The most difficult part of the business would then be to track the bee to its stores of honey. Old hunters claim that the few drops of brandy to a pint of the mixture had the effect on the bees to cause them to fly direct to their trees without circling into the air, as is usual with them before they take their flight homeward. To "air-line" a bee was the test of proficiency in this accomplishment, and it was not all who were successful in this essential particular. The results of these expeditions, as the honey found ready sale at a distance, provided other necessities, or the

commoner luxuries, besides adding something of a variety to the homely fare of the frontier cabin. Trapping was another source of income that could be indulged in without detracting greatly from the necessary work of the clearing, but, as a matter of fact, it was found that it required the instinct of the true-born hunter to accomplish any respectable results from this sort of hunting. There were few animals save "coons" that were worth the bait, but in some seasons these animals were so numerous as to prove a nuisance to the growing crops, and a blessing to the hunter. Generally, however, five "coons" in a single night in favorable weather was a good catch. Their hides were worth about 25 cents apiece, and in this way many a frontier farmer procured the means to pay his taxes when all other resources had failed.

When the Indians sold their claim to the lands north of the boundary line, they were granted the privilege "to fish, fowl and hunt" in the territory, so long as it was Government land. The insecurity of this tenure could hardly be realized by the contracting savages, and the settlers, coming upon the scene almost as soon as the conditions were known, found them located upon the banks of the Whetstone, prepared to enjoy the privileges conceded, for some time to come. On the rising ground where Firstenbarger's residence stands, the first comers found a large village of the natives. It was composed of huts about eight feet long, built up on three sides with poles, and covered with bark tied on with poles and thongs. Two of these huts faced each other, the open sides fronting the huge fire which was built between them. The natives were members of the Wyandot, Seneca and Miami tribes, and their custom was to come down from their reservation early in April or May, and stay until time to plant corn, when they went to their reservation to put in their crops. After the harvest they came again for the fall hunt, and many of them frequently stayed all winter hunting and trapping. They treated the whites in the friendliest manner, and were never more delighted than when they could induce the whites to compete with them in feats of strength or endurance. The hunters among the whites were never loath to engage in these contests, and were quite as often victors as the natives. These periodical visits of the Indians were kept up for twelve or fifteen years after the coming of the whites, but the growing scarcity of game, and the more attractive solitudes of the "Northwestern Territory" gradually diminished their numbers, and they finally ceased their visits altogether.

The early community that settled in Cardington was largely made up of those who had known pioneer life in the adjacent settlements, and were better prepared to encounter the difficulties of their new home. These were not so great as those encountered a few years earlier, but, although not so completely isolated as were the earlier settlements of Delaware and Knox Counties, they experienced enough of the hardships and inconveniences of frontier life to impress us of a later day that it was a very serious business to clear up a new country. The nearest mills were in Marlborough and Peru Townships, the available tannery was Israel Hights, at Windsor Corners, and stores were only found at Delaware, Fredericktown, Mansfield and Marion. John Roy soon established a store at Mount Gilead, which with the mills established by Bunker relieved the settlers of the long journeys for the commonest necessities of life, but for salt, glass and iron, Zanesville still continued to be the only source of supply. To this point such of the settlers as were able to undertake the expense, made long pilgrimages through the woods for these indispensable articles. Jacob Foust, Sr., used to make the journey with an ox team and wagon, consuming about eight days on the journey, and bringing back four or five barrels as the limit of a load which could safely be put in a wagon for one yoke of cattle to draw. The arrival of such a load in a neighborhood put the whole population in commotion, and the salt was readily sold out at 15 dollars per barrel, the purchase consideration being paid in barter or work. These

journeys, until the older settlements were reached, were made through improvised trails through the woods, frequently without blazed trees for guides. The Delaware and Mansfield road was soon chopped out, and a connecting link between the old and new land thus established. The road from Marion to Delaware was early blazed out in a unique fashion. The road had been regularly run out as far as Haven's Mills, in Claridon, and from their Jonas Foust, who had been to mill, turned his horse loose, and following him home he blazed the trees with his tomahawk along the path his horse took. A glance at the map seems to indicate that much of this "horse sense" has become crystallized in the zigzag roads that serve the people as avenues of travel, but at that time the object was not so much the directness of the road as the certainty of the outcome.

In 1823, the township was organized and Asa Mosher, Noah White and Isaac Bunker, were elected as first Trustees of the township; Slocum Bunker as the first Justice of the Peace, and Delano Sherman as Constable. The election was held in Mosher's mill in April, 1824. At the second election in the same place, politics had taken root in the new community, and the upper and lower arts of the township were divided between Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams, and the result was the defeat of Mosher and Bunker for a second term. It is said that when the result was known, Mosher, with a quiet facetiousness, addressed Bunker with—"Thee and I may go to work for a living now." Alexander Purvis was the second Constable, and served for years in this position. The second Justice of the Peace was John Shunk, a position to which he was twice re-elected. In the mean while, improvements were rapidly taking place. In the Foust neighborhood, a horse-mill was put up by a German named "Gatchill," about 1824. But previous to this, and, in fact, the first in the township, a mill was erected by Asa Mosher on the Whetstone as it passes through the property owned by his grandson, G. Mosher. This was put up in 1819, before the land was surveyed. The buhr stones were made out of a huge "nigger-head" found near where the iron bridge now is at Cardington. The stones were four-and-a-half feet cross, the runner being eighteen inches through at the eye. Robert Mosher and David James were twenty-eight days in accomplishing this work, but it is said turned out "buhrs" that did the business equal to that in use now, though they could hardly be called as durable. A brush dam was constructed, and during the season of high water there was a constant demand for its services. Persons living as far away as Bucyrus brought grist to the mill and were often obliged to remain over night, the miller dispensing a free hospitality. While this mill absorbed the patronage from the north and east, the Bunker mill received that of Shawtown and the west. Here the hospitality of the miller was frequently taxed to an extent that absorbed the profits of the business, but it was extended cheerfully as a part of the business in a new country. In 1823, the settlement on the Whetstone in Morven Township having attracted considerable attention by its activity, Horton Howard bought, as a speculation, the property which afterward became known as the Gregory farm. Howard was a Quaker and had been a merchant in the village of Delaware, but was then Receiver in the land office located at that place. Attracted by the stirring activity of the new settlement, he entered into partnership with Peleg Bunker, the latter doing the work and Howard furnishing the money, and a log cabin was put up on the north side of the Whetstone, for the purpose of accommodating a carding machine. The dam was built across the river at the point where Gregory street first strikes the river coming from the south. Bunker built a cabin for his residence a few yards south of the bend, on the west side of the street. In the following year Howard came on to his property moving into a cabin that had been previously erected for him a little south and west of Bunker's. A frame building was erected on the other side of the river, at the end of the dam, and machinery for fulling and dressing cloth added. At the same

time he bought out Bunker's share in the business, giving him eighty acres of land. Bunker moved on to his new property and in a few weeks died. Howard continued the business for a year, but the land office having been moved to Tiffin he was obliged to remove to that place and put his carding business in the hands of a Mr. Phillips. He conducted the business for years, until the growth of the country and the improvement in manufactures superseded the use of these mills. In 1825, Isaac Bunker built a shop between his two mills, in which he manufactured wagons on the old Eastern plan. He had carried on this business to some extent in a part of his saw-mill before this, but, anxious to increase his trade, he built better facilities for prosecuting the undertaking. Two years later, he built a frame foundry building on the east side of the river, to which he constructed a race and supplied machinery to run the bellows by water-power. It was what was known as a pocket furnace. Iron was bought at the Mary Ann furnace, located in Licking County, on the Rocky Fork of the Licking Creek. Charcoal was the fuel used, and was made by Bunker, on his place. The principal business of the foundry was the manufacture of Jethro Wood's patent cast-iron plow. This was the first one of the kind ever patented, and, at the expiration of his patent, his heirs received $50,000 from Congress, in lieu of a renewal. These plows Bunker made in considerable numbers, charging $9 for the largest size. Andirons formed a conspicuous part of his manufactures, to which might be added fanning-mill machinery and certain parts of saw-mill machinery. But few kettles were made at this foundry, as these were rather monopolized by the foundry in Licking County. In 1829, Bunker went into partnership with certain parties intending to undertake the manufacture of plows on a large scale, at Granville, but the venture did not turn out well, and he lost all his property. He afterward went to Texas, where he died. In 1826, a post office was established here. Heretofore the community had got their mail at Westfield, where there was a weekly mail, or at Peru, where the mail came once in two weeks. This was not so great an inconvenience as would seem on the first glance, as mail was a very scarce article in the new settlement. A mail route had been established between Delaware and Mansfield, passing through this settlement as early as 1815, and the mail carrier brought the Delaware *Gazette* to the few who could afford to take it at that time. An exception was made in favor of Howard, a public official, and the carrier was allowed to bring his mail from Delaware. In the year named, however, Howard, who it is supposed would have some especial influence from his connection with a governmental position, secured the establishment of an office under the name of Cardington, a name suggested by the manufacturing interests of the place. Isaac Bunker was the first Postmaster, who was succeeded by his son Slocum; and he, in turn, by Leumas Cook, who is still a resident of the town. The first tannery was started about this time by John Thompson, on the spot where the store of W. H. Marvin stood. He afterward sold out to Peter Brown, who, after associating Arthur Taylor with him in the business, sold out, some time later, to the Odd Fellows' Society, when the tannery was vacated. To finish the history of this business, it may be said that, in 1861, Shunk and Wagner built the tannery now owned by H. C. Wolfe, and carried it on until 1865, when it was sold to the present owner. In 1830, Slocum Bunker opened the pioneer store in the frame addition which had been built to the old Bunker cabin. Three years later, he sold out to Peleg Mosher, and went to Mechanicsburg, Ohio. In 1835, Benjamin Camp opened up a store on the Nichols place, which was the only one at that time. Peter Doty built the house now owned by John Lentz for a store, and sold goods there for a time. Later, Doty took John Shunk in as partner, and, dissolving partnership soon afterward, a new firm, Shunk & Wolfe, built the store in the Woodruff House. The lot on which the dwelling-house of Jesse W. Mills now stands was the site of the first tavern. John Smith was the author of this

enterprise, but, like the rest of this class of business men, he sold out, and, in 1836, Thomas McKinstry presided as host, and, later, was succeeded by Martin Brockway. The latter built the large house on Lot No. 8, which served the public under several changes of administrations, for eighteen years. In 1850, David Mosher put up a building for hotel purposes on the north side of West Main street, on the lot now owned by Henry Smith. A man by the name of Davis entertained the public here. Daniel Norris succeeded him, and for a few years continued the business here, when he built the two lower stories of the Nichols House, and opened it as a hotel in 1854. Three years later, J. H. Benson added a third story, and one room on the west side, which is now used as a millinery store. The house is now owned by W. H. Marvin and I. H. Pennock, and is kept by C. P. Nichols. The American House was built by Henry Steiner & Brothers, west of the railroad, near the cattle yards, for a warehouse, but, finding it not advantageously situated, they removed it to its present location and sold it. It passed into the hands of Leumas Cook, who sold it to W. & W. A. Hance, who, in 1866, raised it up and refitted it for the purpose for which it was at first designed. It is now owned and conducted by A. M. Lowe. Another enterprise of the early time should not be overlooked. In 1830, a public library was inaugurated somewhat on the plan of modern book clubs. Slocum Bunker, Lewis Barge, Doctor Andrews and William Barnes started the project, and were joined by others. The books in the possession of each were brought together under the name of the Cardington Library. Slocum Bunker was its librarian for a time, and kept the books in the old Resley house, on Main street. Lewis Barge then took them in charge, and kept them in the cabin on Water street, which stood on the lot now owned by Mrs. Corwin. Here they remained until the proprietors had read them all, and, there being no fund to buy more, the effects of the library were divided among the several proprietors, and the library discontinued.

In this chapter on the beginning of things, it may not be inappropriate to mention some social reminiscences which we give as published by W. C. Nichols in the Cardington *Independent:* "The first white child born in this town was Joseph Bunker, who died in Texas in 1841. The first death in the village was that of David G., a son of Isaac Bunker, in September, 1824, who was the first one buried in the cemetery on the Marion road. The first burial in the old cemetery was that of a child of Amos Casteel, and the first burial in the new cemetery was Mrs. Estaline, wife of David Armstrong, and daughter of Israel Hite. The oldest person buried in the old cemetery was Mrs. Rachel Kille, aged ninety-one years; and the oldest person buried in the new cemetery was Mrs. Sarah Gregory, aged seventy-one years. The first person married, who was a resident of the town, was Slocum Bunker, who was united with Miss Matilda Wood. The first couple married, who were both residents of the town, were John Kesler and Rebecca Stout. The ceremony was performed by John Shunk, a Justice of the Peace, in a house on Water street. The first lawyer was Thomas McCoy, who was also the tallest man that ever resided in town. The first physician was Andrew McCluer, who came in 1836. The first resident minister was Charles Caddy, a Protestant Methodist, who lived in the old house down by the mill-race."

Bunker's failure at Granville was complete, and involved the loss of his whole property at Cardington, and, on the 20th of June, 1834, the mills and lands were sold to Arthur Mott, of Onondaga County, in New York. In the following January, Mott articled the property to Daniel Earl and Adam Sherman, who sold their interest in the following month to Lumas Cook. Cook, who was a son-in-law of John Reese, came from Rutland, Vt., in 1828, and lived for a year or thereabouts with Mr. Reese. He then moved on to the Howard farm, staying there two or three years, when he purchased what is now known as the "gravel-pit" farm. In February, 1835, he traded

this property for Earl's interest in the Bunker property, and took up his residence in the old Resley house in March. In May, Sherman sold his interest to John Shunk, who came to Cardington with his family, from Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, and moved into the house standing near the race. He was originally from Maryland, but had spent a year at the former place. Cook and Shunk then bought the property from Mott. In the following year, the new proprietors laid out a village on their property and named it Cardington, from the name of the post office, which had furnished a generally accepted name to the community for some years. This gave a fresh impulse to the growing community, and the lots found a good sale. The town as it now exists, has by the different additions covered over four of the early farms. Immediately west of the Bunker property was the Howard farm; in the southwest quarter was formerly the Grandy farm, and the southeast quarter was the Nichols place. At Howard's death in 1847, the farm passed into the hands of his daughter, a Mrs. Little, who sold it to James Gregory. Mr. Gregory was a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and came with his family from that place the same year he bought the farm. There were 241 acres in the property, which sold at $12.50 per acre. Mr. Gregory lived on this property for thirteen years, platting it and selling it as the demand warranted. He died in August of 1860, at the advanced age of sixty-four.

What is known as the Grandy farm was patented by one named Haymaker, of whom but little more is known. It appears that the property was sold for taxes to Dorastus Chandler, who sold his title in 1844 to William Grandy. The latter came from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1842. Some two years after his purchase of this tax title, and after having carried on some considerable improvements, an elderly lady called on Mr. Grandy, representing herself as a daughter of Haymaker, the original owner of the property, and proposing to sell her interest in the estate. It was further represented that the heirs were poor, and were willing to make favorable terms with the possessor of the place. Mr. Grandy was naturally reluctant to enter into such an arrangement, and the lady departed without having accomplished her purpose. Mr. Grandy's people felt by no means secure, knowing the feeble tenure by which they held their farm; but nothing was done toward quieting any adverse claim. Not long after, Michael Vincent, a lame man, who wielded the pedagogue's ruler, purchased the claim of the Haymaker heirs for a song, and putting the matter in the hands of a Columbus law firm, asked but a third of the property recovered for his share. A suit was at once begun, and was in the courts for several years; but in 1855, a decision, adverse to the Grandy claim, was reached, and he was dispossessed. Vincent in the meanwhile died, and twenty-five acres were apportioned to his heir. This was bought, in 1856, by William and Jeremiah Shunk at $35 per acre. The balance of the farm was bought, in 1864, by Gen. John Beatty, and sold in small parcels. That part east of the railroad is now owned by Jacob Kreis, First National Bank of Cardington, George Kreis and T. D. Bradley. The Nichols farm, composed of Lots 9, 2, 7 and 17, were secured by patent about 1806, signed by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Thomas and Margaret Henderson, for services rendered by their father during the Revolutionary war. It remained in their hands about nineteen years, when it was sold for taxes, and purchased by Daniel Earl. Five years later, Earl sold his title to Benjamin Camp, who improved it, built two log cabins, in what is now W. C. Nichol's orchard, established an ashery and a store. During his possession, Thomas Henderson came on and claimed the property, whereupon Camp bought out the claimant's interest, and that of his sister, for $120. In 1836, Camp sold to Samuel Foust and Edward Cutter. Camp, like Noah of antediluvian fame, was a preacher of righteousness, and, like Lorenzo Dow, obtained his license to preach "from the court of Heaven." He is remembered by the older citizens as an earnest,

conscientious man, whose whole influence was for good. It is related that one Sunday afternoon, when the mills were running in full blast, the proprietors observed Camp going over the river to an old house that had been built on the corner of the cemetery lot, where he used to preach, with his Bible under his arm. With one consent, the mills, were shut down and the men went over to "attend church." After the services, the worthy preacher thanked the men for coming to hear him, and so interested them that they gave up the habit of Sunday work and became regular attendants upon his services. In 1837, the property having come into the hands of Cutter and Casteel, the west half was sold to Martin Brockway, who held it until 1853, when he sold it to W. C. Nichols. The east half was sold to Mrs. Ink, and, after passing from her possession through several hands, it is now owned by a gentleman in Columbus. The lot on which the union schoolhouse stands was originally entered by Joseph Vance, who was afterward, in 1836, Governor of Ohio. The land was afterward transferred to his son, Joseph, Jr., and by him was sold to Martin Brockway. In 1853, it passed by sale into the hands of W. C. Nichols, who now resides on this property.

The schoolhouse early found a place in the community that settled Cardington Township. Coming largely from Peru and adjoining townships—the most of the leading men belonging to the Quaker society—they brought with them a great respect for education and the elevating influence of the schoolhouse, and the community early set about securing its privileges for their children. The first school building within the township was built in the fall of 1823, a short distance northeast of where Robert Mosher now lives. It was designed for church purposes as well as for school, and was built with great care. The logs were square and laid up in mud, rendering the walls air tight. It was provided with glass windows, the usual school furniture of the time, and a stone stove. The latter was an ingenious device, constructed of stone and mud, with a huge flag for door, and designed to take the place of the usual fire-place. When once well heated, it kept the room warm as an oven. The chimney began where the stove left off and went up through the roof. This served for several years, until cracked by heat and racked by the careless placing of fuel, it became unfit for service, and one summer day it was, by the direction of the teacher, thrown out by the scholars. The names of the early teachers have been generally forgotten, but the name of Doubledee is remembered as one of the earliest. In the settlement on the Whetstone, the first log schoolhouse was put up in the woods, near where the woolen-factory now stands, in 1824. The site was chosen on account of a spring that issued out of the ground just west of where the railroad track now runs. Slocum Bunker was the first teacher in this schoolhouse, and Horton Howard's daughter Sarah was the first lady teacher. Schools were continued here for several years, when it was transferred to the cabin on the old cemetery lot, where James Davis taught the opening school. In 1837, Sylvia, a daughter of Isaac Bunker, taught school in a house owned by Anson St. John, on Main street. The first frame schoolhouse was built in 1840, on the corner of Second and Center streets, directly east of Henry Prophet's residence. It was used for schools and served as a church for all denominations. It was the only schoolhouse in the village for fourteen years, when it was sold and removed. It is now used by George Dick as a baker shop. The school house on Walnut street was built, in 1853, by the Lee brothers, William Burns, assisted by two young ladies, teaching the first school. It was sold in 1868 to Matthias Loyer, and converted into a dwelling house. The new school building, which is an ornament to the town, was built in the same year. It was not without considerable effort that the people were united on the project, and even then the building contemplated was much less complete than was afterward secured. The building cost in round figures, including the surroundings, $40,000, and is the handsomest school building in the county. The

grounds are laid out with fine graveled walks, fine ornamental shrubs and flowers render the front attractive and give it the air of a private enterprise rather than a public school. The structure is 85x70 feet, three stories above the basement, has ten school rooms and a hall that will seat five hundred persons. It stands on a lot of two and a half acres, on the south side of Nichols street, about equal distance between Marion and Center streets. Mr. G. O. Brown is the present Superintendent, and with his assistants presides over seven departments. The special school district which owns and patronizes this school, was organized in February, 1858, under the Akron school law. The first election for School Board, February 25, 1858, resulted in the election of the following persons: F. E. Phelps and A. H. Green, for one year; Daniel Weider, and John Shur, for two years; William Shunk and C. P. Shur, for three years. D. Rees was employed by the Board at $500 per year, and Miss Elizabeth Moore as the assistant for $28.50 per month. The present Board is made up as follows: A. H. Grant, President; C. F. Leutz, Treasurer; Dr. J. L. Williams, Secretary, and George Dawson, A. Mayer and G. W. Bell. The statistics of the special district are as follows:

Balance on hand September 1, 1878	$ 1,707.09
Amount of State tax received	715.50
Local tax for schools and school houses	4,842.73
Total amount paid teachers in the past year	2,770 50
Number of schoolhouses	1
Value of school property	50,000.00
Teachers employed	7
Average wages paid—gents, $100 and $35; lady	$30
Enrollment of scholars—boys, 164; girls, 143	307
Average daily attendance—boys 137; girls, 107	244
Balance on hand September 1, 1879	$2,058.74

The society of Friends has long been noted for its Antislavery principles, and the fugitive slave found no warmer or more self-forgetful friends than among the Quakers. Their presence in this township, therefore, was the signal for the coming of these fugitives, and the underground railroad was soon an established institution in the early community settled here. The first runaways came to the Mosher place about 1819. Some four or five negroes, who had made their escape from Kentucky, arrived there during the night and stayed till quite late the next day. They were closely pursued by their masters, and were found at their place of refuge by several heavily armed men, who claimed to arrest them for theft. The people were taken off their guard, and inexperienced as they then were, allowed them to be carried off. These were the only ones ever recaptured, though many were passed through this point from one station to another. One night after the midnight hour a neighbor came to Robert Mosher with the information that there were eighteen negroes to be cared for, and nine were assigned him for safety. He needed no second bidding, and in an hour they were on their way to a land where colored men were free. After the building of the railroad advantage was taken of this means of transportation though great care had to be exercised in selecting a train on which the conductor was favorably disposed. On one occasion, a party had been put on board, and the person in charge of the company was congratulating himself that a great step had been accomplished, when some fellow on the train, recognizing the character of the business, spoke up, "That's my girl." The alarm was taken at once, and, without considering the consequences, the whole party in a stampede jumped off the train, though it was at that time leaving the depot at considerable speed. It turned out to be nothing but a practical joke on the part of the traveler, but it seriously interrupted the journey of the fugitives. At another time, the Mosher family was thrown into considerable confusion by the approach of two Kentuckians, with cattle, desiring to find accommodations for their cattle and themselves. It happened that Mosher had been to the depot that day, and one of his friends had imprudently asked before a stranger, how business on the underground road was flourishing. In one of the drovers, Mr. Mosher recognized the stranger who had overheard the conversation, and at once formed the conclusion that he was there for spying purposes. He was happily disappointed, however, and though under the circumstances he felt obliged to entertain the

strangers suffered no inconvenience from their stay, save a lecture on the sacredness of the institution of slavery. The slaves were generally forwarded to Port Huron or Sandusky, where a schooner took them and transferred them to Canada.

CHAPTER VIII.

CARDINGTON TOWNSHIP—THE RAILROAD—INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE—ADMINISTRATION—ADDITION TO PLAT—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AND MANUFACTURES—CHURCHES—BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—CEMETERIES.

THE traveler, crossing the State on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, & Indianapolis Railway, passes through but one village in Morrow County, and that is Cardington. This is a village of 1,362 inhabitants, by the census of the present year; it is situated in the southeast corner of the township of the same name, ninety-eight miles southwest of Cleveland and thirty-eight north of Columbus. Its latitude is 40½° north, and about 6° west longitude. A line drawn from Cincinnati, the metropolis of the State, to Cleveland, the second city, passes through the village; another line, drawn from the northwest corner of the State to Marietta in the southeast, the oldest city, will cross the first line in Cardington; so that, like the city of Duluth, "it is supposed to be so exactly in the center of the visible universe that the sky comes down at the same distance all around it." But this is the village of to-day. Forty years ago, it ranked below the village of Woodbury, and was called a town only as a matter of courtesy. A straggling collection of dwellings at the east end of town, that in 1836 counted only six dwellings, with the saw and grist mills, and the carding-mill and two cabins at the west end, marked the site of Cardington. One street wound along the river bank from the ford at the site of Bunker's mill to the carding-mill, and then on to the Delaware road. Where Main crosses Marion street, a "cat-tail swamp" barred the way, and a single tavern and store represented the hospitality and commercial enterprise of the place. But little remains now to point out the changes that have been made since that day. Here and there about town some old structure is pointed out beneath its modern disguise as one of the land-marks of that time. There is the old water-mill, built in 1840 by Shunk & Wolfe, with the same old building, but containing such improvements in machinery as would be likely to confound the early proprietors. The house on the race, back of E. Winebar's, is another relic of the early times, and about which cluster the memories of the earliest settlers, while those owned by John Leutz, and Andrew Grant have witnessed the changes from a time scarcely less early. The stable of C. P. Nichols has had a varied existence. Built in 1839 for a stable by Martin Brockway, it stood on the south side of Second street, opposite John Sanderson's livery stable. In 1852, Leumas Cook bought it, and, moving it to where Harvey Bunker's livery stable stands, converted it into a grist-mill, applying the first steam power ever used in the town. After serving in this capacity for eight or ten years, it was sold again and resumed its character of stable, and is now occupied for livery purposes. Of those who were actors upon the scene at that time, there are twelve persons remaining. Leumas Cook and wife, Mrs. Hannah Brockway, Mrs. Anna Wolfe, Julia Hartsock, Thomas C. Thompson, Dubois St. John, Sarah A. Bailey, Mary Badger,

E. J. Crane

Mary Long, Mrs Harriet Prophet, and Elihu Bunker.

The Bunker property remained in the hands of Cook and Shunk two or three years, when in 1836 they laid out the town. They soon after dissolved partnership, Cook retaining the village property and Shunk taking the mills and water privileges. In 1839, Charles H. Wolfe came here from Maryland with his wife and child, and purchased an interest in the mills with Shunk, a partnership that terminated only with the death of Mr. Shunk in 1864. Three years before the coming of Wolfe, Thomas C. Thompson came from the same State, a young unmarried man, and set up a carriage-shop. A year later, having established himself in his business, he returned to Maryland and brought back the sister of John Shunk as his wife. In 1837, Anson St. John came here, a widower with three children, and established a cabinet-shop on the bank of the river in the east part of town. Here he manufactured the first furniture made in the place, and carried a stock of goods that was the pride of the town. A lathe run by horse power was one of his conspicuous advantages over competitors in the surrounding country, giving his work a superior finish and his shop greater facilities that told on the customer. But, notwithstanding these additions, the town made but a very small show for a city. Up to the coming of the railroad, the place exhibited no particular vitality, and, in fact, was rather retrograding. Chesterville at that time was the metropolis of the county, with a lively struggle between Mount Gilead and Cardington for second place. The nearest point to secure supplies was at Mansfield, which was then the terminus of the old Mansfield railroad. Here, whoever had business to that place, put on what goods they could haul and brought them back to his neighbors. A small tin-shop owned and run by Dubois St. John got all of its supplies here, going over eighteen or twenty miles for the little stuff he found sale for in the way of his trade. In 1848, came the formation of the county, and with it a "boom" for Mount Gilead, making it in a short time the most important village in the county. At this time the Scriptural injunction, "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall" would have served the county seat an excellent purpose if it had been heeded. The building of the new railroad was projected, and soon took shape, so that the village was asked to subscribe for the enterprise. Fifty thousand dollars worth of stock was at once taken and the line surveyed out. At this juncture the managers, desiring to make sure against any failure on the part of the subscribers, came to Mount Gilead, as to other places, to get security for the subscriptions before the work was begun. The parties there, feeling sure that the road would go through, temporized and failed to give the desired guarantees, and the railroad magnates left, in no amiable mood. Coming to Cardington they stopped with John Shunk, who was a man of shrewd intellect and kept hotel. The town had but little means and could not compete with the county seat in subscription, but Shunk suggested that if they would follow the line surveyed in 1830, for the Ohio Canal, which passed about two miles west of Mount Gilead, they would save nearly as much as they had subscribed. This suggestion fell upon willing ears, and the line was laid out in that way. One day, it is said, some Gilead parties were in Cardington, and, noticing some men working along the proposed route through town, inquired what was going on. "That is the line of the new railroad," was the reply. The astonishment and chagrin of the man from Gilead was all that their rivals could have asked. Great efforts were made to counteract the effects of their short-sighted policy, but it was in vain, and Cardington gained what was far more valuable to her interests than the seat of justice. During the year 1850, the work on the road was rapidly pushed and finally completed, so that the first train passed over the road in January, 1851. Ira and George Nichols, of this village, contracted for and built several sections of the road, along where it passes Levering Station. There was a good deal of hard feeling expressed over the failure of Mount Gilead, and some of the farmers did all

they could against yielding the right of way. When the Nichols Bros. were ready to break ground about Levering, a farmer defied them to touch his fence, and threatened to shoot the first one who molested his property. The men were ordered to proceed, and several sprang to the fence, tearing it down in a trice. The irate farmer, finding himself in the hands of a determined and numerous enemy, took counsel of his discretion and deserted the field without a shot. In February, 1851, the trains ran regularly through the village, and in about a year the first railroad smash-up occurred within the limits of the town. A freight train, that had got behind time, was making every effort to make up, when a young bull was observed on the track, apparently determined to keep his position. The conductor was on the engine, consulting with the engineer as to the best course to pursue. The engine had no "cow-catcher," but it was decided, under the circumstances, to try conclusions with his bullship. The result was unexpected and disastrous to both parties. The collision was announced with a crash that in the still evening air was heard at Woodbury, a distance of nine miles. Nineteen freight cars were demolished, the conductor thrown under the machinery and both legs cut off, and travel stopped for a number of hours. The conductor afterward died from his wounds. The company owns twelve acres of land, and one of the finest depot grounds along their line. Two hundred and fifty maple-trees were set out by the citizens, that have gradually grown into a park that elicits the unbounded admiration of travelers through the village. The road has five water-tanks, with a capacity of fifty barrels each, a steam pump, and good facilities for weighing stock. The valuation of the road for taxable purposes is, in the township, $46,628, in the corporation, $25,963, and in the school district, $16,000, making a total of $88,591.

The advantages of the railroad were not at once apparent. There was a slow improvement observable, but it was not until about the opening of the war that any marked growth could be seen. A movement was made in 1854 to incorporate the village, but the petition received such vigorous opposition that it was defeated. Three years later, F. E. Phelps and Gen. John Beatty headed a petition signed by one hundred and eleven other citizens. and the incorporation of the village was effected. The original plat of the village included the territory on both sides of Main street, from the alley at Shur's brick store, east to the river; also between Second and Walnut streets, from the alley east of F. R. Cunningham's dwelling, east to the river. In 1849, John Thompson platted twenty-nine lots; six on Main street, from Marvin's to Shur's store; six fronting on Marion street, extending from Second to Walnut street; eleven on Second street, extending east to Center street, and six fronting on Walnut street, extending east to the alley between G. R. Cunningham's house and shop. In June, 1849, Leumas Cook added nine lots, lying on the north side of Main street, extending from the Nichols House west to the American House inclusive. In the following year, Cook made a second addition of eleven lots, on the south side of Main street, between Marion and Depot streets, and south to Second street. In June, 1852, Cook made a third addition, of fifteen lots, consisting of the territory bounded north by Second street, east by Marion, south by Walnut, and west by Depot street. In 1851, James Gregory added to the town forty-eight lots, including the territory extending west from the American House on both sides of Main street to Third street. In the same year, George Nichols added eleven lots, south of Walnut street, and west of Center street, the Methodist Episcopal Church standing on the corner lot.

The petition praying for the incorporation sets forth the following description of the proposed boundaries of the village: "Commencing at the southeast corner of the depot grounds of the C., C. & C. Railroad; thence west with said grounds to the southwest corner of said grounds; thence northerly with said line to the southern line of

Center street, in Gregory's Addition to the village of Cardington; thence westerly on the south line of said street to the northwest corner of Lot 191 of said addition; thence northerly along the west line of lots numbered 154 and 145 to a point immediately north of said lot numbered 145 to the north side of the street running parallel with Whetstone Creek; thence easterly with said north line to a point immediately north of the northwest corner of Lot No. 99, Cook's Addition to the village of Cardington; thence northerly across said creek along the east line of the lands of James Gregory, Sr., to wit: Lots No. ——, Section No. 22, Range No. 17, in Township No. 6, to the northeast corner of said lot to a stone in the road; thence easterly with the lands of Leumas Cook, to wit: Lot No. —, Section No. 22, Range 17, Township No. 6, to a point on the east side of the railroad line; thence southerly with the east line of said railroad to the northwest corner of Lot No. 19; thence east to the northeast corner of said lot; thence southerly with the east line of said lot to the southeast corner of said lot; thence easterly with the north line of Lot No. 20 to the northeast corner of said lot; thence along the east line of Lot No. 20 in a southerly direction to a point on the north side of the creek; thence easterly on the north side of Whetstone Creek to the northwest corner of John Rusley's lot, No. 34; thence easterly along the north side of Lot No. 34 to the southeast corner of Lot No. 33 (graveyard); thence northerly to the northwest corner of said lot; thence easterly on the north line of Lot No. 33 to the northeast corner of said lot; thence easterly parallel with the north line of Lot No. 33 till the line intersects the east line of Isaac Lee's lot; thence sixty feet east; thence southeasterly on a line at right angles with the Mansfield road to a point on the northwest line of said road; thence southwesterly on the northwesterly line of said road to a point at the southeast corner of Lot No. 35; thence southerly across said road along the east line of Lot No. 37 to a stone in the creek, being the southeasterly corner of said lot; thence southwesterly across the creek in a direct line to the northwest corner of the junction of the Chesterville road with Nichols street, in W. C. Nichols' Addition to the village of Cardington; thence southerly along the east line of Lot No. 8, Range —, Township 6, to the southeast corner of said lot; thence westerly along the south line of said lot to the northwest corner of Lot No. 9; thence directly across Marion street to the west side thereof; thence northerly along the west side of Marion street to a point immediately west of the northwest corner of F. E. Phelps' lot, being a part of said Lot No. 8; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of the depot grounds of the C., C. & C. R. R., being the place of beginning."

In the following year, W. C. Nichols made an addition of twenty-eight lots lying on both sides of Nichols street, between Center and Water streets. Three years later, James Gregory's administrator made a second addition, platting twenty-two lots lettered from A to V, and covering the territory extending south from Walnut street to the boundary line, and west from Hiram Kern's to Depot street. In 1864, W. C. Nichols added fourteen more lots lying on both sides of Center street, south of Nichols street. Two years later, Levi Reichelderfer added to the town, on the Gregory property north of the river, twenty-seven lots, and the same year he added sixteen more lots lying west of the first ones platted. In the same year, Morgan Payne added sixteen lots between Reichelderfer's addition and the river. In 1867, there were three additions to the village: Seventeen lots lying directly west of the freight house of the railroad, by John Beatty; eight lots east of the river east of Gilead street, by T. D. Bradley, and five lots on Marion street, by S. P. Brown. In 1869, the Gregory heirs added seventy-three lots to the town, extending west from Third street to the corporation line, and from the river on the north to the Greenville treaty line on the south. In 1872, the Beatty Bros. added sixteen lots on the south side of Chester street. Lewis Mulford added eighteen lots between Center and Water streets, and between Walnut and Boundary streets, but the date is not

known. The same is true of five lots on Main street, added by Shunk, Wolfe & Godman. In August, 1871, the limits of the village were again extended, taking in the territory now belonging to the village. The territory thus included within the limits of the village forms a rectangular body about a mile each way, containing about seven hundred acres of land. It will be observed that by various additions, the village has gradually extended over the Gregory, Grandy and Nichols farms. The two latter were originally in Delaware County, and were a part of that county until 1848, when Morrow was formed. The Greenville treaty line, which marked the limit of Delaware on the north, passes through the village from the east, running south eighty degrees west, passing through Boundary street, between the residences of Prof. G. O. Brown and W. H. Marion, to the west line of the corporation at the southwest corner of Gregory's latest addition to the village.

The first effort at public improvement was a sidewalk consisting of a single plank in width, laid down on the south side of Main street, from the railroad to the old Christian Church, on the corner of Water street. This was the result of private enterprise, and accomplished at private expense. This was in 1852. Three years later, the first regular sidewalk was laid by J. H. Fiedler, in front of the lot now owned by Charles Lentz, on Main street. This walk consisted of sawed ties placed closely together, which formed a substantial, if not an economical, walk. The task of grading the town and making the streets presentable, was not a light one. The surface sloped from the east and south, leaving what is now the business center of the town covered with swamp and water. Where the National Bank building stands, was in 1852 a pool of water deep enough for the boys in the village to swim in, and it was situated far enough out in the suburbs to answer that purpose. No general effort was made to establish a grade for the streets until about 1868. Provisions for draining the streets were made, however, as early as 1861. In that year it was required of lot owners, that a gutter or sluice should be made in front of each lot. Curbstones were to be put in, and the sluice-way, commencing two inches from the top of the curb, should extend three feet toward the center of the street, and have a depth of eight inches below the curb. This was to be paved with stone. In 1867, it was required by ordinance that "the several owners of lots and parts of lots abutting on Main street, commencing at the west end of the bridge on the north end of Water street, thence west to the corporation line; and the several owners of lots and parts of lots abutting on Marion street, commencing at the south end of the bridge, thence south to the old boundary line," to grade and pave their sidewalks with good hard-burnt brick or smooth-cut stone, and to macadamize the street with fine-pounded sandstone or limestone. This was readily undertaken by the property holders, for the village was then experiencing a great "boom" of prosperity. Sandstone was hauled from the quarries five miles east of the village, and the work completed that year. Since then, the work has been pushed until all the streets of the town have been provided with wooden, stone or brick pavements. The only attempt at sewerage is on the railroad lot and on Marion street. The natural advantages for such improvement are excellent, but the village has never felt the necessity for sewers save in the two instances. The one leading out from the railroad grounds was constructed in 1866, is about three feet in diameter, and empties into the river. The one in Marion street extends south to the Enterprise Block, and is made of tile about eighteen inches in diameter. These are properly drains, as they perform no part of the duty of a sewer proper. In 1866, an effort was made to secure the lighting of the streets, but the Council did not see fit to adopt such an advanced position. A compromise, however, was effected, by which those who desired the lamps, bought them, and the Council kept them lighted. In this way the village is provided with

twenty-nine coal-oil lamps, but few of which are now in use. The public buildings of the village consist of the engine house and council room combined, and the lock-up. The former was built in 1874. It is a small brick structure about twenty by twenty-five feet, and two stories high. The lower room is devoted to the engine, and the upper to the Council. A wooden "lean-to" on the north side shelters the hook and ladder truck. The "lock-up" is a wooden shed with grated windows and doors, the whole presenting the appearance of a well-regulated calf-pen. The history of this public edifice is somewhat varied. A "lock-up" was one of the earliest institutions, but the one best remembered is that building constructed of plank and driven full of nails, that stood on the bank of the creek east of town. In 1873, this was sold and the present calaboose erected.

The fire department was organized in 1874. Fires were almost unknown during the first years, and, though considerable apprehension was felt that a time would come which would more than offset their good fortune, nothing was done by the village toward protecting property against fire. Seven thousand dollars would, probably, cover the whole loss by fire during the first fifty years of the town s history. In 1856, Joseph Whistler had a small house burned; in 1865, William Cunningham had a blacksmith-shop burned; in the following year, Louis Mayer had a fire in his dry-goods store; in 1870, S. W. Gregory and Dr. T. P. Glidden each lost a house; and in 1871, a millinery store was burned. After this period, the fires seem to grow more destructive. In 1874, William Shunk's store, with three other storehouses, including the Bank Building, were destroyed, involving a loss of $8,000; in November, 1875, G. R. Cunningham's establishment was consumed, involving a loss of about $20,000, and two days later the barns of what is now the Nichols House were burned. The fires of 1874 made a valuable impression upon the council and community. Four of the Babcock extinguishers had been purchased, heretofore, and, the people knowing that everything depended upon their promptness, most of the fires had been put out before they got under headway. But the fire of 1874 showed them that they were completely at the mercy of the flames, if once they got started, and it seemed altogether likely that they might pay for their carelessness in not providing for an engine, by the loss of the whole business part of the town. The result was, that in December, 1874, a No. 3 Silsby Fire Engine, with two hose reels and 1,200 feet of rubber hose, was purchased at a cost of $6,000. A hook and ladder truck was bought, which, with its belongings, cost some $300. The Fire Department is composed of the engine company, fifteen men, two reel companies of fifteen men each, and the hook and ladder company of thirty men. The officers are J. S. Peck, Chief of Department; Addison Sharpe, Captain of Engine; John Kreis, Captain of the Hook and Ladder; Stephen St. John, Captain Reel No. 1; C. D. Lamprecht, Captain Reel No. 2. The engine is provided with conveniences for attaching horses, and during the season of heavy roads this attachment is put on, and arrangements made at the livery stable to secure a team when needed. For the protection of the business part of the town, the machine is not moved out of the building. Beneath the engine is a tank supplied with water from the race, and it is practically inexhaustible. The situation of the engine-house near the center of the business part of the town renders this plan feasible. It is a suggestion of the chief of the department, and by this plan he claims to get the steam up quicker, the hose is laid at the moment of alarm, and all delay caused by moving the steamer avoided. Five cisterns or wells supply water for the purposes of the department. These are bricked or planked up, and furnish a supply sufficient for all demands thus far. There are two places where water may be drawn direct from the river, on the iron bridge, and in the west part of the village, where facilities have been provided on

the bank of the river. The members of the department were at one time provided with a uniform, but the frequent changes in the membership, and the wear and tear of service have long since spoiled its effect, and it has been abandoned.

The early records of the Common Council have been partially lost, but enough remains in the recently published book of ordinances to satisfy one that their labors have not been arduous, nor especially memorable. There has been no occasion for great display of statesmanship or financial ability. No great undertaking has been engaged in, and, save in the matter of grading the streets and the purchase of the engine, no considerable expenditure has ever been made, or bonds negotiated. The village is now nearly out of debt, and that without excessive taxation. The officers first elected were a Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, Marshal and five Councilmen, until 1870, when the number of the latter was raised to six. An engineer was appointed, in 1858 a Street Commissioner was added, and in 1861 the office of engineer abolished. In 1866 a Health Officer was made a regular part of the administration, to be abolished in the following year. In 1878 the offices of Street Commissioner and City Solicitor were established, though the former seems to have been a regular member of each administration since 1858. The list of officers since the incorporation of the village is as follows:

1857—Mayor, John Shur; Recorder, Robert Johnson; Treasurer, John Beatty; Engineer, Simon Rosenthal; Marshal, D. B. Peck. Councilmen—G. W. Stark, J. C. James, James Gregory, Jr., Jeremiah Shunk, Levi Maxwell.

1858—Mayor, Daniel Wieder; Recorder, A. C. Shur;[1] Treasurer, John Beatty; Engineer, Simon Rosenthal; Marshal, W. T. Armstrong; Street Commissioner, George Miller.[2] Councilmen—G. W. Stark, J. C. Goodman, A. W. Bartlett, D. L. Swingley, James Gregory, Jr.

1859—Mayor, Charles Maxwell;[3] Recorder, James W. Likens; Treasurer, F. E. Phelps;[1] Engineer (record lost); Street Commissioner (record lost); Marshal (record lost). Councilmen—G. W. Stark, William Shunk, A. W. Bartlett, Stephen Brown, Samuel Cook.

1860—Mayor, Daniel Norris; Treasurer, W. F. Armstrong. The rest of the record is lost.

1861—Mayor, John Andrews; Recorder, Harlos Ashley;[2] Treasurer, A. H. Shunk; Engineers (dropped); Street Commissioner, Wm. Lamprecht;[3] Marshal, J. Hughes. Councilmen—A. H. Shunk, J. L. Dana, Wm. Lamprecht, J. W. Marvin, G. R. Cunningham.

1862—Mayor, J. C. Godman; Recorder, O. W. Cadwallader; Treasurer, David Armstrong, Jr.; Street Commissioner, W. C. Nichols; Marshal, W. A. Cunningham.[4] Councilmen—J. C. Ward, W. C. Nichols, S. Brown, David Armstrong, Jr., I. N. Burt.

1863—Mayor, John Andrews;[5] Recorder, David Wagner; Treasurer, A. C. Shur; Street Commissioner, W. C. Nichols; Marshal, C. R. Morehouse. Councilmen—M. L. Mooney, A. H. Grant, A. C. Shur, A. H. Green.

1864—Mayor, W. C. Nichols; Recorder, F. L. Wallace;[6] Treasurer, A. J. Blake; Marshal, W. H. Conklin; Street Commissioner, S. Brown; Councilmen—A. J. Blake, D. Wagner, A. H. Green, T. H. Ensign, Arthur Taylor.[7]

1865—Mayor, W. C. Nichols; Recorder, H. H. Sterner; Treasurer, A. J. Blake; Street Commissioner, G. W. Bell; Marshal, W. A. Conklin. Councilmen—A. J. Blake, F. E. Phelps, A. K. Earl, D. Wagner,[8] J. Richards.[9]

1866—Mayor, W. C. Nichols; Recorder, Charles B. Lindsay;[10] Treasurer, M. L. Mooney; Street Commissioner, G. W. Bell; Marshal, F. M. Sar-

1 Resigned, and Jeremiah Shunk appointed to fill the vacancy.
2 Resigned, and C. P. Shur appointed to fill the vacancy.
3 Resigned, and T. W. McCoy appointed to fill vacancy.

1 Resigned and Jeremiah Shunk appointed to fill vacancy.
2 Resigned, and O. W. Cadwallader appointed to fill vacancy.
3 Resigned, and G. W. Stark appointed to fill vacancy. Stark also resigned, and A. H. Green was appointed to fill vacancy.
4 Resigned, and Daniel Benson appointed to fill vacancy.
5 Resigned, and S. Brown appointed to fill vacancy.
6 Resigned, and H. H. Sterner appointed to fill vacancy.
7 Resigned, and F. E. Phelps appointed to fill vacancy.
8 Resigned, and J. S. Peck appointed to fill vacancy.
9 Resigned, and Jacob Demuth appointed to fill vacancy.
10 Resigned, and H. S. Green appointed to fill vacancy.

geant;[1] Health Officer, Dr. A. S. Weatherby; Councilmen—F. E. Phelps, M. L. Mooney; J. S. Peck,[2] T. H. Ensign, A. H. Grant.[3]

1867—Mayor, G. P. Stiles; Recorder, H. S. Green; Treasurer, Z. L. White; Street Commissioner, G. W. Bell; Marshal, Samuel Shoemaker. Councilmen—Z. L. White, T. E. Duncan, G. R. Cunningham, S. W. Gregory, J. W. Marvin.

1868—Mayor, J. B. Clark; Recorder, R. M. Underwood; Treasurer, S. W. Gregory; Street Commissioner, G. W. Bell;[4] Marshal, J. R. Brown[5] Councilmen—S. W. Gregory, E. Weatherby, D. St. John, W. Shunk,[6] E. Burt.

1869—Mayor, W. C. Nichols; Recorder, H. H. Pollock; Treasurer, J. S. Peck; Street Commissioner, A. H. Green; Marshal, W. H. Van Horn. Councilmen—J. S. Peck, T. H. Ensign, C. W. Case, L. F. Hager, A. H. Grant.

1870—Mayor, A. K. Earl; Recorder, G. H. Wright; Treasurer, D. St. John; Street Commissioner, G. W. Bell; Marshal, A. J. Shoemaker. Councilmen—C. W. Case, E. Bart, S. W. Gregory, John Sanderson, B. B. Crane, R. F. Chase.

1871—Mayor, A. K. Earl;[7] Recorder, G. H. Wright; Treasurer, D. St. John; Street Commissioner, D. C. Peck; Marshal, John Irvin.[9] Councilmen—D. C. Peck,[9] B. B. Crane, John Bayer, John Sanderson, G. R. Cunningham, E. Winebar.

1872—Mayor, S. Brown; Recorder, G. M. Brown;[10] Treasurer, D. St. John; Street Commissioner,[11] D. C. Peck; Marshal, A. Van Horn. Councilmen—M. Lewis, E. Bart, John Bayer, E. Winebar, E. S. Badger, G. R. Cunningham.

1873—Mayor, S. Brown;[12] Recorder, J. Sanderson, Jr.; Treasurer, D. St. John; Street Commissioner, Lester Bartlett;[1] Marshal, H. Van Horn. Councilmen—E. S. Badger, A. J. Pittenger, E. Winebar, C. W. Case, G. R. Cunningham,[2] J. H. Benson.

1874—Mayor, William G. Beatty;[3] Recorder, W. H. Fiedler; Treasurer, D. St. John; Street Commissioner, H. Van Horn; Marshal, H. Van Horn. Councilmen—J. H. Benson, T. Duncan, Jacob Demuth, A. J. Pittenger, E. Winebar, G. W. Bell.

1875—Mayor, J. C. Bump;[4] Recorder, W. H. Fiedler; Treasurer, D. St. John; Street Commissioner, H. Van Horn; Marshal, H. Van Horn. Councilmen—Jacob Demuth, Asa McCrary, L. R. Miller, J. S. Peck, A. J. Pittenger, E. Winebar.

1876—Mayor, Seth Cook; Recorder, Z. B. Taylor; Treasurer, E. Winebar; Street Commissioner, H. Van Horn; Marshal, H. Van Horn. Councilmen—L. R. Miller, J. W. Ryan, Thad. Worthlin, John Weist, Asa McCreany, A. J. Pittenger.

1877—Mayor, Seth Cook; Recorder, Z. B. Taylor; Treasurer, E. Winebar; Street Commissioner, H. Van Horn; Marshal, H. Van Horn. Councilmen—A. J. Pittenger, J. W. Ryan, John Weist, J. W. Shaw, Thad. Worthlin, Asa McCreary.

1878—Mayor, C. W. Case; Recorder, Z. B. Taylor; Treasurer, T. W. Long; Street Commissioner, H. Van Horn; Marshal, H. Van Horn. Councilmen—John Weist, J. W. Ryan, Asa McCreary, J. W. Shaw, George Dawson, A. J. Pittenger.

1879—Mayor, C. W. Case; Recorder, Z. B. Taylor; Treasurer, T. W. Long; City Solicitor, T. S. White; Street Commissioner, H. Van Horn; Marshal, H. Van Horn. Councilmen—A. J. Pittenger, John Weist, C. Vanbrimmer, I. H. Pennock, Henry Bailey, G. B. Gray.

1880—Mayor, J. B. Waring; Recorder, J. P.

1 Resigned, and W. A. Conklin appointed to fill vacancy.
2 Resigned, and Thos. E. Duncan appointed to fill vacancy.
3 Resigned, and Z. L. White appointed to fill vacancy.
4 Resigned and Sam'l Benson appointed to fill vacancy. Benson resigned and Bell was appointed to fill vacancy.
5 Resigned and George W. Reed appointed to fill vacancy.
6 Resigned and John Andrews appointed to fill vacancy.
7 Resigned and S. Brown appointed to fill vacancy.
8 Resigned and A. C. Galpin appointed to fill vacancy.
9 Resigned and Morgan Lewis appointed to fill vacancy.
10 Resigned and W. H. Cordrey appointed to fill vacancy.
11 Resigned and Lester Bartlett appointed to fill vacancy.
12 Resigned and D. C. Peck appointed to fill vacancy.

1 Resigned and D. C. Peck appointed to fill vacancy.
2 Resigned and D. H. Hindman appointed to fill vacancy.
3 Resigned and J. C. Bump appointed to fill vacancy.
4 Resigned and A. M. Earl appointed. Earl resigned and R. T. Mills appointed to fill vacancy.

Scott; Treasurer, E. Winebar; City Solicitor, T. S. White; Street Commissioner, C. E. Terry; Marshal, C. E. Terry. Councilmen—R. F. Bartlett, G. B. Gray, Henry Bailey, Thad. Worthlin, R. M. Underwood, James Cavert.

The rise and early growth of the business of Cardington has been referred to elsewhere. The progress from Bunker's single little store, followed by Peter Doty, Robert Jeffries, John Shunk, Shunk & Wolfe, Martin Brockway, David Armstrong and John Shur, covers the growth in business for some thirty years. The advantages offered by the river and railroad were largely counterbalanced by the strong competition offered by Chesterville and Mount Gilead. But time gradually told in favor of this village, and at the beginning of the war a class of enterprising men had become established in business, and made Cardington, during that period, one of the most active little towns in Central Ohio. About 1863–64, there were nine or ten business houses doing an annual business varying from $20,000 to $50,000, whose daily sales on special occasions reached from $300 to $800 per day. The result of this prosperity was the erection of the fine business blocks that adorn the main streets of the village. In 1867, the "Enterprise Block" was put up. During the previous year, parties had given encouragement to a man from Delaware, that if he would come to the village and make the brick they would use them in buildings. For some reason these parties failed to take the brick, and the man of mud found himself in a predicament which threatened to swamp him financially. Through his efforts and those of Hon. T. E. Duncan, who owned the land on which the building stands, the block was put up at a cost of about $12,000. To facilitate the project, the land was divided to suit those desiring storerooms, and all put up together. The parties joining in the enterprise were Dubois St. John, a Mr. Crane, White & Chase, Duncan and Shunk & Wagner. This block stands on the west side of Marion street. The next business block was that of Marvin & Shaw on the opposite side of the street, built at a probable cost of some $7,000. In 1876 the stone bank building and the St. John Block, and in the following year the Beatty & Chase Block were put up on Main street, the whole costing some $25,000. The Brooks & Parvis Bros. Block was erected on Main street in 1878. These buildings afford ample room for all the important business houses in the village. Since the close of the war and the depression of business, the unwonted activity of 1863 has given place to a much more quiet life in business circles, and quite a number of the old wooden buildings are now standing empty. In the matter of manufactures, though not reaching the development in this branch as in the mercantile trade, the village has had a steadier and more permanent growth. The Bunker enterprise gradually died out after the bankruptcy of the originator of the project, and was succeeded some years later by a saw and grist mill, built on the site of the old Bunker mills. In 1856, John Gregory and Mrs. Israel Hite built a steam mill on the bank of the river, just where the railroad now passes. This was run about a year when it changed owners. It did not prove valuable property for some reason and changed hands frequently until 1867, when John Cline bought it and transformed it into a woolen mill. It ran for several years in the business, when the proprietor failed, and the mill, after lying still for some two years, Matthias Lowyer bought it and continued the business. The mill now manufactures knitting yarn and some common grades of cloth, but there is no means of ascertaining its business, as no complete books are kept and the only interest seems to be that the establishment does not lose money. It is supported by a local trade that keeps the mill running most of the year. The machinery of the old carding-mill, its predecessor, which has been idle here for years has just been sold and is to be moved East. In 1840, the old water-mill standing on the bank of the river, near Marion street, was built by Wolfe & Shunk. In 1877, it passed into

the hands of Mills & Dawson. Up to this time it has depended upon the water brought from the dam by the mill-race, but R. T. Mills having erected a steam saw-mill just west of the old mill, arrangements were made to make the engine of that establishment serve the grist-mill by means of a wire rope. Since the new proprietors have come into possession of this mill, new machinery has been introduced until it is now in every respect prepared to do first-class work. It is the only mill now doing custom work and has a capacity of twenty barrels in a day and night. In 1870, the Cardington Flouring Mill Company was formed, with a capital of $15,000. The company consisted of I. H. Pennock, John Beatty, W. G. Beatty, D. St. John, T. E. Duncan, J. H. Benson, and the Dawson Brothers. They bought the Andrews' warehouse and fitted up a steam mill that did for some years an extensive business. The business failed, however, in 1877, and the mill lay idle for two years, when it was bought by Dawson & Taylor. It has been furnished with every modern improvement, has four run of buhrs stones with a capacity of turning out sixty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. Power is furnished by a sixty-horse-power engine situated in a brick inclosure built on the south part of the main building. This is situated on the west side of the railroad track near the depot, and is run exclusively on commercial work.

Another prominent enterprise of the village is the furniture factory of J. S. Peck. This industry had an early origin in Cardington. In 1844, Anson St. John supplied the village and the surrounding country. In 1851, Edbert Payne established a shop for the prosecution of this business, but, after continuing it for a few years, sold out and went West. In 1863, Mr. Peck, with his brother, opened a small store in a frame building, where his retail store now stands. Asa McCreary at that time had a small furniture store in a building where the St. John Block now stands. Soon after his coming here, Mr. Peck bought out McCreary, and a little later bought his brother's interest. He early began manufacturing and building up a wholesale business, occupying a frame building on Second street, opposite his present establishment, and using horse power to run his lathe and other machinery. He afterward put in an engine, but the business expanding, and feeling the danger in case of a fire, he erected, in the fall of 1876, a three-story brick building, on the corner of Second and Depot streets, 42x75 feet, which is devoted entirely to certain lines of furniture. The most of the machinery is on the first floor, and is of the most improved patterns. Fire-proof doors close the entrance to the engine-room, and throughout the building in the upper stories, between the various rooms, the doors are used to guard against fire. The building and dryhouse are heated by exhaust steam, and the latter provided with an elevator. In manufacturing, Mr. Peck makes a specialty of bedsteads, employing some fifteen or twenty hands, and a capital of some $30,000. Adjoining this establishment is the planing-mill and lumber-yard of Levi Maxwell. Something over thirty-five years ago, he came from Clarksburg, W. Va., and, engaging in the business of carpenter and joiner, has probably put up more buildings than any other mechanic in the village. His first dwelling was for Dr. White in 1848, now owned by Mrs. Mosher. In 1873, he bought the lumber-yard of Levi Reichelderfer. After purchasing this property, he used the machinery of Peck, but as business increased, he bought machinery of his own, and on the erection of the Peck Block, he rented the north end of the building for his machinery, renting the motor power of Mr. Peck. Since 1873, Mr. Maxwell has built up a business that reaches in extent of its sales to $25,000 annually.

The manufacture of wagons and carriages was one of the earliest industries of the place. Bunker, the early founder of the village, was a successful wagon-maker in Vermont, and notwithstanding the numerous projects that divided his attention, he found time to devote to his old business in the new country. Succeeding him came Thomas C. Thomp-

son, who established a carriage-shop in 1836 on the property now owned by J. M. White. In 1847, J. H. Fluckey commenced the blacksmith business, doing custom work until 1873, when he began the manufacture of carriages, which he is still carrying on. In 1851, G. R. Cunningham began business, and since 1853, save two years, he has made a specialty of the manufacture of carriages. From 1862 to 1870, his sales amounted to some $30,000 per year, giving employment to from twenty to twenty-five hands. In 1875, he met with a loss of some $20,000 by fire, and the financial depression which followed close upon the heels of this misfortnne, forced him into bankruptcy. He went immediately to work again, and is fast regaining his old trade. He now employs some ten hands, and is doing a business of some $10,000 or $15,000 per annum. In 1874, the Hook Brothers started a cooper-shop in the village, finishing their work, save hooping, at the saw-mill of Joseph Smith, a little northeast of the village. After a year or so, the whole business was moved to the village, where the hooping had been done from the first, putting up a shop just west of the depot. In November, 1877, the business was sold to Lee & Utter, and two weeks later S. Atwood was taken into the firm, the name changing to Lee, Utter & Co. In February, 1878, two of the buildings west of the depot were totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of some $700 above the amount received from insurance. In September of this year, Utter sold out to E. G. Morey, and the firm name was changed to Wood, Lee & Co. Last year, the firm lost a dryhouse by fire. Their establishment is now located just east of the depot building on Depot street, and is admirably arranged for the convenience and safety of the business. The engine is inclosed in a fireproof room and is run with the refuse of the business. Sometimes as high as $50 worth of the refuse wood is sold for kindling in a year. Their specialty is butter-tubs and pails, which they sell in all parts of the State. Last year they turned out some 31,000 tubs and their business is still increasing The capital invested is about $4,000 which they succeed in turning two or three times each year.

With such business activity, it would be natural to find the banking business prominently represented. The first bank was organized as early as 1854, by R. J. House, John Beatty and Richard House, under the name of the Banking Company of House, Beatty & Co. They occupied the room in the Benson House now occupied by the drug store. In 1856, there was a change in the stockholders, R. J. House and Richard House withdrawing and J. S. Trimble and Jabez Wood taking their place. The bank was then known for two years as Trimble, Beatty & Wood Banking Company. At the end of that time, the bank changed to Beatty Brothers' Banking Company, the institution being managed by John and William G. Beatty for five years. In 1863, the First National Bank was organized and the Beatty Bank merged into it, with I. H. Pennock, John Beatty, W. H. Marvin, Jacob Kreis, W. G. Beatty, J. W. Marvin, John Andrews, and D. St. John as stockholders; Dr. I. H. Pennock, President, and W. G. Beatty, Cashier. The bank at that time occupied the room now occupied by Drs. Green and Williams. After the fire of 1875, which nearly destroyed this building, they moved into a room in the Enterprise Block until they completed their new building on the south side of Main street. This was finished in the spring of 1876 at a cost of about $8,000. It is a one-story building with an ornamental front of finely cut sandstone. The interior is finished in the finest style, the counter figuring in the general cost at $1,400. The stockholders are the same, with the exception of John Beatty and John Andrews, who withdrew, A. Mayer purchasing a part of their stock. The present officers are, Dr. I. H. Pennock, President, and J. I. Lamprecht, Cashier. The Cardington Banking Company organized and commenced business on September 1, 1874, with John Beatty, Jacob Kreis, W. G. Beatty, R. F. Chase, W. Beatty, T. E. Duncan,

and T. M. Rees as stockholders. The stockholders have remained unchanged save by the death of Mr. Rees, whose stock is now held by his heirs. They occupy a room in the Enterprise Block and do a general banking business, not being a bank of issue; Jacob Kreis is President, and W. G. Beatty, Cashier.

The latest enterprise is the organization of the "Mutual Endowment and Relief Association of Ohio," with its office at Cardington. This association was originated largely by Mr. Hindman, an old insurance agent and resident of the county, and was incorporated February 25, 1879. The officers are John Beatty, President; R. F. Chase, Vice President; W. H. Marvin, Treasurer; W. G. Beatty, Secretary; Dr. I. H. Pennock, Medical Director; Hon. Thomas E. Duncan, Attorney; M. Hindman, Superintendent of Agencies.

The community that settled Cardington—originating principally in the Quaker settlement of Peru—naturally brought with them their old-time regard for that faith, and found their way frequently to the services held in that settlement. The inconvenience of this arrangement, and the coming of others of different faith, suggested the holding of services of their own. About 1822 or 1823, the neighbors desiring to have preaching, Jonas Foust went to Waldo and brought Samuel Wyatt, a Free-Will Baptist Minister, to preach in his cabin. This arrangement was kept up for some time until something more permanent could be secured. A little later, the United Brethren were represented, and among the early preachers of that church and others, were Francis Clymer, Loraine, Cadwallader, Moore and Dewitt. The first building erected for church purposes in this section was a log cabin on the land that Johnson Oliver now owns. This was put up by the United Brethren society, about the year 1828. In the eastern part of the township, the Quaker settlement of Gilead had services early; but as early as 1824 the Methodists had begun their pioneer work. At this time, Rev. J. Gilruth preached in the cabins about, and in the same year the building, put up for the double purpose of schoolhouse and church building, was thrown open to any denomination that chose to use it. The Rev. Mr. Oldfield was an early preacher; but little more is remembered of him. Of the later organizations, it has been difficult to ascertain as complete a record as would be desirable, and for what follows on the different church organizations we are indebted to the pen of Rev. A. K. Earl. The order in which the Methodist and Christian Churches were established is difficult to determine, but it is believed that the Methodist Episcopal Church was the pioneer organization with the Christian Church, coming close after it, and then the Methodist Protestant Church in 1837–38.

The writer's labors commenced here as an itinerant minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, Pittsburgh Conference, in September, 1841. At that time Cardington was a small village, composed of about twenty-five or thirty families, and a population of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty persons. There was no church edifice in the place, but a frame schoolhouse, situated a little south of Main street, on what is now called Center street, served as a preaching place and place of meeting for all denominations.

From the best information obtainable, the Methodist Protestant Church was organized during the winter of 1837–38, by Rev. David Howell. In the organization, John Shunk and wife, Leumas Cook and wife, Robert Cochran and wife, Jacob Bovey and wife, and probably their three daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary; also, J. D. Glisson and his mother and sister, Mrs. Hartsock, were included. At the close of that conference year, Rev. Moses Scott was appointed to the circuit. It was called the Mount Vernon Circuit, and included parts of the three counties of Knox, Licking and Marion. Mr. Scott remained two years, and was succeeded by Revs. J. B. Roberts and Charles Caddy, who remained but one year, which brings the history of the church to the fall of 1841. The conference was held in Allegheny City. Mount Vernon was made a station, and Mr. Earl

was appointed to the circuit, which now contained eight appointments, Fredericktown and Cardington being the Sabbath appointments. When Mr. Earl took charge, the society was composed of twenty-six members—Mother Bovey had died, and the Cochran family had withdrawn. During the winter of 1842, quite a revival took place, which was the result of a union protracted meeting between the Methodist Protestant and Christian Churches. The minister, on the part of the Christian Church, was Rev. Mr. Marvin, of Knox County, and Mr. Earl, of the Methodist Protestant Church. It was a genuine old-fashioned revival. I think I am safe in saying over a hundred professed conversion, and among the number was Rev. T. C. Thomson and wife. The Methodist Protestant Church obtained fifty as an addition, which, with the twenty-six old members, made a pretty strong church for that early period, and gave the church the vantage-ground, as they were now the leading denomination of the place. The Christian Church received quite an addition, and the Methodist Episcopal some. The next step was to provide a house of worship. A meeting was called, a Board of Trustees appointed, a site selected, a subscription started, and in a short time sufficient funds obtained to justify the Trustees in giving Leumas Cook the contract for building a house 30x40 feet, at a cost of $650. In due time the house was finished, and set apart for divine worship. After a period of several years of varying success, the church concluded to build a new house, of larger dimensions and greater cost. The old house was sold to Mr. Cook, who moved it a few lots south and fitted it for a dwelling. They then proceeded to build the new house at a cost of some $3,000. It was dedicated at the session of conference in 1856, and, for two years following, Rev. Lemuel Yarnell served as Pastor. The present Pastor is a young minister—Rev. Mr. Tyree. He had some prosperity in a protracted meeting in the early part of this winter. The church, however, is not strong, either in numbers or finances. The present number of members, as reported to me, is from sixty to seventy.

Prior to 1842, there was no Sabbath school in Cardington. Some time during that year an agent of the American Sunday-School Union, by the name of Jones, paid us a visit, lectured on the subject, and organized a Sabbath school auxiliary to the American Sunday-School Union, and supplied it with a library of books. In the organization, Rev. T. C. Thomson, of the Methodist Protestant Church, was made Superintendent, and G. W. Purvis, Assistant Superintendent. It was to all intents and purposes a union school, and remained so until the other churches felt themselves strong enough to go alone, when they withdrew their stock, and organized schools of their own. The present Superintendent is Charles Wesley Hartsock. The number of scholars enrolled is sixty-five; the average number in attendance, fifty; the number of classes, seven; number of teachers, seven; value of library, $20; number of Sabbath schools, six; papers taken, seventy. The general condition of the school is good.

For want of proper and reliable records, it is difficult to get a correct starting-point in reference to the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cardington and Bethel. After considerable effort among the old members of the church, I have come to the conclusion, that, to say, at an early period Cardington and Bethel were found to be appointments on the Mount Gilead Circuit, is as near as we can get at it. To undertake to say who were the first preachers is equally difficult. Rev. Zephaniah Bell, Rev. Silas Ensign and Rev. Samuel Shaw are all known to be among them, but to fix the order of time when their labor was performed, is the difficult task. The knowledge of the writer goes back to September, 1841; Rev. Samuel Allen was preacher in charge, and I think Rev. John Orr assisted, and John H. Power was Presiding Elder. At that date, there was a small organization at Cardington; Anson St. John, William Hill, John Richards and James Hazelton, with their families, were members, and, from the result of a protracted meeting, they received some additions. They then fitted up an unfinished

frame building that stood on the lot now owned by M. L. Mooney. About this time they had a few more accessions, Rev. Richard Sims and Lewis Mulford, with their wives, uniting with them; also Andrew Grant and wife, having moved from Sunbury to Cardington, joined by letter. They did not retain possession of their church edifice very long, however, but sold it, when it was used as a storeroom. They were then without a house of worship, sometimes holding their meetings in private houses, sometimes in the schoolhouse, and sometimes in one of the other churches. The Methodist Protestant Church generously let them occupy their house, which they used for a long time. Thus matters continued for several years, until 1854, when Rev. Lemuel Herbert was, by the conference, appointed to this Circuit, which, at that time, contained three appointments, viz., Cardington, Bethel and Boundary. Mr. Herbert, being an energetic and persevering man, undertook the task of building a church building, which, in addition to his ministerial and pastoral labors, he successfully accomplished. The house then built is the one now occupied by the Presbyterian Church, and was finished and duly dedicated to the service of God by Professor Merrick, of Delaware.

About this time, or perhaps a little subsequent, several men of means and prominence, of the Methodist faith, bought property and moved to Cardington. Among them were John Shur, and George Rose and their families, with some others, and from this time the Methodist Episcopal Church became a power in the place. A protracted meeting followed the dedication, resulting in a number of conversions, and additions to the church. From this time, it may be said with propriety that the Methodist Episcopal Church became the leading denomination of Cardington. After using the church edifice some fifteen or more years, and the membership becoming strong in numbers and finances, and the church building beginning to need repairs, the subject of erecting a new house of worship began to be agitated. Some parties outside of the church, men of means, were reported to have said that we needed a handsome edifice, and that they would give $500 each, making $2,000, to the church that would build a handsome brick edifice, costing $8,000 or $10,000. In view of the circumstances, the Trustees of the parsonage called a meeting of the Trustees of both parsonage and church, and made a proposition to sell the parsonage and purchase a property on the corner of Marion and Walnut streets, for $4,500. The proposition was accepted, and the property purchased, thus creating a debt of $2,000 or more, which hung heavily on the hands of the society for several years, but was finally paid. In 1872, the late lamented L. B. Gurley was appointed to this charge, and, being a "new church man," thought it would never do to lose the $2,000 subscription. He went to work in circulating a subscription, and was successful in obtaining the disciplinary amount, in order to let the contract. He remained three years, and superintended the building of the edifice. It is a beautiful structure, and said to be inferior to none in the North Ohio Conference. Its cost was $12,000. The parsonage adjoining is valued at $3,000, making the whole worth $15,000, and a not less important consideration is, that it is all paid for. The completion of this enterprise appears to have been the closing up of a long and useful life, on the part of Mr. Gurley, who has since gone from this labor to his reward. At the dedication of this edifice, by Bishop Foster, it was named Gurley Chapel, in honor of the one who took such an active part in securing it to the society. Mr. Gurley was succeeded by a young man, Rev. James Henry, who also remained three years. He was a young man of fine appearance, of undoubted piety, of sound judgment, and strong magnetic powers, and his three years were years of continued prosperity and success. Persons were converted through his labors, and added to the church by hundreds. During his administration a new brick church at Bethel was built. This is a fine edifice for the amount of money it cost. The value of church

property at Bethel was reported at Quarterly Conference to be $5,200, and all paid for. The value of the church property at both points is $20,200. The number of members at the two appointments is 410. This, it is said, is the largest membership, with the exception of Mansfield, of any work in this conference. Rev. R. McCaskey is the present Pastor.

The Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cardington, J. B. Waring, reports the average attendance at seventy-five, the number of teachers at nine. The former Superintendent of Sabbath school at Bethel, Dr. Benson, gives the following statement: Present Superintendent, H. Cecil; number of scholars enrolled, 130; average attendance, 100. A goodly number of Sabbath school papers are taken, and the school seems decidedly prosperous.

The Christian Church was a very early organization in Cardington; but there is now no authentic information as to its history. As early as 1841, this society had an organization, and held regular meetings. In the winter of 1842, this society held a union protracted meeting with the Protestant Methodist Church, which resulted in considerable accessions to their membership. The church had hitherto been without a regular place of worship; but, under the impulse of the revival, the society set about securing this desideratum. In the following year, aided by several of the Universalist belief, the society erected a comfortable building on the corner of Main and Water streets. At one time, this church had quite a numerous membership in the county, and this village seemed to be the rallying-point of the denomination. At this time, the church seemed to be in a flourishing condition, promising to grow into the first importance among the churches. In addition to Benjamin Grandy and wife, Parley Cady and wife, Adin Tucker, wife and daughters, Dorasmus Chandler and wife, and some others, Peter Doty, Joseph Sellars, and other prominent citizens united with this church. One of their ministers, and T. L. Saulsbury, a prominent man among this denomination, moved here. Since then, however, the change has been complete. Of the old organization, only Mr. Cady is left, and the old building, moved a short distance from its original location, is used as a dwelling.

A Presbyterian Church was organized, according to the record in this village, July 4, 1851, under the name and title of the First Presbyterian Church of Cardington, with seven members, viz., James Harrison and wife, James Gregory and wife, Israel Hite and wife, and J. G. Arbuckle. Harrison, Gregory and Hite were elected Elders. The organization was accomplished by Rev. Henry Van Deman, of Delaware, Ohio. By death and removal their numbers were so reduced that, in 1860, Mrs. Sarah Gregory only remained to represent the church. In September, 1860, the organization was "perpetuated," as the records term it, under the supervision of the organizer, Rev. Mr. Van Deman. William Faris and wife, William Cunningham and wife, united, making, with Mrs. Gregory, five members in all. William Faris was elected Elder. Additions have been made from time to time, and there are now some twenty-eight members. James B. Clark, George R. Cunningham, T. W. Long and John Campbell are Elders. Subsequently, after the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced worship in their new house, their old church building was sold to the Presbyterians, and by them enlarged, reconstructed and made beautiful, inside and out. A protracted meeting was held, and a goodly number united, so that they now number fifty-two members. At present, they have no pastor, but are supplied by Rev. Mr. March, of Marysville. Their church property is valued at $2,000.

The Sunday school was organized in 1874, after the repair of the church. The number of scholars enrolled is 100; average attendance, 75; value of library, $50; number of classes, 11; teachers, same number. The school is in a very prosperous condition. The Sabbath school of this church makes a little better showing than either of the others, although it probably is the weakest of the three churches.

In 1867, Rev. S. Altman, a minister of the United Brethren Church, held a protracted meeting in the Methodist Protestant Church of this place, and to all appearance was successful in getting up a genuine and sweeping revival of religion. The meeting was of several weeks' continuance. The best ministers of the connection were brought into requisition, among them Bishop Weaver, and the altar for many nights was crowded with penitents. Many professed saving faith. A class of persons were professedly converted that had never before been reached; I mean our business men, and for a time it seemed that the citadel of Satan must be taken. It was said a $10,000 church must be built, and the best minister in the Conference must minister at the altar. The meeting closed; a church of near half a hundred members was organized, and officers appointed, but, for some cause the society was not formed here.

The German Lutheran is a small organization in the west end of town. It was organized in 1868 by F. G. Edward Knauth. They have a neat place of worship, valued at $1,100. They have twenty-eight members, over whom the Rev. S. Hunsicher presides as Pastor. They have services on alternate Sundays. The statistics of the Sunday school are as follows: Scholars enrolled, 20; average attendance, 15; number of classes, 5; number of teachers, 5.

The Catholic Church formed an organization here about 1870. They have a small brick edifice, 24x30 feet. They have no regular service, but are supplied by Father Pilgrim, of Delaware, at irregular periods. Their congregation and denomination is composed of sixteen families, and numbers about eighty persons.

The Cardington Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 194, was instituted March 9, 1852, by W. G. Williams, M. W. G. M., with John Andrews, J. J. Richards, J. W. Likens, J. R. West, Adam Wolfe, J. W. Place, L. Carpenter, David Smith and George Granger as charter members. The first officers were George Granger, N. G.; F. E. Phelps, Sec.; Ruben Bunker, Per. Sec.; C. T. White, Treas. Their first hall was in the building that stood on the northeast corner of Main and Marion streets. They occupied this hall until 1860, when the Starr building was moved on to the southeast corner of these streets, on to a lot owned by the society, and the second story was fitted up for their reception. They moved into it at once and made their home here until the destructive fire of 1875 swept that corner, destroying the hall with all its contents, occasioning a loss to the order of $1,200. In the following year, when the Chase and Beatty Block was built, the society put on the third story at an expense of $7,000, including the furniture of the hall, a sum of money which they had in the treasury of the order save perhaps, $100. The lodge room is 42x72 feet, with commodious committee and paraphernalia rooms on one side, opening out of the main hall. The whole is finely fitted up and is claimed to be the finest of its kind in Central Ohio. This lodge has about 122 members, has paid out $14,000 for the relief of the members, besides some $2,500 for charitable purposes, independent of the order. In addition to their hall, the lodge owns a lot with 53 feet front, on the southeast corner of Main and Marion streets, which is valued at $5,000.

The Whetstone Encampment, No. 95, was instituted June 3, 1867, by William Slater, M. W. G. Patriarch, with John Andrews, Levi Reichelderfer, A. H. Grant, A. W. Bartlett, S. Brown, J. H. Fiedler, David Smith, Lewis Openheimer, W. F. Armstrong, A. V. Conklin and D. B. Kinsell as charter members. It numbers about sixty-two members.

Cardington Lodge, No. 384, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized February 5, 1867, with C. H. McElroy, W. S. Paul, H. S. Green, J. W. Marvin, M. L. Mooney, M. Burns, G. W. Bell, A. Weathersby, Andrew Caton, W. A. Hance, A. H. Shunk, as charter members. Their first hall was in the north end of the Enterprise Block, but they have recently moved into the Brooks & Parvis Brothers' Block. The first officers were: C. H. McElroy, W. M.; W. S. Paul, S. W.; A. H.

Shunk, Sec.; G. W. Bell, Treas.; M. L. Mooney, S. D.; H. S. Green, J. D.; Andrew Grant, Tiler. The lodge has labored under some financial difficulties, but they have a neat and commodious hall, and some ninety members in all. The present officers are: D. N. Wherry, W. M.; T. W. Long, S. W.; Jesse Rinehart, J. W.; Judd Sherman, S. D.; R. H. Hirth, J. D.; T. H. Ensign, Treas.; B. B. Crane, Sec.; S. Brown, Tiler.

In 1835, Cook and Shunk donated to the township one hundred rods of land, in a square piece, for a cemetery. This was situated just northeast of the bend in the river, and is now the southeast corner of the new cemetery. In April, 1863, Leumas Cook set apart fifteen and a half acres of land, west of the old cemetery, and adjoining it on the north and west, lying along the north bank of the river. This was surveyed out into 163 lots, and forms a pleasant place for the purpose for which it was designed.

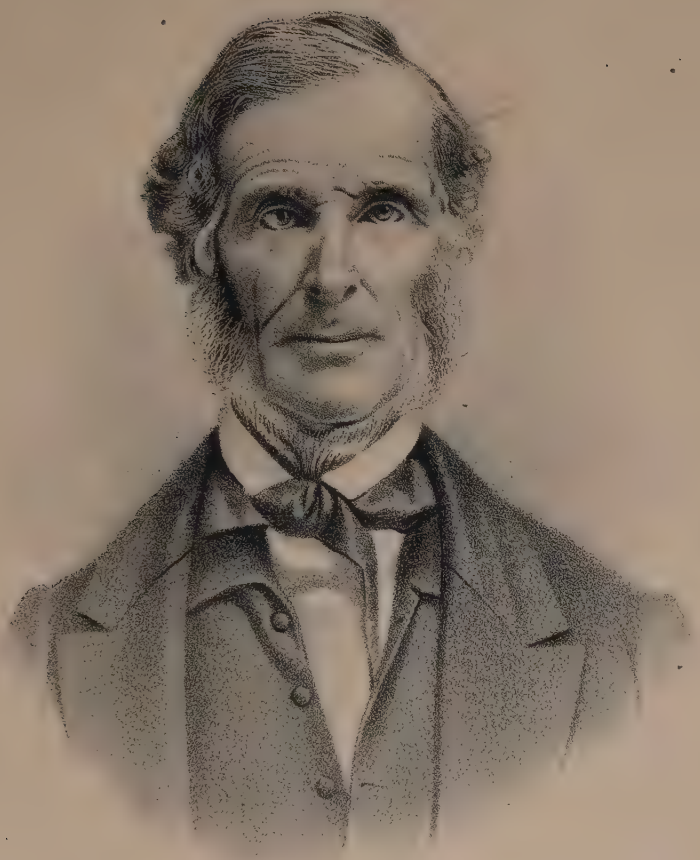
CHAPTER IX.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP—FIRST SETTLEMENT—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—VILLAGE GROWTH OF CHESTERVILLE—THE HUB OF A NEW COUNTY—THE PREACHER AND TEACHER.

IN considering the annals of a new country,

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

It is no uncommon occurrence to those whose duty and pleasure it is to gather the materials for these pages, to meet with those who, forming the connecting link between that day and this, have no appreciation for the enterprise of which this volume is the outgrowth. The stern experiences of pioneer times have come too near their lives to make the record of them novel or interesting. But the early days, so full of toil and privation, have passed beyond the reach of the hopes and fears of those of a later generation, and, gilded by tradition, they reflect back to us the "mellow glow of a novelty that is akin to romance." But a higher motive for perpetuating the history of those who subdued the wilderness and made the desert places to "blossom like the rose," is that we are thus able, approximately, to measure the value of what has been wrought for succeeding generations. It was a noble spirit of self-sacrifice that animated the pioneers of this land, and "bowed their strong manhood to the humble plow." Forgetful of their own ease at a time of life when years of toil could reasonably have demanded repose for their declining days, they braved the untried difficulties of the wilderness, that their children might achieve that greatness which their patriotic faith pictured in the future. The rapidly increasing population in a country devoid of manufactories left to the pioneer but one alternative; ease at the expense of their children's future, or a wider scope of cheaper lands, bought with a life of toil, that found rest only beyond the grave. The broad lands waving with the green plumage of the springing grain, the thousand homes adorned with the comforts and luxuries of an advanced civilization, the vast resources that command a nation's homage, are the grand memorials that set forth the virtue and wisdom of their choice. The land which invited the immigration of the pioneers of Chester was all that nature in her pleasantest mood could offer. A dense forest of heavy timber covered every acre. Streams reaching out into every



B E Lord

quarter of the township drained the land, promising supplies for stock, and ample power for the pioneer industries so necessary to a frontier community. Such advantages were not long in attracting emigration. Surveyed by Joseph Vance in 1807, the first settler came close upon his track, erecting his cabin in 1808, swinging his ax—"signal of a mighty change."

This township was first organized by the Commissioners of Knox County as a part of Wayne Township, one of the four divisions into which that county was formed at its organization. In 1812, Chester, including the township of Franklin, was set off as an independent fraction of the county, its name being suggested by some of the earliest settlers, who were natives of Chester, in the county of the same name in Pennsylvania. In 1823, Franklin was set off and Chester was left in its present shape, five miles square, its lines coinciding with Township 5, in Range 17, of the United States military survey. It is bounded on the north by Franklin, east by Knox County, south by South Bloomfield, and west by Harmony. The Middle Branch of Owl Creek, which enters the township at the northwest corner, and the South Branch of the same stream, which enters a little further south, join just a little southwest of the village of Chesterville, forming the main body of Owl Creek, which passes the eastern boundary of the township a little north of the middle line. Streams from either side drain the land, and furnish during the larger part of the year a plentiful supply of water for stock. The timber consists of a heavy growth of black walnut, maple, buckeye and cherry, with a lesser quantity of ash, elm, oak and beech. The soil, generally, is a rich loam, mixed with a limestone gravel, a combination that furnishes an almost inexhaustible resource for grain-raising. An exception to this quality of soil is found in the extreme northeast and southeast corners, and in much of the southwest quarter of the township. In these sections a yellow clay soil, prevails, which is turned to good account in raising grass and corn. Here stock-raising is made the principal industry, some fine herds of pedigree stock being exhibited with commendable pride by the owners. In other parts of the township, the farmers devote their efforts to raising grain, large quantities of which are sold every year.

The first settlement within the present limits of Chester was made by the original holder of a military land warrant, in 1808. Evan Holt, a native of Wales, but a long resident of Chester County, Penn., had served six years in the Revolutionary army, and receiving a warrant for his services, moved on to his land as soon as surveyed by the Government. His claim was situated near the central part of the township, on a fine stream of water, and is now owned by Mr. Joseph Trowbridge. Although he lived nearly two-score years upon this place and raised a large family, that settled about him, but little is remembered of him by those now living in the township. He was an earnest, conscientious man, and commanded the respect of his fellow-townsmen. He was in very straitened circumstances, however, and often substituted nettles for flax, making it up into very passable cloth. One of his children, Evan Jr., is said to have been a great fighter and possessed of muscle and pluck. Sometime about 1827, he made up a matched fist fight with John Magoogin, in Morris Township in Knox County. The origin of the fight was some difficulty which occurred at a camp-meeting, which furnished an incentive to the principals to make the contest all it proposed to be. The combat took place at the cross-roads by William Mitchell's, on the occasion of a general muster, and was witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators. It is said that Holt exhibited great skill and address, but was fairly vanquished by his antagonist. The Holt family were not long the sole white residents of the township. A large tract of land had been purchased by McLaughlin, of Chillicothe, and desiring to put the land upon the market, he offered John Walker fifty acres of land at 50 cents per acre, if he would go on to it and clear it. This, Walker, who was in limited circumstances, was glad to do, and

in March of 1808 he moved out, with his family, from Washington, Penn., to Chester, choosing a barren clay knoll just north of the present site of Chesterville. A fine spring, situated on the property, was the chief consideration in making his choice, and the soil has since become fair farming land. When he came, he found Indians encamped upon the site of Chesterville, who, however, offered no molestation. Their second child, Robert, was born here November 9, 1809. Here for some eighteen months they lived alone, the dense forest which stood unmarked between them and Holt preventing any exploration for neighbors. Mrs. Walker, in the mean while, for her own protection, became quite expert with a gun, and on one occasion killed a deer that was passing the cabin. In the fall of 1810, the family of Jacob Shur came to this part of the township, and was received by Mrs. Walker with the most extravagant expressions of joy, declaring that she had not seen a woman's face for eighteen months, save as she looked into the running brook. Mr. Shur came from the same county as the Walker family, bringing his family and household effects stowed away in a wagon, save his son John, who rode on horseback behind his uncle, who accompanied them to the West. Mr. Shur bought 125 acres of land, and put up a double log cabin about a quarter of a mile northwest of where the hotel now stands. In the spring of this year David Miller had come from Fayette County, Penn., and settled a half-mile south of where the village stands, on the Sparta road. Here he bought of McLaughlin fifty acres, on which some slight improvements had been made. Mr. Miller was a Scotchman, and had been one of the troops that were brought over by the British in the Revolutionary struggle. He was with Cornwallis, at Yorktown, and, deciding to make this land his home, failed to march out with the troops when they started for home. He packed his family and a few household goods in a cart, and, yoking his cow with an ox, made the tedious journey through the wilderness. On his way to his new home he met with many, who, noticing the ruddy health of his children, advised him not to go to Ohio, as his children would soon lose their robust appearance in this miasmatic country. He was not thus easy to be discouraged, and made his way to his home in Chester. In the succeeding year, the little community was re-enforced by the accession of the family of Henry George, who settled near Chester Church, near the center of the township. Mr. George was one of that number of Welsh people who early settled in Chester County, near Philadelphia. A countryman of his by the name of David Jones had bought the southwest section of the township; and, desiring to stimulate emigration to this part, he gave Mr. George a hundred acres of land, subject to a grant of four acres off the southeast corner of the piece for church purposes. At that time, Franklin and Chester were united with several townships in Knox County, under the name of Wayne, but in that part of it which is now known by these titles, in their combined territory, there were only seven cabins, occupied by Samuel Shaw and David Peoples, within the present limits of Franklin; Evan Holt, John Walker, Jacob Shur, David Miller, William Johnson, who settled on the Mount Vernon road, in the eastern part of the township, miles away from any neighbor, and Alexander Walker, within the limits of Chester. Mr. George's cabin made the eighth dwelling, and invitations had to be sent to settlers for eight miles around to secure enough help to put it up. This quarter of the township subsequently became known as the "Welsh section," from the fact that it was owned by a Welshman, and through his efforts was principally settled by that nationality. "The Fifty-Acre Section," was another name for the same locality, which gained some popularity from the fact that most of the settlers were in reduced financial circumstances, and could buy but fifty acres, which in those days of cheap lands was considered a mark of poverty. This was, however, a good-natured pleasantry on the part of the more fortunate settlers, as nothing like a spirit of caste had had opportunity to spring up in a community where

"The richest were poor and the poor lived in abundance."

In April, 1812, the community in this section received another accession of Welsh people in the family of Edward Evans, who bought the traditional plat of fifty acres of David Jones, situated about two miles and a half south of the present site of Chesterville. Preceding him had come James Irwin and Peter Rust, from Pennsylvania; Joseph Howard, from West Virginia; Lewis Johnson, Rufus Dodd and John Kinney, and settled in this vicinity. In November of 1812, the family of James McCracken came from Fayette County, Penn., and bought one hundred and sixty acres about a mile and a quarter south of Chesterville, on the Sparta road. He was induced to come to Chester, through the persuasion of Miller. A married daughter of the latter, who had been to Ohio on a visit to her parents, in a casual conversation mentioned a neighbor in Fayette County, who was looking for an eligible country to which he could move. Her father at once called her attention to a fine piece of property, located near him, and told her to inform Mr. McCracken of its advantages. On her return she performed her errand so well, that her neighbor at once set about his preparations for leaving for the Ohio lands. He was without a team, however, and, informing Mr. Miller that this was the only obstacle that prevented his coming, the latter at once proceeded to Pennsylvania, with his team, to bring him on. During his absence, the difficulties that had been brewing between England and the States, culminated in the declaration of war. Miller's family, living in an isolated position, naturally exaggerated the danger which all felt to be imminent. A block-house was early built across the road from Rush's mill, and thither, on the occasion of a false alarm, the larger part of the community repaired. There was but little concert of action, and of fearing that the confusion would result in the destruction of all, Mrs. Miller took her little family to Mount Vernon. They were here when Hull surrendered, and during the Zimmer and Copus tragedy, which seemed the sure forerunner of their own destruction. It was in such perilous times that Mr. Miller, returning with Mr. McCracken and his goods, found his family at Mount Vernon. With the return of her natural protector came Mrs. Miller's courage, and she readily consented to return home and brave the dangers of the war with her husband. They arrived in Chester in November and never left their homes again for protection. Mr. McCracken built a cabin on his property, leaving his family at Miller's cabin until his own was finished, and afterward during the period of the war, his family slept there for their mutual protection in case of actual danger. These families, thus closely associated for their mutual protection, were destined to be more strongly united through the marriage of William McCracken with a daughter of Mr. Miller, some years later.

The war of 1812, beyond exciting the apprehension of the people, made but little impression upon this community. There were but few settlers, who had been there but a short time, and, busy with their improvements, they had not found time to discuss the probabilities of the war and imbibe the fears of older settlements. The woods were full of Indians, but the prompt action of the Government in removing them from their camps at Greentown and Jerometown in Richland County put an end to the principal cause for alarm. The tragedy growing out of the removal caused, as has been noted, a widespread alarm, and most of this community went to the block-houses built across the road from where Rush's mill now stands or to one built in Wayne Township. The conduct of the refugees while at these places indicates that the movement was more a precautionary matter, done to pacify the timid, than as a means of defense against an active foe. There was nothing but confusion on each occasion, and no more care was taken by the people to guard against a surprise than when at their cabins. The men went every day to their improvements to look after their affairs, and women and children went out about

the block-house in search of wild fruit or corn without a suggestion of fear. The first occasion of flight to these frontier fortresses was in September, and the fields of corn heavy with "roasting ears" were too inviting for the boys to resist. The number of ears taken began to alarm the owner of the field, and he forbade the boys taking any more. A story is told of two little fellows, who, notwithstanding these orders, under the cover of night eluded the watchful eyes of the owner and got one ear. After husking it, each grasped an end while one essayed to cut it in two. Just as the knife came down, one of the boys, anxious to get the larger part of the spoils, jerked the ear, causing the knife to sever the end of the other's thumb at the same time that he cut the corn. It was simply a repetition of the fable of the dog that stole the meat from the butcher-shop—the outcry brought the owner of the corn on to the scene, and both lost the corn and received a rebuke that put an end to the foraging of roasting-ears. Soldiers were seldom seen here. The township was not in the line of march of any of the troops, there was only a single trail of importance, and the settlement was too new and sparsely settled to attract the recruiting officers. Shur and Walker were pressed into the service with their teams, but they were not long retained. It is said that two soldiers, relieved from duty on account of sickness, going home, came to the settlement, and, stopping here, became worse and died. They were buried near the block-house, and the site of their graves is still pointed out. So little apprehension was felt here that the tide of immigration scarcely showed signs of falling off.

Among those who came during the war, and just after, were Joseph, William and Uriah Denman. This family settled near Chesterville, and were prominent in all enterprises affecting the interests of the new community. Some years later came John Stilley, whose family was the first to explore this region. His uncle was early captured by the Indians and taken through this section, and, attracted by the beauties of the country, came back, after being liberated, in 1807, and settled near Mount Vernon. John was then a boy of fifteen, and drove a team from Pittsburg to the latter place for his uncle. At the breaking-out of the war, he went to Pennsylvania and served in the army, serving a part of the time in guarding prisoners of war. It is related that one of the prisoners was a first-rate barber, and acted in that capacity for Mr. Stilley's company, becoming quite attached to his Yankee friends. An exchange of prisoners having been talked of and expected, the barber expressed a desire to stay in the "land of the free." That night, Stilley being on guard, the red coat took advantage of his friendship, and was found missing when called for to be exchanged the next morning. After the war, he tried boating on the Mississippi, but finally found his way to Chester, where he settled and lived till he died.

At the close of the war, the Indians, having been temporarily restricted, swarmed back to their old haunts. The valley of the Owl Creek had been a favorite hunting ground with the savages from their earliest traditions, which they saw going beyond their grasp with great regret. Whatever may be true of the Indian race elsewhere, or at other times, their history in Delaware and Morrow, and the adjoining counties, is all that the friend of the red man could ask. They saw themselves dispossessed of the fairest hunting grounds in the State, by a force that left no hope in an appeal to the arbitrament of war, and that in obedience to a philosophical boomerang, that served only to confuse and confound its own apologists. And this was submitted to with a docility that argued, on the part of the natives, a want of appreciation of the loss they sustained, or a stoical acceptance of a fate that years of unavailing war had shown to be inevitable. Guided by the civilized patriotism of a Pitt, they would have marked the westward course of empire with the sanguinary traces of a bloodier war than any that darken the pages of history to-day, ending in a quicker, but not less certain, annihilation, than is now their

fate. "But the anointed children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant," and they have been vanquished by the subtler weapons of civilization. The trail that led down from the Sandusky plains to Mount Vernon passed about a quarter of a mile north of the village, and brought large numbers of the savages to this settlement on their way to the latter point for trading purposes. In their migrations they traveled with a few ponies that carried their household belongings. Reaching a camping spot, the women unladed the ponies, turning them loose with bells attached to their headstalls, and, while the women prepared the fire, the men went among the cabins to beg or trade. This was a favorite place for camping, where they usually stayed for some days, hunting and trading with the settlers. They had a high appreciation of the whites' cooking, and were constant beggars, generally, however, offering something in return for the food they asked for. Mrs. Bartlett relates that two or three natives came to her father's cabin, and made known by signs that they wanted some meat. They soon learned that the settlers kept their smoked meat in the loft of their cabin, and, coming to Shur's, the spokesman of the party, pointing to the loft, took out his knife and made a flourish, by which he indicated the cutting of meat, but which Mrs. Shur mistook for a threat of violence. She was not a little alarmed, but, observing no demonstration that confirmed her fears, she parleyed with them until she caught their meaning and produced the desired article. They left instanter, but, not long after, Mrs. Shur observing an old brass kettle, which they had evidently left in payment for the meat, sent it back to their camp. The Indians were greatly taken back by the return of the consideration of their purchase, and lugubriously pointing down their throats, shook their heads to indicate "that cir cumstances over which they had no control" prevented their trading back, and were greatly relieved to learn that a forcible surrender of the meat was not expected. With the growth of Chesterville as a trading point, the number of Indians that made long stays here increased, and many became quite familiarly known. Among these were Sunmondwot and his squaw, Tom Logan, reported to be one hundred years old, Dawdy and Joe Williams, a half-breed, who was instrumental in piloting the army through the "Black Swamp." These parties stayed months, camping in the southwest part of the township, and living in the most amicable relations with the settlers. David James, an old Welsh Baptist preacher, took a great interest in their spiritual welfare, and on Sunday would preach to them, getting them so interested in a few years, that their meetings attracted considerable attention. David Miller was another settler that seemed to have a special affinity for the Indians, and exhibited a wonderful control over them. Previous to his coming to Chester, he had lived at Mount Vernon, where his cabin was the favorite resort for the natives. But while thus having their confidence, he could not change their nature, as several of his experiences indicate. While living at Mount Vernon, a man by the name of Barton made his home with Miller. He had had some dealings with the Indians, and had in some way incurred the mortal enmity of one of the savages. Finding where Barton lived, he waylaid him, but, not being able to get near enough for his purpose, pursued him, brandishing his knife. Barton, unarmed, made for Miller's cabin, but could not gain on his pursuer sufficient distance to enable him to shut the door. He dashed through the cabin, the Indian in hot pursuit, following close upon his heels. Neither gained upon the other, and finally, after making the circuit several times through the house, they came to a struggle in the middle of the cabin. In the fight, the Indian lost his knife, and, Mrs. Miller having summoned assistance, the white man was released. There was but little sympathy felt for Barton, as he had provoked the danger, and the Indian was allowed to depart unharmed. After coming to Chester, his cabin was thronged with the same freedom by the natives, the floor of his

principal room, at night, being frequently covered with the forms of sleeping savages. A party of Indians came one night and asked permission to stay with him, saying that "Blackbird," one of the number, had got drunk, and they wanted to avoid him, lest they should all get into trouble. Permission was granted, and, late in the night, "Blackbird" came and demanded entrance. Mr. Miller refused to let him in, and evaded his questions as to the whereabouts of the rest of the party. He became convinced, however, that the rest were inside, and, without more ado, breaking in the door, he advanced upon Miller, threatening to brain him with his tomahawk. This was a gross violation of the rules of frontier hospitality, and his companions, throwing him upon the ground, face downward, and tying his feet and hands together behind his back, left him in this uncomfortable position until morning, when, sobered up, he made all the amends in his power for his violent proceedings in the night. Notwithstanding these friendly relations, the children and women of the settlement never lost their instinctive fear of them, and this fact was frequently taken advantage of by the natives as an opportunity for not altogether harmless fun. Thomas Evans relates an experience of this sort, which made an impression upon him that has lost none of its vividness in the years that have elapsed since then. When a boy, he was sent on an errand by his mother, and, on his way, he had to pass a cherry-tree that was then loaded with the wild fruit. As he passed under it, he stopped to gather a few cherries, when, glancing up, he saw a full-grown Indian sitting in the branches, who at the same instant gave such a piercing yell as to almost paralyze him with fear. The next instant's rebound found him flying on his way trembling with fear, and nothing could persuade him to return alone, or to ever go by the tree after dark. Occasionally an Indian became insolent when drunk, and was treated without consideration by the whites, who were easily moved to extremes under such provocation. Tom Logan, while professing the friendliest feelings for the whites, and frequently taking the children to ride behind him on his pony, conceived a grudge against one of the McCracken boys, and threatened to kill him, a threat which he never attempted to carry out. Another, who was greatly addicted to bragging of his exploits, when drunk, frequently displayed what he called ninety-nine tongues of white men. This was a source of considerable irritation to the younger men of the community, and, one day, the Indian's horse was found without its owner, from which it was generally supposed that some of the whites, in a fit of anger, had waylaid and killed him.

The game which proved such an attraction to the Indians, and of so much advantage to the settlers, continued here for nearly twenty years after the first settlement was made. Deer, turkeys, wolves and bears thronged the woods, furnishing food, sport, and not an inconsiderable income to the settlers who gave their leisure hours to this pursuit. The first settlers found wolves here in dangerous numbers, and the State and county authorities stimulated the pioneers in their efforts to exterminate them by offering bounties for the scalp of a wolf over six months old. Large numbers were killed, and, as they were legal tender for the payment of taxes, they were frequently the only resource the settlers had to meet these obligations. McCracken was a great hunter, and paid considerable attention to killing these animals. On one occasion, when quite young, he caught a wolf by the tail, in a hollow log, and, pulling it out, held it until his companion could kill it with a stone. At another time, he and John Meredith, who is still living, were out with a party of three or four others on a wolf hunt. The plan was to lay out in the woods and learn the whereabouts of their game by the direction of their howls, and, fixing the location, to go in the morning and catch them in their dens. Among the party was Daniel Kimball. They had built a large fire as a protection against the animals as well as the cold, and, while seated about, had partaken of refreshments consisting prominently of honey. Thirsty after such a repast, Meredith and McCracken proposed to go to

the creek for a drink, but Kimball, fearing an attack from the wolves, preferred staying near the fire, and sent his shoe with the others in which to bring back some water. They brought it back filled with water, but found the wolves snapping their teeth in close proximity to the party left behind. They fixed the location, and, in the morning, Meredith and McCracken, who seem to have been the leading spirits of the party, found four gray and two black wolves in a hollow log, which they captured without difficulty, reaping quite a sum of money for those times. Bear were frequently met with, but they were not hunted with the same impunity. A story is told of James Austin, whose horses straying away one day, he followed their trail without thinking of his gun. He finally made up his mind that the horses had started for Mount Vernon, and decided to go there to look after them. It was not long before he came upon a huge she-bear with her cubs. He was not prepared for such a meeting, and would have been glad to pass along without molesting her. But Mrs. Bruin evidently took in the whole situation, and, after a moment's hesitation, moved rapidly toward her unarmed victim. Mr. Austin at once made for a buckeye sapling and barely had time to get well on the tree, before the animal, reaching after him, touched his foot, tearing off the heel of his boot. The bear sat down to contrive some way to bring him down. The tree was too small for her, and, after pushing one of her cubs up as far as it would go, she seemed to despair of securing her game, and retired in disgust, after keeping him in the tree for several hours. Mr. Austin came down to the ground, and lost no time in making his way to his destination. He related afterward that he never made better time on a walk, or felt so light of foot, as the rest of his journey, but the re-action left him strained, and so upset by his fright that he never regained his former self. Deer and turkeys were shot from the cabins, and many a settler had the chinks in some part of his house that commanded a considerable space so fixed that he could remove them and shoot game that came in close proximity to his place. Five deer was the ordinary trophy of a day's hunt, and droves of fifteen or twenty animals were frequently seen walking slowly through the woods in single file. This characteristic of the deer is still remembered in the saying among the older people, "as slow as a deer on a walk." A story is related of Jacob Miller, that, going through the woods one dark night, his dog ran on to a deer, and catching hold of him, held fast. Miller did not know what it was, but, finally, catching it by the horns, he killed it with a blow of his fist. Small game abounded in the woods, and squirrels were very troublesome in some places to the crops. Hunting matches were frequently made up, and, in one of these contests Daniel Lyon relates that he and his brother, with one gun, killed 120 of these animals.

This abundance of game, while at first a great advantage to the settlement, soon proved not an inconsiderable burden, and hunting became necessary for defense against their depredations. Wolves were found especially troublesome, and the utmost care had to be taken to guard against their constant attacks. Mr. Shur was for some time unable to provide a door to his cabin, and used a blanket as a temporary barrier. This proved insufficient to keep the wolves at bay, and he was obliged to build fires before his door to feel at all secure. Stock of all kinds was in more or less danger. Henry George brought a few sheep into the settlement, and built a high pen to guard them at night, but his care was unavailing. Although they were guarded by day and folded at night, the wolves finally took them all. They would steal upon the flock in the daytime, within fifty feet of the house, and make away with one of the sheep. Yearling cattle were frequently destroyed by falling in with a pack of these voracious animals, and even grown animals and horses were sometimes attacked, and more or less injured by them. Soon after the coming of the Shur family, a cow was killed by these animals near his cabin, and was partly eaten when discovered. It was often very unsafe for persons, and the settlers were frequently

obliged to take extra precautions to guard against attack. One of Mr. George's boys went after the horses, and the wolves came upon him so close that he was forced to run to the house without completing his errand. Another boy went after the cows, and amused himself by imitating the howl of the wolf. His howls were answered, and they gathered so fast about him that he was forced to retire from the company he had called up about him. Their howls could be heard every night, and just preceding a storm their noise was distressing to hear. The natural disposition of the settlers, stimulated by the State and county bounties, at length worked their extermination, but raising stock was far from an easy matter even then. In the natural condition of the country at that time the highest and driest land of to-day was wet, and the lower places were mire holes. Great care had to be taken to guard the cattle from these places, and the youngest of the family that could serve was obliged to act as herd-boy, and even then the community were frequently called upon to rescue some animal that had been too venturesome. Sickness was quite prevalent among the stock, and murrain, or the rank vegetation to which the stock was not used, took them off by scores. Even hogs, which generally find life in a new settlement very much suited to their nature, found life an up-hill business for some years in Chester. Bears had a peculiar liking for these animals, which proved a friendship with the advantages all on one side, and the existence of the larger part of the settlers' property in this line depended simply upon the superior fleetness of the hogs. The cold winters were another implacable enemy that took off scores of these animals, and it was no unusual sight to see from six to a dozen hogs piled up in the woods, smothered and frozen to death. But notwithstanding these drawbacks they multiplied very fast, and proved a source of considerable revenue. John Talmadge bought large numbers of these animals, and drove them to Baltimore. The hogs were caught, swung up in the breeching of a harness, and weighed with a large pair of steelyards, a large hog turning the scale at three hundred pounds.

The settlement in Chester was of rapid growth, and early in 1812, finding that there were enough voters to give them a separate organization, Mr. Shur headed a petition to the Commissioners of Knox County, asking that the settlement be set off into a township by themselves. This was done, and the first election appointed to be held on the 25th of April, at the residence of William Johnson. The judges on this occasion were Joseph Denman, Henry George, Evan Holt; clerks, William Johnson and Samuel Johnson. William Johnson was elected the first Justice of the Peace, and Rufus Dodd the first lister of taxable property, the latter receiving a county order for $3 for this service. At the October election in the following year there were fifteen voters, with the following ballot: For Representative, Gass, 15; Commissioner, Peter Wolf, 9; Sheriff, John Hawn, Jr., 13; William Mitchell, 2. In the April election of 1824 we find that there was a tie vote of twenty-six for John Stilley and William V. Evans, for Justice of the Peace, and that it was decided in favor of Stilley by lots cast by the judges. Rufus Dodd was the second Justice, and he was elected in 1817. He served three years, and during that time he wrote but three summons, of which one only was ever served. This fact speaks more for the character of the community as law-abiding citizens than a volume of panegyrics could do, and bears out the reputation that has come down to the present. The larger part of the early settlers were from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and, in the matters of education and religion, they were as progressive as they were cordial in the overflowing generosity of their hospitality. No spirit of asceticism found place in this settlement, and labor found its proper respite in the boisterous frolic of the frontier games. Log-rollings, cabin-raisings and husking-bees were happy combinations of work and play, in which the whole settlement took part. While the men were engaged out doors the women assisted in the preparations for the supper in the cabin, or worked at spin-

ning or quilting. After supper the room was cleared, and a series of merry romps were begun, in which the kisses that were forfeited seemed the principal attraction; or some amateur musician was brought to the front with his ill-kept "fiddle," and a dance was begun that was characterized more by the vigorous performances of the dancers than by grace or rhythm of motion. Nor was the lack of an instrument an insuperable obstacle in the early times. Mrs. William McCracken relates, that in such a case one would volunteer to sing, and others would join in when a lull in the dance gave them opportunity. At weddings, this form of amusement was indispensable, and it is related of the lady just mentioned that at her wedding she danced till late at night, and then, coming to her husband's home, danced the next night, ruining a pair of blue morocco slippers that were the envy of all the girls. The entertainments of this character were not all contrived by the young men. There were spinning-bees, when some matron, with more than she could do, would take her wool about the neighborhood and appoint some evening, when the women would bring in the yarn, and the men would be invited to supper, and spend the evening in the usual way. At musters and other holidays the men indulged in hardier sports; in trial feats of strength, and wrestling. On such occasions John Stilley was usually the hero, though maintaining his laurels only at the expense of many a severe trial. A settler by the name of John Fogle, who lived near Chester Church, a large, stout, active man, was very desirous of trying conclusions with him. At a gathering at McCracken's he entered the lists, but, being a man of somewhat excitable nature, Stilley avoided him. A little later the "boys," who desired to have the champions measure each other's strength, arranged to bring them together. The hats of all present were thrown into a pile, and one of the number blindfolded was to draw out two hats, the owners of which were to wrestle. It was not difficult to arrange it so that Fogle and Stilley should meet, and the struggle began. It resulted, it is said, in the utter defeat of Fogle, who took it ill-naturedly, and, as both were going home on horseback, he rode up to Stilley, using abusive language. The latter was very prompt in expressing his disapproval of this course of procedure, and, striking his antagonist with his fist, knocked him on the ground. Fogle accepted this chastisement as settling the matter, and, giving up his pretensions, was known as Stilley's convert. Though never vanquished at such sports by a man, it is said that one of the girls challenged him to jump over a bar. He accepted, but when she cleared the bar, which had gradually been raised to the height of six feet, he acknowledged himself beaten. Of the gossip of the village, but little has come down to a later day. It is believed, however, that Robert Miller's marriage to Sarah Jane Wilson was the first event of the kind in the community, and that Mary George, daughter of Henry George, Jr., was the first native accession.

As in most frontier settlements, whisky played an important part in every department of life. Many of the settlers put one or more barrels of it in their cellars as cider is now "put down." Log-rollings and raisings could not be accomplished without, and harvest hands refused to work if it was not forthcoming in the field. John Derrill, Sr., who came from New Jersey in 1817, and settled on the place where Lanning lives, was in the habit of putting down three barrels of whisky every fall. His son, John, Jr., who lives near the old place, relates on one occasion, that his supply became exhausted right in the midst of the harvest season; and, fearing lest he should fall short while the hands were in the field, he put John upon a horse with a bag containing a two-gallon jug in either hand, told him to run his horse to Dalrymple's hotel and back, saying, "The boys won't do a stroke if they find no whisky to drink." But with whisky work was accomplished that money could scarcely buy. A story is told of old Daniel Kimbal, that in some altercation he knocked a man down with the handle of a pitchfork. He was brought before the justice, and fined "to brush the

Mount Gilead road from Chesterville to the town line." Securing a liberal amount of whisky, he made a bee, and, without doing a stroke, he secured the payment of his fine by putting the liquor "where it would do the most good." But this evil was early checked by the earnest effort of those thoughtful ones who saw where it was leading. Byron Leonard, the proprietor of the nearest still, located in Wayne Township, becoming convinced of the harm he was doing, gave up the business, and entered the field against the curse of intemperance. He was an educated man of great natural ability, and was at one time a member of the Legislature. In his new departure he was, of course, opposed by those who had been his best patrons—two old topers standing near him on the occasion of his first lecture, and plying him with questions which he readily answered with happy effect. A remarkable incident, in this connection, is told of Robert Hickman, who was induced, in consideration of a quantity of whisky, to mimic the "mourners" at a protracted meeting, by "going forward." In carrying out his engagement, Hickman was convicted and converted, and afterward became a minister. Fogle, who had instigated him to this course, to satisfy some personal pique, seeing his plans thus thwarted, undertook to carry them out for himself, and was defeated in the same way, becoming an earnest Methodist.

The Chester settlement was one of the earliest in Knox County. The first one was made not far from 1803; two years later, Mount Vernon was named, and in 1808, Evan Holt moved on his claim, and John Walker on his purchase, within the present limits of Chester. The growth of Mount Vernon, situated on a fine stream, and more remote from the frontier, was far more vigorous in its earlier years than could be expected of this settlement, and soon furnished the principal store, mill and post office for the surrounding settlements less advantageously placed. Both settlements, at first, were obliged to patronize the same mill, situated some twelve or fifteen miles below Mount Vernon with a large advantage, in point of distance, in favor of the latter place. Going to mill was a very serious business to the settlement at Chester. The journey was some twenty-five or thirty miles, and with delays incident to the crudeness of the machinery two or three days were lost. The meal was but little more than cracked corn, and served after sifting through a pan punched with holes, one part as hominy, and the other as flour for bread. This waste of time was saved, to some extent, by sending the boys to mill. As soon as they were able to balance a bag of corn on a horse's back they were made to do this duty, thus gaining their first introduction to the life of a pioneer. The popular phrase of "sending a boy to mill," expressive of the inadequacy of means to ends, probably originated in the incidents growing out of their misadventures at these times. John Meredith relates that at one time when coming home from mill, the horse on which he rode ran against a tree and broke a hole in the bag, causing a serious loss of the meal. He was equal to the occasion, however, and taking off his vest he stuffed it into the wound. Another boy, returning from mill in the same way, had the misfortune to have his load thrown entirely off his horse by running against a tree. He was too small to replace it, and, after chasing the hogs that abounded in the woods, away from the vicinity of his meal, he tied his horse, and running to the nearest cabin, some two miles away, secured assistance to replace it. If we may credit a story told by Mr. Evans, the men were not more free from the trivial mishaps of these journeys. He relates that on one occasion his father took some corn to mill, and after being gone all day came back riding on his bag of meal. He was a large, fleshy man, and riding on the freshly ground meal had caused it to sour. It was found very unpalatable, but the stern necessities of the situation forbade their wasting it, and it was eaten with what relish the severe exercise of clearing could furnish. The first comers to this settlement were obliged to forego the conveniences of a store situated even at a distance of fifteen miles, but a year or two later Clinton sprang up

and furnished a place where coffee could be secured at 5 cents per pound, tea at $2.50, and powder, lead and calico at similar prices. Salt was to be secured only at Zanesville, at $15 to $18 dollars per barrel, and iron goods and glass at the same rate. Leather was equally necessary, and as difficult to procure, and John Meredith relates that he used to go to Mount Vernon to husk corn, getting a pound of leather a day for his labor, bringing home his week's earnings on his shoulder every Saturday night. James Breese, who came from near New London, Conn., in 1818, and settled two miles east of the village—used to haul flax to Zanesville, and poplar lumber to Columbus, and get a dollar a thousand for his lumber and trouble. Such experiences would seem now enough to make a man wear a long face all his days. But it had an opposite effect on Breese, and many of his jokes are handed down as specimens of fun in "ye olden time," though he is yet living, as ready to originate new ones as to relate old ones. They tell one which illustrates the life of some twoscore years ago. While working on the road, an Irish peddler with the inevitable pack upon his back came up to the party and proposed that one of them should carry him over the stream which crossed the road near by. Breese offered to carry him over for the half-dollar he offered, and to land him safe on the other side, "or no pay." The bargain was struck, and, mounting his back, pack and all, he proceeded to ride across the water. The stream was not very deep, and Breese had reached about the deepest part with his passenger, when a pretended stumble threw both into the water. There was considerable Irish profanity—that did not save the pack from getting wet—and a good deal of laughing—that did not help the peddler's frame of mind; but Breese, to whom the joke was worth more than the money, stuck to the contract and received no pay.

With markets at such a distance, there could be but little incentive to extend the productions beyond the demands of the "home consumption," which was principally regulated by the amount each one raised upon his own improvement. Benjamin Jones and his wife did, however, carry on a dairy in the face of the most trying difficulties, selling their product at Zanesville. Mrs. Jones did most of this work, and was frequently lost while searching for her cows, and the neighbors had to go out, with the usual instruments of noise, to bring her in. This occurred so often that she failed to be very much alarmed when she found herself lost, and, though on one or two occasions forced to stay in the woods all night, did not abate her interest in cheese-making. Getting lost was a frequent occurrence, especially with the women, who had less experience in traversing the woods, and they were often completely bewildered and lost in going from one neighbor's to another.

The inconvenience of mills could not long be endured, where available streams were to be found, and the community of Chester, embracing so many men of enterprise and pluck in overcoming obstacles, soon began the consideration of putting up a mill for their own convenience. There was no one in the community who had learned the trade of milling; but John Gwynn, a brother-in-law of Enos Miles, Sr., who was in limited circumstances, was induced to undertake the business. It was a matter that interested the whole community, and every family contributed as they were able. A bee was made to build the dam and raise the building, the timbers of which were hewed by Samuel Hayden. Provisions were contributed to maintain Gwynn's family, who was devoting his whole time to the mill, and in 1819 Chester rejoiced in a mill of its own. It was a small one-story structure, situated at the end of the dam which occupied the site of the one there at present. It 1827, it was moved to its present location, and a saw mill added on the north side. Later the mill was enlarged, the saw-mill placed on the other side, and steam fixtures added. It is now doing duty at the same place, and has just gone through a thorough overhauling and refitting, at the hands of Mr. Cunningham, its present owner. In 1825, John Dewitt, Sr., put up a saw-mill on the site of Rush's grist-mill,

which was burned down a few years later; and in 1833 he rebuilt the saw-mill, adding a grist-mill. The buhr stones were got at Bellville; and John Dewitt, Jr., relates that while he was at that place there occurred that remarkable phenomenon of shooting stars that has been so widely noted by scientific men. It caused a great panic among the terrified residents of the place—one man, a noted infidel of the place, rushed out in all the *deshabille* of his night dress, and began to utter prayers, which the occasion seemed to demand. His wife, more alive to the proprieties of the occasion, called his attention to his lack of dress, when he exclaimed, "Oh, wife! there's no time for breeches when the world is coming to an end." The first tannery was started south of Chesterville by David Holloway, who, in the absence of oak, tried the virtue of beech bark. This experiment was a dismal failure, and shoes made of the leather would get soaked up, and when hung up to dry warped so out of shape that they had to be soaked again and dried on a last, to be of any service afterward. These industries thus supplied, sufficed the necessities of the community, until, Chesterville being laid out, business began to come in, and rival even some of the older villages in its prosperity.

Enos Miles, Sr., a school-teacher and surveyor by profession—born August 3, 1786—married March 22, 1810, came to Chester in the spring of 1815, and settled on what is known as the Smith farm, just south of Chester Church. Two years later, he came to where Chesterville now stands, and bought the property here of James Holt. A piece of about ten acres, in the southwest part of the village, had been felled and partly chopped over. He built his cabin a little back of the L formed by the wing of the hotel, carrying all the water he used from a spring near the William Denman place, till about 1833, when a well was dug in the center of the square, from which the whole village supplied their wants. The village was laid out in 1829, by Mr. Miles, J. C. Hickman doing the surveying. It was named Chesterville from the name of the township; but the local name of Miles Cross Roads, which was a common name applied to a hotel similarly situated, for some years threatened to supersede its proper name. The first sale of lots occurred on the 11th day of the following April, the lot on the northeast corner of the square bringing $49. In the fall of this year, the hotel was built, where Miles kept tavern until the spring of 1833. It was then rented to Phineas Squire, who, with several of his family, died with the cholera. The house was afterward kept by William Ash, P. B. Ayers, and Davis Miles. The west rooms of the hotel were used for a store from the very first, until in 1840, E. B. Kinsell, of Mansfield, put in a stock of goods, and John Graff, a brother-in-law of Abraham King, acted as salesman. Graff was unmarried when he came, but in the following year he went to Hagerstown and brought home a wife. He lived in the north end of the second story; and it is remembered that they had a rag carpet on their floor. This was a wonderful innovation, and many who had never known anything more aristocratic than a bare puncheon floor, thought it was calico, and considered them wealthy to afford such extravagance. In the second story of the store Mr. Palmer's family lived, and Mr. Miles and his family occupied other rooms in the same building. In 1838, Mr. Miles erected the rectangular brick west of the hotel, which his pedogogical instincts led him to build as an academy. He found himself too far in advance of his times, and put it to the more practical use of a dwelling. The presence in the community of a good brick and stone mason was instrumental in securing the erection of brick houses at an early day. The first one was built in 1815, by Henry George, for Robert Dalrymple. It was a small affair and, was afterward sold to Struble, and is now standing in the eastern part of the township, used as a kitchen. Jacob Shur's house, built in 1825, was the second. It was built just north of his old cabin, the brick's for which were made just east of the old cabin, a yoke of oxen tramping the clay to mix it. William Camp-

bell, of Franklin, who was working for Mr. Shur, took an active part in this branch of the business. In connection with the building-up of the village, it may be said that the barn now owned by E. W. Miles, is one of the oldest buildings now standing. It was built in 1822, by the old "cut and dry rule," and took two days to raise. It was a grand occasion of the sort, and called together about one hundred persons,—men, women and children, on the first day. On the second day, one hundred and ten persons sat down to dinner. It is said that the "square system" of framing was introduced some years later, by William Gordon. The second store was opened on the southwest corner of the main street, by William Shur, who had purchased a stock of commission goods from J. V. Johnson, of Martinsburg. While putting up the building for his business, he suffered a loss of some thirty or forty dollars, by fire, which nearly put a stop to the enterprise, but his father and friends helped him over the difficulty. In 1840, Graff went into a building on the southeast corner of the square, and not long after was burned out. This was the most serious loss the little village had suffered, several buildings being destroyed before the flames were checked. Among the merchants that have succeeded, may be mentioned W. T. Bartlett, Stephen Husey, Enon Jackson, Sharon Burgess, Wells & Arnold, William T. Bartlett & Co., Mark Ketchem, Sharon Miles, and Page & Hance.

In 1833, the first practicing physician, Dr. Richard E. Lord, came to Chesterville, and the traditions of his labor of love and self-sacrifice are met on every side. It is related of him that on one occasion a poor family sent for him in case of sickness. It was during the winter; the stream south of the village had overflowed, inundating the flats to a wide extent, while in the channel its current was dashing away everything before it. To attempt to ford it, seemed to threaten sure death, and his family used every persuasion to keep him at home, at least till the next day. He felt, however, that duty demanded that he should go, and, mounted on his horse, he forded the stream, while his anxious family breathlessly watched him from the shore. Fortunately, he escaped the dangers of the river, but such fidelity to his profession, and the duty it entailed, meets only a part of its recompense in the tributes of praise which are heard on every side, from those who knew him. Later in life, he retired from active practice, and turned his attention to the cultivation of a farm he had bought. In 1839, he put up a grist-mill, four stories and a half high, and located in on the Mount Gilead Road, a little northwest of the center of the village, where it still serves the public. This was not a profitable investment, as more expense was put upon its construction than the probable business would warrant. An accident, which nearly proved fatal, occurred to the millwright. He was standing on the top superintending the raising of one of the massive bents that were peculiar to that time, and, missing his footing, he was precipitated into the mill-race below. The bent was partially raised, and, with admirable presence of mind, realizing that if the men became demoralized, they would let the bent fall and crush some of them, he gave an order while in the very act of falling, and he was not missed until, straightening the bent up, they looked for further directions. He was immediately rescued, and for awhile his life was despaired of, but he finally recovered, none the worse for his sixty-foot descent. In 1832, Abraham King came to Chesterville, and two years later bought out a tannery, situated on the Mount Gilead Road, which had been built a few years before. A little later, Mr. Ellsworth erected a tannery on the opposite side of the street, a little further west, and finally sold it to J. E. Miles. A story is related of one of the early tanners who bought a hide, and afterward, unrolling it, found a stone in the middle, for which he had paid. He laid it by and waited until some time afterward the man came back to buy some leather. The dealer cut off what was wanted, and, in the presence of the customer, put the stone in the roll of leather, and, weighing it, charged him the full

price. There were no questions asked, and no grumbling at the price, but the consumer doubtless learned by that experiment that stones did not prove valuable material for tanning. About 1846, Hance & McCollough put up a woolen-mill, where pulling, pressing, and carding were done. The power was applied by means of a tread-wheel, which, lying in a horizontal position, somewhat inclined, furnished a platform on which horses' treading communicated the motion to the machinery. Later, steam was employed, and a thriving business was done in the manufacture of cloth. Another industry which promised good results was an ashery, conducted by Reuben Gleason. He came to the village in the fall of 1830, and moved into a two-story frame building, east of town. While there was an abundance of field ashes that made the most valuable material for the manufacture of potash, he found it difficult to make them available, on account of the bad roads, which prevented his hauling them, and the business, languishing, died out in a few years. A postoffice was established here about 1837, with Enos Miles, Sr., as Postmaster. For some time it was kept in the bar-room of the hotel, but there was considerable objection to the place, and it was afterward removed to another room, and later to one of the stores. The mail was carried from Marion to Mount Vernon, twice a week, on horseback, the carrier generally stopping at Chesterville over night. It was carried a little by William Pharis, who is still living, in Franklin Township. About 1860, the route between Fredricktown and Mount Gilead was established, and carried by Foot and Corwin, three times a week. In 1865, it was changed to a daily route, and has been carried by Abram Concklin.

The early years of the village were full of business promise. Among its professional men were Drs. R. E. Lord, F. Swingley, I. H. Pennock, S. M. Hewett, and Messrs. Boggs and Haus. Of the mechanical arts there were John Moore, Leonard Snow, and David Richardson, cabinet-makers; George Hartshorn, Joseph Davis, and Mr. Royce, hat-makers; John Duree, Jacob Winters, and James Matthews, shoemakers; G. H. Rowland, James French, and William Preemer, harness-makers and saddlers; Mr. Pancost, E. Goble, Joseph Wagner, Sr., P. R. Crowell, and Mr. Daily, tailors; John Bonar, William Mitchel, Thomas Peterson, Bonner & Withers, and Nathaniel Mitchel, blacksmiths; Benjamin Jackson, Enos Gwynn, and Joseph French, carpenters. The business done in the stores was very large, and teaming became a very important adjunct of the industries of the place. Abram Concklin came here in 1837, and at once engaged in this pursuit. Goods were transported from the lake ports, and loads of grain were taken out for shipment. As many as twelve wagon loads of wheat were sent at one time, to be returned loaded with goods. Teaming to all parts of this country assumed like proportions, and the points where they met took on the appearance of an Eastern caravansary. It took a sheep to supply the table each meal, and the tricks and pranks played upon each other are yet related with infinite gusto by those who participated. An early outgrowth of this business was the establishment of a livery-stable in 1847, by Mr. Concklin. He started with two horses, and soon increased the number to eight, but with the change of general business this has passed away, and there is at present no stable of this kind in the place. With such advantages, the only thing needed to make it permanent was railroad communications, to keep pace with its rivals; but unfortunately it was decreed otherwise, and they did not come. Three surveys for a proposed road along the Owl Creek valley, from Lima to Zanesville, were made about 1850, but the costly bridging at the latter place made the whole thing fall through. The roads through Mansfield and Mount Vernon, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, placed the little town at a disadvantage, and its business began to wane. During the agitation for the organization of a new country, Chesterville took an important part, and, through the justness of its cause, and the ability of its

representatives, came near achieving success. With ordinary advantages of modern times, Chesterville would have been a thriving little city, and the capital of a county.

The village was inaugurated in 1860. A petition signed by fifty-one names, asking the privilege of incorporation to the end that the village might be provided suitably with sidewalks, and that more efficient means might be taken to secure property against fire, was presented to the Commissioners, on August 22, 1859, which was granted on the following January. The first officers were: Davis Miles, Mayor; J. A. Goble, Recorder; Abram Concklin, Marshal; P. R. Crowell, Treasurer; J. G. Miles, A. King, William Shur, Joseph Gunsaulus, D. B. Kinsell, and G. W. Shur, Councilmen. A fair amount of sidewalks, of good quality, have been laid, but the fire protection is purely theoretical. A fire engine was once owned by the corporation, which was chiefly useful in affording amusement and exercise to the volunteer company that brought it out, on occasion, to sprinkle the admiring crowd that gathered about to watch their skill. But the company has long since disbanded, and the engine is going gradually to decay in its natural element, at the bottom of the branch of Owl Creek. The present business of the place is represented by two well-stocked dry-goods stores, a drug-store, milliner-shop, grocery, meat-shop, tin and stove store, a good-sized hardware store, a tailor-shop, blacksmith-shop, carriage-shop, hotel, four churches, the town house and schoolhouse. A lodge of each of the two great benevolent societies have found a home here.

Lodge No. 204, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, organized under the dispensation of the Grand Lodge, January 24, 1852, with L. Taylor, L. D. Bartlett, P. B. Ayers, Ezekiel Ketcham, G. V. Bartlett, P. J. Wetherby, G. W. Shur, J. H. Honeyman, Robert Dalrymple, Joseph Morris and John Ink as charter members. It was instituted December 30, 1852, by District Deputy Grand Master R. C. Kirk, an ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, the officers of the Grand Lodge signing the charter, William G. Williams, M. W. G. M., Alex E. Glenn, Rt. W. G. Secretary. The officers of the Lodge at present are W. A. Fish, N. G.; J. B. Wilson, V. G.; W. J. Shuble, Rec. Secretary; D. W. Brown, Per. Secretary; C. W. McCracken, Treasurer. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and owns a hall of its own, which, finely appointed, makes a pleasant home for this fraternity. In 1867, the society joined with the town and built the Town Hall, the upper story of which this lodge constructed at a cost of $1,200. There are about fifty active members in the society, though there have been in its history as high a number as one hundred and fifteen members.

Lodge No. 238, of Free and Accepted Masons, was granted a dispensation by the Grand Lodge assembled at Chillicothe on March 22, 1853. The charter members were J. W. Stinchcomb, Davis Miles, C. P. Shur, J. B. Dumble, S. M. Hewett, D. L. Swingley, S. L. Newcomb, A. Vanausdle, J. C. Miller, Gabriel Welling, J. E. Miles and L. H. Rowland. The grand officers signing were L. V. Bierce, M. W. G. M.; J. D. Caldwell, R. W. G. Secretary. The first officers were J. W. Stinchcomb, W. M.; Davis Miles, S. W.; C. P. Shur, J. W. The first meetings were held in the old hotel, but, in 1873, they bought the building where J. A. Goble's store is situated, for $1,950, in the upper part of which they have their hall. The society has been prudent in its expenditures, and has been content to use very plain appointments hitherto, but they are proposing, this year, to enlarge their hall, and later to add to their furniture. The present officers are S. Modie, W. M.; E. D. Smith, S. W.; J. K. Miller, J. W.; G. W. McCracken, Treas.; J. M. Moore, Secy.; R. P. Allam, S. D.; Charles McEverts, J. D.; John McCracken, Tiler. There are fifty-six members.

The early settlers of Chester brought with them a deep reverence for the church. Many were members of the different denominations, and all were far-sighted enough to see that a community could reach its highest progress only when grounded in the principles of morality and good order inculcated

by the church. The first denomination represented in the township was the Old-School Baptists. Henry George was a Welsh preacher, of that church, and was given a farm, on condition that four acres should be given for church purposes. Accordingly, in 1819, a hewed-log cabin was erected on this land. About three years before this, however, a church of some twenty members had been organized by Mr. George. The latter was a vigorous man, of strong constitution, and very earnest in his ministerial labors. He was obliged to work at his trade, as stone and brick mason, for the support of his family, but all his spare time was devoted to missionary labor among the whites and Indians. Among the latter his power was quite remarkable, and his camp-meetings among them were the talk of the country round. His trade made him quite as powerful physically, and, it is said, he was able to defend himself in almost any encounter. On one occasion a noted bully, with a companion, met Mr. George with his son, on horseback, quietly riding home from Mount Vernon. The roughs stopped the horsemen and demanded that they should decide which were the best men. After trying, in vain, to evade them, the Georges reluctantly dismounted and prepared for fight. The elder George was not long in demonstrating to the surprised bully that he had challenged the wrong man, and soon had his antagonist at his mercy. His son not succeeding so well, he turned in and gave him a helping hand, which turned the scale against the challengers.

The first church edifice stood on a corner of George's farm, was about 20x25 feet, provided with greased-paper windows, and had a huge fire-place at one end. The entrance was in the side of the building. There was no pulpit, but McCreary made a stand which answered every purpose. In 1830, a frame building was erected a little northeast of the present house of worship, but was so shabbily constructed that the people were afraid it would tumble down on their heads. In 1836, or thereabout, there was a division in the church, the old-school part withdrawing and establishing a church in Harmony. Four years later, the present structure, about 36x40 feet, was erected at a cost of about $1,000. There are now about 108 members, with Rev. Benjamin Tullos as Pastor. The Methodists, who next found a home in this township, found their way here about 1833. Revs. Solomon Manier and Crawford, in 1827, preached north and east of Chester; the Franklin Church found a good many of its members in this township as well as the church in Wayne Township. Among the early ministers connected with the circuit in this vicinity we find the names of Pilcher, in 1829, David Young, James McMahon, Leroy Swampsted, John H. Power, Elmore Yocumb and William Criste. The latter preached the first Methodist sermon ever delivered in the township, under the following circumstances: On his way to the conference at Columbus, in 1833, he rode from Mansfield in company with Kinsell, who had a store at Chesterville. He stayed in Chesterville all night, and, in the evening, word having been sent out to the people living near, he preached to those who gathered in the cabin to hear him. A class was formed soon afterward, and held their meetings in the old frame schoolhouse. The earliest regular preacher was a Rev. McDowell, followed by Pilcher and Goff. The earliest records in the possession of the church are dated July 11, 1836. At that time, Rev. Daniel M. Conant was the circuit preacher, E. B. Kinsell, John Shur, John Frogle, John Graff, John Talmadge, Abram King, Samuel Wilson, John Stilley and A. C. Jackson, Trustees. In the following year, the church building was erected, which now serves as a public school building. This was built by John and Henry Talmadge for $1,200, the site being purchased for $150. On the 19th of September, 1849, this building was sold to Mansfield French for $350, the privilege of using it until October, 1850, being reserved by the church. The new brick building, 70x45 feet, was erected in 1851, at a cost of several thousand dollars. It was several years before they struggled out of debt, but in the end they have secured a building ample for

their own purposes, and a creditable addition to the buildings of the village. The cemetery, which lies behind it, was purchased of Enos Miles by the society about the time of the erection of their first church building. In 1837, it contained some twelve graves, and was neither cleared nor fenced. With increased means, the church has rendered those attentions to this abode of the dead that a civilized taste demands, and it is one of the neatest cemeteries in the county. In 1875, Abram Conklin built a handsome stone vault, in the face of a high bank, at a cost of a thousand dollars. It is a very ornamental feature of the grounds.

In 1845, the Presbyterian Church formed a society in this township. Ebenezer Goble, a member of this denomination and an earnest Christian man, desired to have a society formed here, and, though far from wealthy, made such strenuous efforts that he accomplished that end in the year mentioned. On the first page of the sessions record is found the following: "At the sessions of the Presbytery of Richland, held in the church of Blooming Grove, April 8 and 9, 1845, a request from sundry members of the Frederick Church, and others living in the vicinity of Chesterville, that a church might be organized in the latter place, was granted, and the Rev. James Scott and Ruling Elder Alexander Menzie, of the Church of Frederick, were appointed a committee to carry into effect the wishes of the petitioners and the resolution of the Presbytery." On May 15, 1845, the following persons presented certificates of dimission from the different churches near by: From the Frederick Church: Ebenezer Goble, and Anna, his wife, Aquilla Jarvis, Rosanna Jarvis, Sr., Rosanna, Jr., John Jarvis, Sarah Jane McAtee, John Boggs, Eliza Boggs, Richard D. Struble, William Beemer and wife, Harriet Beemer, their daughter; Bartlett Norton and wife and Ann, their daughter; Richard Manier and wife, Margaret Jane and Anna May, their daughters; Julius W. and Sarah Ann Fox, Stephen Runyon, Elizabeth Leonard, Margaret Willett, Susannah McCall and Mary Berry. From the church at Martinsburg, there were Nathan Peares and wife and Margaret M., their daughter; from the church of Amity, Benjamin Hall and wife; from the Congregational Church at Strongsville, William Wilkinson and wife, John Smiley and wife; from Harmony Presbyterian Church, Lettice Green. The first Elders elected were R. D. Struble, John Smiley, Nathan Peares; and for Deacons, Ebenezer Goble, William Beemer, Julius Fox. The next movement after the organization of a society was for the erection of a church building. Mr. Goble, though not possessed of great means, was indefatigable in his efforts, and his house became the place for holding the meetings for furthering the interests of this church. On February 1, 1845, at a meeting at his house, himself, with H. Struble, Israel Green, William Beemer and Julius W. Fox, were appointed a building committee, and in that year, a lot was purchased for $35, and a place of worship erected upon it that cost $319 for the woodwork, and $95 for the masonry for it. The Rev. John Elliott presided over the church as a missionary at first, but, in 1846, the Rev. F. A. Shearer divided his time between the Chesterville Church and the Harmony Church in Franklin. The present Pastor is Rev. T. J. McClelland, a graduate of Alleghany City College. The membership now reaches forty persons. The church has had an arduous struggle for existence from the first, but it has gradually got on to a securer basis and is now in a fair growing condition.

Closely following the establishment of public worship came its co-worker, the public schools. The first teacher was probably John Gwynn, who taught one term in the old log Chester Church. But the cause of education in the settlement did not reach a vigorous existence in the community until the coming of Enos Miles, in 1815. He was an educational enthusiast—a teacher by profession—and the main instrument in securing the first township schoolhouse, selling the land on which to build it to the Trustees for a pint of oats. He taught a school in the old Baptist Church, and later, taught another in a part of Shur's double cabin. A little

later, the first log schoolhouse was built on a ridge near the northwest corner of a farm owned by a Mr. Percer. It was the usual schoolhouse of the frontier, with greased-paper windows, huge fireplace and puncheon furniture. Here the scholars found their way from miles away along the blazed paths, and paid their tuition with "produce." Luther Mozier was an early teacher here, and a one-armed man, by the name of Packard, was another. A log cabin, that stood near the barn owned by E. W. Miles, was the place of the second school, and a third building for this purpose stood near the northeast corner of land owned by A. W. Dalrymple. Stephen Palmer, Robert T. Hickman, Mrs. John Beebe and Mrs. Phœbe Talmadge were among the early teachers here. Following these, came the first frame schoolhouse, which was built in 1832. This was a comfortable building, with glass windows, and still remains in an out-of-the-way place in town, "unhonored and unsung." Among the teachers in this school were Thomas Ash, Merrill, Harris, J. C. Hickman, Mr. McMillen and Lewis Hunt. McMillan is chiefly remembered by his peculiar method of discipline. Small delinquents were hung up to a peg by a rope passing under their arms. Others were put astride of a three-legged stool, and made to ride it around the stove, the teacher helping the speed of the rider, by sundry smart cuts of the whip. Hunt was fond of whisky, and used to beat the scholars unmercifully when under the influence of it. Some of the boys devised a way to bring him to his senses one day, by blowing him up, when in a drunken sleep. He was thoroughly startled, and his clothing was badly burned; but he said nothing, until school closed, when he lashed the boys into a docility which would not dare to rebel, even when he slept. There are now six districts, two of which are fractional. These are all provided with wooden buildings, furnished with bells, and four have improved seating. The average pay of gentlemen teachers is $40 per month, and of ladies, about $20. From the Auditor's statistics it appears, balance on hand, September 1, 1878, was $963.26; amount of State tax received, $273; local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $1,007.41; total amount paid teachers during the year, $1,000.91; value of school property, $2,500; enumeration, 157, and average attendance, 112; balance on hand, September 1, 1879, $1,015.30.

The special school district of Chesterville was organized in 1852. The first meeting held for the purpose of voting on the question of being set apart into a special district, convened on April 9 of that year, and which was decided by a vote of 54 to 27. A private school, of the higher grade, had been kept here before this, and, at the time this movement began, a select school was in progress. In 1849, Mansfield French bought the old Methodist Church building, and, fitting it up for his purposes, had opened a female seminary, which he conducted for several years. He finally sold out to J. B. Selby, who occupied the building as a dwelling, and kept a "select school" in it. The building used by the special district stood upon the hill north of the town hall, where it is now used as a dwelling. This was used for a few years, but complaints were made that it was unhealthy for the children, and, giving up their fine location, the district bought Selby's building in 1867, paying him $500 for the property, and spending $2,000 more in fitting it up for occupation. At the same time, Selby's services were secured as teacher in the High School at $475 per school year, and D. Reese, his assistant, at $350, in the grammar school. In the secondary grade, Miss Selby taught at $155, and in the primary Miss Martha Dalrymple bore sway at $132. Some little difficulty soon resulted in the resignation of the Selbys, and Reese succeeded to the first position. In the second year, but $400 was assessed for school purposes, which indicates a very economical administration. The first Directors elected were Dr. William Hance and William Shur, for one year; W. F. Bartlett and Dr. S. M. Hewett, for two years; P. B. Ayers and P. R. Crowell, for three years. The board completed its organization by electing Dr. William Hance, Presi-

dent; W. F. Bartlett, Secretary, and P. R. Crowell, Treasurer. There are now three departments, presided over at this writing, by William Morrow, Miss S. E. Goble, and Miss A. E. Leonard. The balance on hand in the special district funds, September 1, 1878, was $420,29; the amount of State tax received, $260,25; local tax for schools and schoolhouse purposes, $2,178,62; total amount paid teachers in the year, $1,063; value of school property, $3,000; enrollment, 73, average attendance, 56; balance on hand, September 1, 1879, $1,449.02. The present board is Joseph Gunsaulus, President; J. A. Goble, Clerk; G. W. Shur, Treasurer, and Dr. L. D. Whitford, Dr. B. F. Jackson, and S. Modie. An interesting feature of the early educational movement was a debating society, which was held in the different schoolhouses about, and occasionally in the barroom of the old hotel. The disputants used to gather from the neighboring townships, and among them were Jeremiah Smith and McMillen, of Harmony Township; Enos Miles, John Holt and others.

The place of holding elections, at an early day, was at Shur's cabin, but after 1823, when Franklin was set off, the voting place was removed to McCracken's, south of the village, and nearer the middle of the Township, as then limited. After the village of Chesterville assumed more importance, the voting precinct was moved there; but not without exciting considerable feeling in the matter, and the township was divided in sentiment, as it was geographically, by the creek. In 1867, the town hall, with the aid of the Odd Fellows' society, was built, and during the current year it is proposed to use certain funds, accruing from railroad taxation, in favor of the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio, in fitting it up with a stage and scenery.

CHAPTER X.*

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTORY—FIRST SETTLEMENT—DRAKE'S DEFEAT—INCIDENTS OF THE INDIANS—SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF THE PIONEERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES, SCHOOLS, ETC.

"'Tis strange, but true; for truth is always strange, Stranger than fiction."

SOON after the admission of Ohio into the Union, a tide of immigration began to pour forward from the Eastern States. The causes that prevented this after the close of Revolutionary war had been removed. The Indians, who hitherto, had continued their incursions into the settlements, had, by the victory of Gen. Wayne, been vanquished, and the Greenville treaty had secured a great degree of safety to the settlers in the new State. The soldiers from the different Indian campaigns had taken back glowing reports of the fertility of the soil, especially along the Scioto and its tributaries, but not even the most imaginate had any conceptiont of the future of this part of the State, most favored by nature of any in this wide domain. Soon after the organization of Delaware County, in 1808, the territory embraced in this township, together with what is Oxford, the north half of Troy and all of Marlborough, in Delaware County, and what is now Waldo Township, Marion County, was organized under the name of Marlborough Township, and so remained until 1815, when Oxford Township was set off, including what is now Westfield Township, and a small strip since added to Cardington.

* Contributed by L. S. Wells.

In 1822, Westfield was set off from Oxford as a separate township of Delaware County, the boundary line, being one mile north of the present dividing line between the two townships. In 1848 when Morrow County was organized, this township, went to form a part, and at the same time was added to it on the south a strip one mile wide and five miles long from Oxford Township, and a strip averaging a half-mile wide and one and a half long, embracing several hundred acres, was taken from its northeast corner and added to Cardington Township. It is bounded on the north by Marion County and Cardington Township; on the east, by Lincoln and Peru Townships; on the south by Delaware County, and on the west by Delaware and Marion Counties, and is located in the southwestern part, and extends the farthest west of any township in this irregular county of Morrow. It contained in 1880, a population of 1,204.

The Whetstone River enters the township a little east of the center on the north, and, taking a southwest direction, divides the township into two nearly equal parts, leaving it at the southwest corner. The eye does not often meet a more lovely sight than this beautiful winding stream, with edges lined with the sycamore, walnut and willow, whose overhanging boughs almost lie on its bosom, making a view as picturesque, if not as romantic, as when, a century ago, the light bark canoe of the red man glided over its surface, or beside its rippling waters,

"In the leafy shade,
The Indian warrior wooed his dusky maid."

The Whetstone River (and it is to be regretted that any attempt was ever made to change its name to that hybrid one—neither Indian nor English—Olentangy), with its main tributary, Shaw Creek, which joins it a little north of the center of the township, together with Slate Run, Twentieth Run and several smaller but nameless streams, furnishes a most extraordinary system of drainage, and abundance of excellent stock, water, in connection with the numerous springs, located along the larger streams. Of the latter, two deserve especial mention; one an iron spring, usually called "red sulphur," of very strong flow, situated nearly opposite the village of Westfield, on the west bank of the river, around which clusters many an Indian tradition, and beside which grows a willow tree of huge dimensions, planted since the advent of the white race; the other a white sulphur spring, located about a half-mile south of the north boundary of the township, also near the river bank and remarkable for those medicinal properties, for which the sulphur spring at Delaware is noted. The river, in addition, affords good water power, and, accordingly, have been found four desirable mill sites.

The surface of this township is rolling along the streams, and generally level in the eastern and western parts, slightly inclining toward the river. The whole of the land was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting chiefly of white and burr oak, elm and beech, while along the streams white and black walnut, maple and sycamore, abounded. But it is to be regretted that it has disappeared so rapidly that there is not the proper proportion of timber to the cultivated land, although there still remain some choice tracts of timber-land. The soil, which is unsurpassed by any township in this part of the State, consists of a rich black loam along the river and smaller streams, and a heavy black soil, such as is usually found on land formerly covered by elm swamps. The eastern part is most excellent corn land, while in the western part there is an admixture of clay, and it is such as is usually known as "beech land," better suited for wheat and grass. The productions of the township are principally corn, wheat and grass, with a proportion of the minor crops. The people, owing to the numerous small farms, are about equally divided in raising grain for the market, and in raising stock, which latter only the large, farmers can carry on successfully. Wool-growing and cattle-raising is the chief occupation of the latter.

There are many fine orchards in this section,

some of the apple orchards dating back beyond the memory of any now living, and owing their existence to that remarkable individual known to the earliest pioneers as "Johnny Appleseed," who had a mania for starting orchards, and many of the oldest in Central Ohio were planted by him, one of which is located on the farm of Edwin M. Conklin, in this township.

With all the natural advantages posssessed by this township, it is not surprising that we should find, as is the case, that the first settlement made within the boundaries of what is now Morrow County, was made here. John Shaw, Jr., of Chester County, Penn., purchased four hundred acres of military land, situated in the extreme north part of what is now Westfield Township, and abutting on the Greenville treaty line. With his wife and family, consisting of four sons and four daughters, he started in the spring of 1804 to locate upon it. After a long and tedious journey, they arrived at a settlement on the Whetstone, twenty miles north of Franklinton, now a part of Columbus, and at this settlement, the first made in Delaware County, he learned that his land was twenty miles further north, and that this was the nearest settlement to it, so he very naturally decided to make a temporary halt, which, for some reason, was prolonged through a period of four years. In the spring of 1808, he proposed to his son Jonathan, who in the mean time had married, that he would give him his choice of one hundred of the four hundred acres, if he would at once settle there, to which he acceded. Accordingly, he, with Jonathan, two of his other sons, and son-in-law, went up and looked over the ground, and Jonathan selected the northern part of the tract, a beautiful situation on a small stream, since known as Shaw Creek. Here they cleared a small space and built a cabin just a little north of the present residence of Jonathan Shaw, Jr. This cabin was a rude affair, about sixteen feet square, with a puncheon door and a puncheon floor, which latter was originally laid on the ground.

Then they repaired to their homes in Liberty Township, and soon after Jonathan, with his wife, child and worldly effects, started for their new home. Following the old Indian trail leading from Delaware to Upper Sandusky, now the Delaware and Marion Pike, to the Wyatt settlement, now Norton, he diverged from that at this point, and cut his way for eight miles through the woods, until he reached his cabin. Here, for nearly six months, in an unbroken wilderness, where the howl of the wolf and the scream of the panther were the most common sounds that greeted their ears at night, they lived alone, with not a soul within eight miles. Although the Indians who thronged through these parts, were generally considered friendly, yet Mr. Shaw, as a precautionary measure, thought it advisable to have his gun by his side; hence, whether making a clearing or tending a crop, his faithful rifle was always within reach.

He built the first round-log, the first hewed-log and the first brick house in Westfield Township, and bore a most conspicuous part in the after-history of the township. To the memory of no one do the citizens of Westfield Township owe a greater tribute for daring enterprise, persevering industry, unflinching honor, and high moral worth. His fellow-citizens early showed their appreciation of his worth by electing him the first Justice of the Peace, a position he held for over twenty years, until he declined longer to be a candidate.

His son, Jonathan, Jr., who occupies the old homestead, exhibits with commendable pride his father's neatly kept docket, in which the first suit recorded was an action brought to recover a claim for $4.62\frac{1}{2}$, which was paid after the lapse of several months, in installments, a part of which were in sums of less than $1. Having lived to hear the shriek of the locomotive, where once he heard the howl of the wild beast, and to see the civilization which he had planted nearly half a century before grow to its full development, he sank to rest November 23, 1852, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was interred in the burying-ground on his farm, now called the Fairview Cemetery.

In the fall of 1808, John Shaw, Sr., accompanied by his other sons, Joseph, Benjamin T. and John, Jr., his four daughters and son-in-law, Isaac Welch, came up to occupy the balance of the 400 acres. They built a cabin near where stands the residence of A. H. Shaw. This was followed in a short time by a cabin for the accommodation of the son-in law. In a few months, an event of considerable importance occurred to the new settlement, in the marriage of Benjamin T. Shaw to Anna Munroe.

This was followed by another, equally interesting, in the birth, in the family of Jonathan and Ruth Shaw, of a son, John L., the first white child born in what is now Morrow County, which occurred June 6, 1809. This again was followed by another—of weighty importance to the small settlement—the marriage of Susannah, daughter of John Shaw, to Mordecai Michner, who located here. The next accession was a man named Powers, who came here and married Jane Shaw, and Benjamin Camp married Sarah, another daughter of John Shaw, and he, too, located here. Powers joined the army in the war of 1812, and on his way home was killed by an Indian lying in ambush. His widow subsequently married Isaac Stearns. By this time, it will be seen, that, quite a little nucleus was formed, and, yet, they considered as neighbors those at the Wyatt settlement, at Norton, or the Cole settlement, at the junction of the two branches of the Whetstone, each eight miles distant. These were called on or visited in case of a raising, log-rolling or quilting; or did a settler wish to borrow an auger, adz, or any article, he had only to step over to his near neighbor, eight miles distant, to be accommodated.

Elisha Bishop, a native of Tennessee, came in 1811, and located on a farm nearly a mile south of the present town of Westfield. The next settlement was probably made by David Cook, on a farm that now adjoins Westfield, and is owned by Dr. Luellen. Mr. Cook came from Virginia in 1798, to Ohio, while it was yet a part of the Northwest Territory. He served in the war of 1812, and located here in 1814, and played an important part in the early history of the township, serving it as Justice of Peace as far back as 1818, when it formed a part of Oxford. Two of his sons still survive, John, a resident of this, and Seth, a resident of Cardington Township. The same year came John Elliott, and entered the land at what is now known as Bartlett's Corners, two and a half miles north of Westfield, on the pike. He, too, was a Virginian, was for many years a prominent man in the township, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the first post office in the whole township of Oxford, and it was this post office that gave Westfield Township its name.

There is a well-authenticated tradition concerning the origin of the name of the post office. There had for some time previous been a mail route over the Mansfield and Delaware road, passing by this point, but no office nearer than Delaware, fourteen miles distant, and but three between that point and Mansfield. The petition asking for the office was forwarded in care of the member of Congress from this district. The application was readily granted, but in it the petitioners had neglected to say what they wanted as a name for the office. It will be remembered, that, in those days, when the mails were carried by stages across the mountains, it took weeks to communicate between Washington and the West, and, as the name seemed a secondary consideration, their member, to whom the matter was referred, after some hesitation, suggested, as it was so far "out West," the name Westfield would be an appropriate, and it was accordingly adopted. John Elliott was constituted the Postmaster, and his house was the point for receiving mail for many miles around. In 1815, Timothy Aldrich located on the farm adjoining Elisha Bishop on the south. In 1817, John F. Place, a native of Providence, R. I., located on the farm adjoining that settled by David Cook, and for the past few years occupied by Capt. Jesse Meredith. One of his sons, Ethan, is a resident of this town-

ship, and is noted for his positive character and remarkable memory, especially of pioneer history. James Trindle, of Pennsylvania, another soldier of 1812, and who was conspicuous for his bravery in Drake's defeat, came about this time, and settled one mile north of the site of the village of Westfield. He received the patent for his land from the hand of James Madison, the President, whose signature it bears under date of February 15, 1811. Josiah Goodhue came next, and settled on the west bank of the river, just opposite the point where Cook had located. Daniel Peak, another soldier of 1812, with his sons Ziba and Richard, came in 1819 and settled on the school section. Two years later, Jacob Conklin, still another soldier, and, as well as Peak, a native of Vermont, located on an adjoining track. From Liberty Township, where he had first located, he followed the Indian trail to a point known as Windsor's Corners, whence he diverged, and, cutting his own road two miles north and fording the Whetstone, he reached his land, now owned by his son Edwin. The road he thus opened up is the south part of what is now known as the Claridon road. He was a resident of the township fifty-four years, and died at the age of eighty seven. His widow survives him, and, although in her eighty-second year, her mind is clear, and she loves to recount the happy experiences of her pioneer life, amid toil and hardships, or how they used to gather in the humble cabin of the settler to hear those men of God, the pioneer preachers, tell of that house "not made with hands."

"In thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

The Fousts, John, Abraham and Samuel, all came into the township not far from this time, and all had been in the "last war" with Great Britain. Samuel, now the only surviving one, although but ten years of age, drove a team, and was with Gen. Harrison at Fort Seneca when the battle was fought at Lower Sandusky, and could hear the firing. Abraham served under Gen. McArthur, and, while at Detroit, was taken sick, and, not relishing hospital life, contrary to orders, crossed over into the city and boarded with a family consisting of a French woman and her husband, the former of whom took quite an interest in the young soldier and was the means of saving his life. For several days, the old lady was observed to have long conversations with her husband, whose sympathies were with the British. The subject of these talks, which were in French, seemed to be young Foust. At last his benefactress warned him to flee at once, as a plot had been laid to take his scalp, and he was then glad to submit to the inconveniences of hospital life. During the war of 1812, Jonathan Shaw, the original pioneer, joined the army of Gen. Harrison, and, during the exciting times, his family and those of the other settlers at Shaw Town so called not because of any village located there, but because of the numerous families of Shaws there located, would often take refuge in the block-house at Fort Morrow at the Wyatt settlement, where they would sometimes remain for weeks.

On one of these occasions a company of rangers, passing through that settlement and finding the people gone, helped themselves to a plentiful supply of honey from the hives of John Shaw, Sr., and, when they had feasted, they made a target of a tree near the house for rifle practice, and shot a number of bullets into it, which the boys on their return considered of so much value that they carefully cut them out.

Drake's defeat, which caused so much alarm to this section of the State, occurring within the limits of that vast tract called Marlborough Township, which at that time included this, and as a large number of the participants in that affair were afterward settlers here, it seems very appropriate that an account of it should be given in this connection, especially since the one which has found its way into history is erroneous in several particulars. Since this version of the affair has been carefully gleaned from original sources, and has come from the lips of some who could say "All of which I saw and part of which I was," it is hoped it will accord more nearly than

any other with the facts as they actually occurred.

The disgraceful surrender of the post at Detroit by Gen. Hull, left the settlements, in a measure, unprotected, and, of course, rumor, in the absence of reliable information, brought exaggerated reports of the intended descent of the British and Indians. In this state of affairs, it was thought best for the two frontier settlements in that township, the one at Wyatt's and the other at Cole's, to gather their families in the block-house, either at Fort Morrow or Delaware, while nearly all the able-bodied men, amounting to about twenty or twenty-five, organized themselves into a company, under the command of Capt. William Drake and Lieut. John Millikan, the latter an officer in the regular army, then on detached duty as Governmental Surveyor.

The arrangements having been hastily made, the company mounted, and, accompanied by a wagon to haul their provisions, they set out for Fort Seneca to join the army of Gen. Harrison, leaving a few men at each settlement to gather the families into the block-house. Starting late in the afternoon, they halted for the night, after going but a short distance, intending to complete their preparations and push through to their destination as fast as possible.

Before disposing of themselves for the night the question had been asked, "What shall we do if attacked before morning?" It was agreed by the officers and men, that, with their meager numbers and undisciplined state, they could make no show against any force they might likely meet; hence, it was decided, should such an affair occur, that each man must seek his home, and, if possible, get his family within the block-house, a precaution they now realized was not well taken. Fatigued, they sank to rest around a fire, little fearing any occasion for alarm. At this very inopportune time, Capt. Drake, although a well-meaning man, but given to fun, conceived the plan of putting the bravery of his men to a test, and indiscreetly proceeded to carry it out. Slipping through the lines unobserved, he discharged a gun and rushed to the camp, calling out, "The Indians are coming." The sentinels, alarmed, took up the shout, and the utmost confusion prevailed, as might be supposed. The men, suddenly wakened, mistook each other for foes, a mistake heightened by the fact that some had tied their red handkerchiefs around their heads as a protection from the cold, which gave them an Indian-like appearance. A general stampede ensued, some not stopping to mount their horses or even secure their arms. James Trindle, however, bravely stood his ground, and, mistaking John Foust (with his head grotesquely wrapped) for an Indian, fired at him, the ball cutting the skin just above the ear, and carrying away a lock of hair. One of the men who attempted to run caught his foot in a grape-vine and fell, and hearing the firing and believing himself to be shot, breathless awaited the scalping knife of the gory savage, feeling the while, as he thought, the blood trickling down the inside of his buckskin breeches, but in this he was mistaken. An attempt on the part of Drake to avert the impending disaster was unavailing, the more loudly he called to his men that he had raised a false alarm the more rapidly they appeared to run, and, most of them, being expert woodsmen, took the direction of their homes to proclaim the surprise and massacre of the whole command.

Nathaniel Brundage, of Norton, joined in the general stampede and as well as others acting under the orders given in the evening, struck out with the one thought in his mind, the protection of his family from a horrible fate; for the experience of those who had been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the savage Indians and almost equally savage British in the early part of the war were taught that mercy was not a quality that entered into the nature of either. On they flew, through brush, over logs, through swamps and across streams, each independent, taking the moon only for a guide. Brundage, miscalculating the time of night by supposing he had been asleep but a few minutes, in following the moon, veered too far to the north, and, after traveling all night, arrived at daylight at the Welsh settlement, now Radnor Township, in

Delaware County. There, with clothes torn to shreds and bleeding hands and face from contact with the prickly-ash bushes, he told how the entire command save himself, had been annihilated. "Then there was mounting in hot haste." From cabin to cabin the news passed, and a general flight began.

Others of the company, not less frightened, carried the word to the Cole settlement at the forks of the Whetstone, and the women and children were at once started in wagons for Delaware, but, owing to the bad condition of the roads and the consternation of the women, the teamsters were obliged to unhitch; and, some mounted and others on foot, they endeavored to make a more rapid flight. From Radnor, they came pouring down into Delaware in a complete state of terror. Many exaggerated stories are told regarding the consternation of the people, some of which have little foundation, but there seems to be a well-authenticated one regarding a family named Penry, who fled from Radnor, leaving, by some mistake, their little boy, Walter, asleep in the house, and did not discover the fact until half way to Delaware, when they halted, and two men volunteered to go back and get the child, which they accomplished.

When the news reached the Wyatt settlement that the Indians were upon them, an old Dutchman, named Hushshaw, noted for his profanity and professed disbelief in God, began to pray, breaking forth in words like these, "Mine Got! Mine Chesus! shust save me dis dime, und I bromise I never more ask a favor."

In the camp, when the matter was fully understood and quiet restored, less than half the men mustered for service. When Trindle understood how the Captain caused the alarm for a little sport, and when he comprehended the disastrous consequences which must follow, his anger is said to have been without bounds, and he told Drake that he must die then and there, and it was with difficulty that he was restrained from shooting him on the spot. The consequences for a time were attended with inconveniences the people could ill afford to bear, but were, perhaps, on the whole, salutary, as teaching the settlers to be on their guard against a real surprise. But instead of forming and marching on to the relief of Sandusky, as is related in the commonly accepted account, the company, thoroughly ashamed of the result of the expedition, there disbanded, and this short campaign has passed into history as "Drake's Defeat."

The Whetstone River was always a favorite resort for the Indians, and, for years after the conclusion of the war of 1812, they were accustomed to come in the spring from the Wyandot reservation to make sugar on the "bottoms." Their methods were simple. The sap was caught in troughs made in this fashion: Going to the elm swamps, a section of bark was taken from the tree, about eighteen inches long, which was split into two parts so that each piece would make a trough, the ends of each were then clamped together with sticks and fastened with bark strings and the sides distended by a stick placed transversely, and, when dry, the trough was ready for use. The sap was gathered by squaws, each carrying two brass kettles swung on a yoke fitting the neck. The *boiling down* was attended to by the braves, who used for clarifying, deer's blood dried in such a shape as to resemble a plug of very black tobacco. It is said that some of the very old sugar-trees, when cut into, still show the marks of the Indian tomahawk used in "*tapping*." The Indians frequently came through these parts with ponies loaded with cranberries, gathered from the marshes which lay in Crawford County, on their way to the settlements in the eastern part of the State, where they could sell the berries. An Indian trail is remembered which crossed the Whetstone at the Iron Spring, already mentioned, on the Goodhue farm, and, keeping along the river up to Shaw Creek, it followed the west bank of that stream in the direction of Upper Sandusky. The Indians who made visits in these parts belonged to the Pottawatamies, Mohawks, Senecas and

especially the Wyandots, and were peaceably inclined and usually honorable in their intercourse. John Cook relates an incident of his father buying an Indian pony, which was soon after missing. Suspecting a band of Indians who had passed through that locality about that time, he procured the assistance of a neighbor, and together they started for the Indian country.

On the banks of the Tymochtee, a small stream in what is now Wyandot County, they found the pony tied to a tree, but no one in sight, so making a bridle of bark they brought him back. One morning soon after this, while Mr. Cook's family were at breakfast, three Indians came stalking into the house without warning, and, pointing to Mr. Cook, one of them said "You steal Indian's horse." Mr. Cook, at once comprehending what was meant, explained that he had merely taken his own property, but the Indian insisted that the pony had been stolen. After some discussions, he became convinced that the pony had belonged to the Indians but had been stolen by some renegade white man, and, being satisfied of the justice of their claim, paid them $4, and gave them a gallon of whisky, whereupon they left, apparently well satisfied.

Johnny Sandstone, a noted chief of the Senecas, a very intelligent Indian who spoke English fluently was frequently seen here. Big John and Daniel Damish, noted Wyandots, are also remembered. Tom Lyons, a renegade Indian who invariably came on horseback, was a great source of annoyance to the men and a terror to the women. He carried a shot pouch slung over his shoulder, from which he used to exhibit what he averred was the hand of a white child, taken, he said, in Virginia, and a string of meat which he declared was composed of the tongues of white women. He was at times quite insolent, and is said to have met a tragic death at the hands of a white man named Russell, whose wife had in some way incurred his displeasure, whereupon he threatened to add her tongue to his collection.

Russell, either fearing that he would carry out his threat, or wishing some pretext to put the scoundrel out of the way, shot him, and buried him in a sink hole in a swamp. Of course his visits were missed, but no one ever knew how he met his death or that he had really been killed, until Russell, many years after, confessed it on his deathbed. In 1844, his bones were found where he is said to have been buried, and are now in the possession of a physician in Stark County, Ohio.

The log cabin is yet too familiar to require any description, but the inside furnishings were in such contrast with everything of that kind at the present day, that a passing notice may be given. The furniture, such as cupboards, bedsteads, tables and chairs, was made by each settler himself, out of the crude materials at hand, with the aid of an ax, auger and drawing-knife. The table furniture consisted of pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but chiefly wooden bowls, noggins and trenchers (terms of pioneer Yankees, unknown at the present day), and when these were scarce their place was frequently supplied by gourds and hard-shelled squashes. Stoves of course were unknown, and the cooking was all done at the fire-place, by the aid of the crane, and hooks on which were hung the pots and kettles. In later times, bread was baked in a tin reflector placed beside the fire-place. One article, which served for ornament as well as use, ought to be mentioned—the pioneer's rifle, with shot-pouch and powder-horn, always to be seen hanging on the wall, on hooks or brackets of deer's horns.

Though the pioneers suffered occasionally from want of bread in early times, the supply of meat was usually abundant, consisting chiefly of venison and wild turkey. Deer were very numerous in this locality in early times, and even for many years, there being two or three noted "licks" in this vicinity, where the deer would come on moonlight nights. One of these was near the northern limit of the township, on the river, and another in the eastern part of the farm now owned by John G. Kehrwecker. Wild turkeys were so common

that it was no rare thing for the settler to shoot them from his cabin. Besides these, hogs, which at first were allowed to run at large in the woods and feed on the "mast," had rapidly multiplied, until they were considered common property.

One of the greatest inconveniences from which the settlers suffered was the want of mills, especially for grinding corn and wheat. The first thought of the pioneer, after building a cabin, was to clear a piece of ground and put in a crop of corn, which, owing to its stumpy condition, must needs be cultivated almost entirely with a hoe. The first fruit of this was "roasting-ears," and a little later, as the grains hardened, they were reduced to meal by a grater. Next, the hominy-block was called into use. This consisted of a piece of wood, usually beech, about three feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, on the end of which was laid a bed of coals, and when this was charred sufficiently it was scraped, and the same thing was repeated until a concave excavation was secured. Into this the corn was poured, and, with a hand pestle, the work of making meal and hominy was accomplished. An improvement on this was a sweep, not unlike the well sweep even now sometimes seen, into one end of which an upright piece was mortised, and into the end of this an iron piece was inserted, and this contrivance was usually operated by two persons. From the Indian meal was made "pone," which was baked in an iron oven on the hearth; "Johnny-cake," baked on a board, or "hoe-cake," in which dough was wrapped in leaves and baked in ashes.

The first mill was built by Jonathan Shaw, Sr., on his farm on Shaw Creek, about 1814. Rude as it was, with "nigger-head" buhr stones and a sifter instead of a bolting cloth, it was a great convenience, as, previous to this time, they were, obliged to go to Franklinton, now a part of Columbus, over forty miles distant; a trip, with the necessary delays, occupying from three to four days. Jonathan Shaw, Jr., relates an instance worthy a place in this connection: The second season after his father located here, the family exhausted their supply of breadstuff and were compelled for some time to subsist almost entirely on meat. Working late in the fall to get his wheat sowed, he then loaded his two horses with about four bushels of grain to each, strapped on pack saddles, and, walking himself, drove them to Franklinton. Here he was delayed longer than usual. It turned cold in the mean time, and snowed and then rained, and again froze, which made the traveling slow and difficult, and the night of the fourth day found him on his way home, near the Wyatt settlement, with the river to cross, and the danger great of crossing under the circumstances. Cold and tired, no wonder that the light from a settler's cabin in the distance seemed to invite him thither. For a moment he hesitated, then came to his mind his little family eight miles distant anxiously awaiting his return, and without further consideration he pushed ahead. When, about half-way across the river, the horses broke through the ice, and each attempt to gain a footing was attended with difficulty. After floundering in the broken masses of ice for some time, they finally reached the shore with the meal safe, but Mr. Shaw drenched to the skin, and in a short time, his garments were frozen stiff. To add horrors to his situation, he had proceeded but a short distance when the wolves began to gather around him, seemingly determined to attack his horses. Nearer and nearer they came, as by degrees bolder grown, until he could see their eyes glare in the darkness, and hear that horrid snap of their fangs. Now it seemed that his trusty rifle was his only hope of defense, though with his benumbed hands he could scarcely hold it; but prudence dictated that it was best not to shoot until the last extremity. Thus tortured, he endured their company for miles, until at last they left him. On his arrival home, in taking off his stockings he removed the skin from his feet at the same time.

The first saw-mill was built by Timothy Aldrich in 1825, and four years later he added a corn-mill. This was superseded by a flouring-mill built in 1834 by Patee & Cone, and it by the present

one, which was built by Mr. Wiseman, in 1856, and has for years been the leading mill in this part of the county.

Morgan Lewis, who came here from New York State in 1834, put in the works, both saw and grist, at the Bartlett Mills, two and a half miles north of Westfield, and afterward built the mills a half-mile north of the village. About 1843, Jehiel Howard and Jordan Jones put in carding and fulling machinery at the Bartlett Mills, which, not proving very profitable, was abandoned about two years later.

As illustrating the scarcity of lumber in an early day, it is related that when the father of Comfort and Benjamin Olds died, there was no lumber for a coffin nearer than Delaware. So Timothy Aldrich gave his wagon body for that purpose, and the nails of the same were carefully drawn and used to nail the coffin. A piece of the same wagon box is in the possession of his son, Smith Aldrich, and is used as an "ironing board."

The farm implements consisted mainly of a bar-share plow with a wooden mold-board, and a V-shaped harrow with wooden teeth. For harvesting, a scythe for grass and a sickle or hand cradle for grain was used. A day's mowing was two and a half acres, and a day's cradling was five acres of wheat or six of oats. The wages paid were from 50 to 75 cents for the former, and from 75 cents to $1.00 for the latter, while for ordinary labor the maximum was 50 cents. A big day's work was the great pride of old and young men. As an example of what the hardy pioneer could do, it is related that Eli Benedict cut and put up five cords of four-foot wood in one day.

The thrashing was at first all done with a "flail," and later, when double log barns had been built, the grain was tramped out by horses. The introduction of the thrasher, consisting merely of a cylinder, was considered quite an innovation, but, as the grain must then be separated from the chaff, fanning mills came into demand, and this township was noted for that industry, as spoken of elsewhere.

The pioneers experienced great difficulty in keeping their sheep from the ravages of wolves, hence flax was a crop on which they largely relied for clothing. After being well rotted, broken and "scutched," with a wooden knife, hackled to separate it from the "tow," with the flax for the warp and the tow for the filling, it was woven on hand looms into linen. When woolen yarn was substituted for tow in filling, it was called "linsey-woolsey." These fabrics formed the chief part of the clothing of men and women, and from them were made trowsers, warmuses, shirts, etc. The hide of the deer often furnished, when tanned by the Indian process, a part of the clothing, answering for breeches for the men and even dresses for the women, good enough in dry weather, but anything but agreeable when wet.

From it also were made gloves for the hands and moccasins for the feet. Occasionally, a nice doe-skin, not a kind of cassimere, but taken from the carcass of a young deer, was made into a vest, or jacket, as then called.

In early times, every family tanned its own leather, as well as manufactured its own shoes and other articles of clothing. The first tannery for public convenience was established, as near as can be ascertained, about 1825, by Adam Brenizer.

Very rarely muslin or calico found its way into the settlement, and, as it cost about 50 cents per yard, it was deemed an article of luxury and even extravagance.

A band of counterfeiters was supposed to have operated in the township at one time, and a vacant schoolhouse was the place where they were suspected of manufacturing the bogus coin, a suspicion seemingly well founded, when, on the removal of the building a few years later, a mold for making half-dollars was found. One man, who never labored, yet seemed always supplied with money, was particularly suspected. The counterfeit money was not put in circulation here, but, as he was frequently absent weeks at a time, it is probable at such times he exchanged the spurious for good money. He was subsequently

hanged in Cincinnati, under another name, for murder and robbery.

This section never suffered from any special epidemic, yet it is said the people always expected to shake with ague just after corn planting as regularly as that season came. With the aid of decoctions, however, made from dogwood and wild-cherry barks, white boneset, wahoo, colt's foot, black snake-root, and various herbs, they managed to ward off and cure the ordinary diseases usually without the aid of doctors; occasionally they had to send to Delaware or Berkshire for one, until Dr. Granger located here in 1838. He was not only a good physician, but was prominent in many business enterprises, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1860, he was Treasurer of Morrow County.

Previous to 1825, nearly all the roads were merely blazed. The State road from Delaware to Mansfield was surveyed in 1812, but had been established some time previous. This was followed by one in 1817, beginning at the Indian boundary line at what is now called Shaw Town, and extending south so as to intersect the former at what is now "Bartlett's Corners." The first bridge was the one across the Whetstone, near Westfield, built of poles, in 1835, and was followed by one two miles further north; each has been superseded by several in the mean time, and now there is a substantial covered frame structure at each of these points. The State road was a mail route from Delaware to Mansfield as far back as 1820, at which time there were three offices between those points, Kelley's Corners, Shauck's and Lexington. The mail was first carried by a man named Barnum, who attempted to run a stage in connection with it, but, the patronage not justifying, it was abandoned. He was followed by Daniel Earl, and he by Hugh Cole, each of whom carried the mail on horseback. On the building of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, this route was abandoned, and the mail for Westfield has since been carried from Ashley, and has been, daily, since 1860. The State road was piked from the Delaware County line to Cardington, in 1866, but, owing to the scarcity of suitable gravel, it was found difficult to make a first-class road. The gates were taken down, and it became a free pike in 1878. During the time it was a toll road, the gate near Westfield was in charge of Chauncy Higley, a soldier of the war of 1812, and at the present time the only surviving one of those veterans in the township.

The first tavern was a log one, built by Edwin Patee, near where now stands the Westfield schoolhouse, and was a point where the stage changed horses in going from Mansfield to Delaware. This was called Patee Town, but a town was not laid out until 1829, which was then called Tyrone. The original proprietors were Henry Patee, Simeon Smith and Josiah Goodhue. Mrs. Betsy Barber, who came here in 1834, states that the place then contained a frame house, now a part of the Stutz Hotel, built by Alva Patee for a tavern, and probably the first frame building in the township. A log house, occupied by Solomon Smith, where now stands the residence of Wilbert Granger, and another, by David Smith, on the premises where O. E. Richardson now lives.

During this year, an important personage made his appearance in the township, named Adam Wolfe, who brought a small stock of goods, consisting of handkerchiefs, stockings, needles, thread, etc., the whole consisting of a pack, which he carried from house to house, and it is said that his advent caused so much excitement among the female part of the community, that they did not await his visits, but came flocking to town to see the "new goods." His success was such that he returned to Washington County, Penn., and purchased a lot of goods, and opened a store in a vacant schoolhouse just north of the tavern before mentioned. Soon after this, the people of the village secured the removal of the post office to this place, which had some years previously been transferred to Windsor's Corners, in Oxford Township. On the occasion of its removal here, there was quite a jollification, a four-horse team being

used to bring up the appurtenances of an office, which might have been carried in a basket. Adam Wolfe was appointed Postmaster, and gradually the name of the office became the name of the town. For many years, however, Westfield was widely known by the name of "Breadless," which is said to have originated early in its history in this way: A family traveling through, stopped to get some bread, and, visiting each house, was unable to find a loaf, and, as they traveled on, they related this, which seemed to them a remarkable incident. However, in 1840, this place gave such an abundant evidence of the injustice of the name, on the occasion of a "log cabin dinner," at a mass meeting in Gen. Harrison's time, that the unwelcome name was soon dropped.

An industry rather peculiar to this place contributed to its financial prosperity more than any other cause, consisting of the manufacture of fanning mills, begun in 1829 by Petty & Phillips, and carried on afterward by Adam Wolfe, and later by Wolfe & Granger. This business gave employment to from twenty to thirty persons in the manufacture and sale of the mills. Salesmen traversed the whole State, and even the States farther west, and, as the mills were sold for money in that age of barter, a good deal of money was brought into circulation here, hence nearly all the older citizens date their start in life at this period. This flourished until the advent of the improved thrasher and separator. Still another industry contributed to the prosperity of this township. The dense forest which covered the land must be removed, so the trees were felled and made into *log heaps* and burned, and the ashes carefully gathered, and taken to the numerous asheries located in this vicinity and bartered. From these were made black-salts, potash and pearl-ash, and hauled to Zanesville or Cincinnati, and exchanged for such goods as would be required in exchange for ashes.

From 1838 to 1850, business was at high tide in Westfield, several stores had been located here, the fanning mill and ashery business flourished, and three distilleries were in full blast in the vicinity. It is, however, very questionable whether the distilleries really added to the permanent prosperity of the community, although they furnished a home market for grain which heretofore usually had to be wagoned to the lakes and exchanged for salt, leather and perhaps some money, which latter was carefully hoarded up for taxes. Samuel Foust relates that in 1836 he hauled 2,000 bushels of corn to Delaware, for which he received 10 cents per bushel, and, as showing the relative price of articles, it is said that salt was worth $18 per barrel, while whisky could be bought for 18 cents per gallon. At this period of its history, intemperance reigned in this vicinity, and Westfield was far famed for its lawlessness and the rough character of some of the people who were accustomed to congregate there, and death even is said to have occurred in one or more cases as the result of these drunken carousals. In that chivalric age, when quarrels were settled with fists instead of in the modern way with revolvers, this place was unrivaled, and a fight was an almost daily occurrence. One acquainted with the people of this moral, peace, loving village as it now is, can scarcely realize that such is its past history. With the temperance agitation and other causes, the distilleries went into decline and were abandoned. For reasons already given, the fanning-mill business languished, the asheries had served their purpose, and the building of the railroad and the location of a station two and a half miles distant, made Westfield no longer desirable as a manufacturing point, but still it retains its prestige as a trading-point, and contains one large dry-goods store, one grocery and restaurant, one hardware and clothing store, one harness, one wagon, one cooper and two blacksmith shops and two butter and egg packing establishments, and, according to the present census (1880), contains a population of 135 souls.

The Westfield Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted April 13, 1855, with Dr. George Granger, Dr. Ephraim Luellen, John R. West, Lyman Carpenter, John W. Place,

David Smith, George T. Peak, John M. Neff, D. C. Peck, Robert McGonigle and J. L. Runnels, as charter members. The present officers are: J. T. West, N. G; John Willey, V. G; John Ruggles, Secretary; C. B. Coomer, Per. Secretary; O. E. Richardson, Treasurer. The lodge owns the building and lot on which its hall is located, and has a surplus of over $1,000 in money. There was at one time a prosperous Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry located here, but this has been allowed to die out.

As already seen, Westfield Township was detached from Oxford, in 1822, but as late as 1825, there are said to have been less than a dozen voters. However, soon after this the township began to fill up rapidly, and the need of churches and schools was felt. The itinerant missionary here, as in other sections, visited the humble cabin of the settlers to leave a tract, offer up a prayer with the family and to counsel them to "lay up for themselves treasures in heaven," and left their impress on the minds and hearts of many now living, but their influence and not their names are remembered. The first church in Westfield Township was erected by the Baptists, and was a log structure, and stood about a half-mile south of the village. Among some of the first members were John F. Place and wife, Simeon Smith and wife, Elisha Bishop and wife, Elijah Smith and wife, Adin Windsor, and Mrs. Hannah Goodhue, about twenty-two in all. The first ministers were Simeon Smith and Benjamin Martin. In 1844, the present frame structure was erected on two acres of ground, a mile north of the village, given two years before for a cemetery. The present Pastor is Rev. Peter Powell, and the membership is nine. Over forty who once were members now rest beneath the trees around the church.

"Each in his narrow bed forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The next in point of time was probably the United Brethren Church, and was organized at Shaw Town, about 1830, by George E. De Neal, of Virginia. All the original settlers here, with a single exception, were members of the Society of Friends, who early banded themselves together for religious worship, which was held in their houses, and was probably the first religious organization. No church was ever formed, however, and on the organization of the United Brethren Church the majority of them united with it. Among the first members were Joseph Shaw and wife, Jonathan Shaw, Sr., Jonathan Shaw, Jr., Daniel Goetshall and wife, and Nancy Black. After holding services in the house of Mrs. Nancy Black for about four years, they built, by voluntary contributions of labor, a hewed-log church, nearly a mile south of the present edifice. This served them until 1856, when a frame building was erected on the site of the present church, and called Fairview, which has had rather a remarkable history. It was repaired in 1874, and a bell placed on it, at a total expense of about $800, when, even before it was re-dedicated, it was struck by lightning and the entire end demolished, which was repaired, and, in the following January, while the congregation was assembling for service, it caught fire and was burned to the ground. The same year the present handsome edifice was erected, at a cost of $2,000, and surmounted by a bell, at an additional cost of $150, and was dedicated by Bishop Jonathan Weaver, and now has a membership of about sixty. Connected with this is a flourishing Sunday school, with an attendance of about seventy-five, of which James L. Shaw and Abram Armstrout are Superintendents. Near by the church is the Fairview Cemetery, formerly the Shaw family burying-ground. In this the first grave was made in 1815, for Nancy Shaw, who, it will be remembered, was the first bride in the township, and the next, two years later, for her husband, Benjamin T. Shaw.

A society of Methodists had been organized, and services held at the houses of Jacob Conklin and Benjamin Olds, as early as 1822, and subsequently at the house of Daniel Peak, on the school section. This society consisted of Jacob Conklin

and wife, Benjamin Olds and wife, Daniel Peak and wife, and others, and had preaching, on week-day, once a month, being on Galena Circuit, which then stretched from Galena to Broken Sword, in Crawford County. Among the first ministers were James Gilbruth and Russell Bigelow. The society continued until about 1842, when a series of meetings were begun in Westfield by Thomas Grissell, which produced a great excitement and a religious awakening, and were for a time held in a ball-room in a tavern built by Cutler & Barris.

This society was organized under the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former consolidated with it. They at once set about to build a church, which was consummated within four weeks by voluntary contributions of labor. This was a small frame building, and stood just north of the present structure. The increasing membership made this one too small, and, in 1856, it was replaced by a commodious frame edifice, at a cost of $2,600. The present membership is about eighty, with T. J. Gard as pastor. Here is maintained a Sunday school with an attendance of about one hundred, in charge of Robert Smith. The churchyard has been used as a cemetery about fifty years.

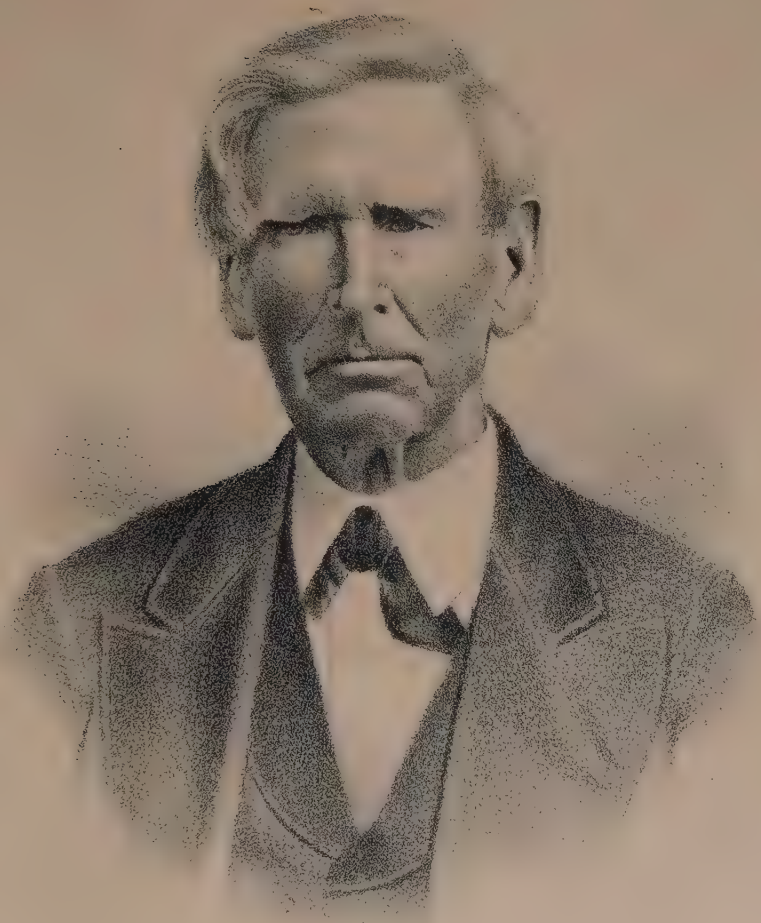
The first school of which we can find a record was taught in a private house at Shaw Town, by Caroline Porterfield, who is remembered as the "woman who chewed tobacco." This was followed by one taught by Fields McWhorter, who, like many of the early Western teachers, was an Irishman, of whom it could well be said,

"A man severe he was, and stern to view
* * * * * * * *
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face."

The first Schoolhouse was a log one, which has been spoken of as having been afterward used as a store room by Adam Wolfe, and the first who taught in it was Harry Patee, who taught about 1823. These houses were followed by one at Elliott's, now Bartlett's Corners, and at Shaw Town. How strange would one of those primitive schoolhouses seem to the pupils of to-day! What a change has fifty years wrought in the old log Schoolhouse, whose batten door swung on wooden hinges, and whose seats were slabs without backs, where greased paper answered in place of window-glass and a long fire-place instead of a stove! Here, amid these rude surroundings, the children of the pioneers learned to spell and read in Dillworth or Webster before taking up the Testament or English reader. Here they were instructed in the mysteries of figures, hoping at the farthest to cipher to the "double rule of three" in Pike or Daball. Or here with goose-quill pen made by the teacher, and ink made from maple bark and copperas, they were taught to write that good round hand, from which in later years we have degenerated.

The pioneer schoolhouse has passed away, to give place to the modern one of brick or stone, with patent desks and all the modern improvements; but it is questionable where we have greatly improved on the methods pursued or the results obtained. The wages paid in early times for teachers were about $6 per month for females and $13 for males, and even this amount was not usually all cash; frequently a large part was in produce or store pay. Ethan Place, one of the early teachers of the township, says he received his pay in almost everything except money, including smoked meat, dried apples, and beans. The schools of Westfield Township are fully up to the average, and each district is supplied with a good, comfortable frame house, except the village of Westfield, which has a two-story brick house, built in 1877, in which two schools are maintained.

There are few things of which Westfield Township has as great reason to be proud as her war history. It has already been seen that nearly all her pioneers were soldiers of the war of 1812, some of whom brought with them their fathers, who had served in the Revolutionary war. When again the black cloud of war overspread our land, and the dissolution of the Union was threatened, her



James Auld

sons responded nobly to the call for the defense of the nation. The enlistment began on Sunday, the very day that Fort Sumter capitulated, at the close of services at the Methodist Church in Westfield, on which occasion eight volunteered, in anticipation of the call for troops, which was not made by President Lincoln until the next day. By May 1, a company was formed from this and the adjoining township of Oxford, which was mustered into the service on June 15, 1861, as Company C. of the Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and under command of Capt. Jesse Meredith, who had attained that rank in the Mexican war. Out of this company, twenty were killed in battle and fifteen died from disease. Westfield contributed liberally to the Thirty-First, Sixty-Fifth, Eighty-Eighth, Ninety-Sixth, One Hundred and Twenty-First and One Hundred and Seventy-Fourth Regiments of Volunteer Infantry, and to the Third and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, but especially, the Ninety-Sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-First Infantry. It also furnished some men to the Third, Fourth, Sixty-Fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Ohio Infantry and Eighteenth Regulars and Eighth Ohio Cavalry. This township was always ahead of its quota, and a noted fact was, that it furnished men for the rank and file, only two officers going from here during the entire war. Fifteen years after the close of the war, on May 31, 1880, the citizens of the township met in Westfield, to decorate, for the first time, the graves of "*our fallen heroes*," on which occasion a vast concourse of people, headed by the surviving veterans, many of them maimed and scarred by wounds, repaired to an adjoining grove to listen to an appropriate address by Maj. William G. Beaty. Then, amid impressive ceremonies, the graves of the soldiers buried in the cemeteries adjacent to the town, were decorated with flowers, while a temporary monument surmounted with flags, served to remind us of those who died on battle-field and in prison-pen, and whose remains rest beneath a Southern soil. At the close of the exercises a salute was fired by their surviving comrades.

Following is a list of the soldiers whose memory the people of Westfield Township delight to honor:

Revolutionary Soldiers.—Alexander Dixon, Sr., Reuben Martin, Jacob Foust, Wilmot Munson, Ebenezer Wood.

Soldiers of the War of 1812.—Elisha Barry, Daniel Gibbs, Benjamin Olds, Jacob Conklin, Abraham Foust, James Trindle, David Cook, Jonathan Lewis, John Foust, Jonathan Shaw, Sr.

Soldiers of the Civil War.—Third Infantry—John Van Brimmer,* Charles Wood,* Sidney Aldrich;* Fourth Infantry—John Darst;* Twenty-sixth Infantry—Levi Potter,† Daniel Hopkins,† John Goodhue,† J. H. Barber,* James Bartholemew,* Leander Dixon,* William West,* Newman Barber,* William Smith,* David Taylor,* Adam Moyer,* Lyman A. Cook,* William Cramer,* Captain Jesse Meredith;* Thirty-first Infantry—George Zent,* Frederick Kehrwecker,* David Rann,* John Palmer;* Sixty-fourth Infantry—Murray Buck,* John Bensley;† Sixty-fifth Infantry—Frederick Cutter,* Ira Barber,* Harry Wheeler,* Hiram Wheeler,* Orson Lewis,* Jonathan Lewis;† Sixty-sixth Infantry—Benjamin Peak, Jr.;* Eighty-eighth Infantry—William Clark, Sr.,* Leroy Rogers,* Mordecai Meeker;* Ninty-sixth Infantry—Cyrus Devore,† George Curren,† William Wheeler,† Alpheus Scofield,* Thomas Barber,* Josiah Howard,* David Barber,* John Kehrwecker,* Jacob Kratt;* One-Hundred-and-Twenty-first Infantry—Chester Bartholemew,† Jarvis Aldrich,† Benjamin Denton,† David Piper,* Sanford Olds,* Almon Ruggles,* William Baxter,* Theodore Wood,* Henry Bishop,* Dennis Baxter,* Joshua Barry;‡ One-Hundred-and-Seventy-fourth—Lafayette Aldrich,* Lincoln Dixon,* Eli Curren;* Eighteenth Regulars—William Clark, Jr.;* Third Cavalry—Chauncy Olds;* Eighth Cavalry—George Hopkins.*

* Died of disease. † Killed in battle. ‡ Died of wounds.

CHAPTER XI.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION—SETTLEMENT—EARLY IMPROVEMENTS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS AND VILLAGES.

"STRANGER, you commenced this business just a little too late," is a remark that is often made to us in our perambulations through the country in search of its early history. "All who could have told you about the early settlement here are dead and gone," say they, and we find it but too true. There are few neighborhoods in this section of the State where facts pertaining to original settlements can be obtained from first hands. Every year, the chances of preserving the early history of the county are becoming fewer and ere long will be lost forever. The devastating sweep of time and the progress of art are remorseless and unsparing of primitive landmarks, however dear they may have been to a former generation, and however sacred the memories that cluster around them. The relics of the pioneer will soon be forgotten by the busy generations that have succeeded him.

"The old log cabin, with its puncheon floor—
The old log cabin, with its clapboard door—
Shall we ever forget its moss-grown roof?
The old rattling loom, with its warp and woof?
The old stick chimney of 'cat' and clay—
The old hearthstone where we used to pray?
We'll not forget how we used to eat
The sweet honey-comb and the fat deer-meat,
We'll not forget how we used to bake
That best of bread, the old Johnny Cake."

These lines, from a rural bard, contain a sentiment that was familiar to the pioneer, but to the present generation it is as a "sealed book," except so far as it is interpreted by some "aged dame or tottering sire" who still survives, and can tell of the time when they "fought the Indians, the bears and the wolves," for a foothold in the Great West.

North Bloomfield Township lies in the north tier of townships of Morrow County. It is bounded on the north by Richland County, on the east by Troy Township, on the south by Congress, on the west by Washington, and is designated as Township No. 19, in Range 20, of the Congressional survey, and had a population of 1,194 in 1870. It originally extended north to the Mansfield and Galion road, but, upon the formation of Morrow County, one tier of sections was added to Sandusky Township in Richland County; thus it is one tier of sections short of a Congressional township. The township is well drained by the several little streams that have their source within its limits, and their numerous tributaries. The North Fork of the Mohican rises in Section 23, and flows nearly north for six or eight miles, when it changes its course to the eastward, and passes out into Troy Township through Section 12. The Clear Fork of the Mohican rises also in Section 23, flows in a southeast direction, and passes out through Section 36. The Whetstone has its source in Section 27; flows west for a few miles, and then changes southward, passing into Congress, near the little village of West Point. A number of other rivulets and brooks traverse the township, which are nameless, but which form a natural system of drainage. The surface of North Bloomfield is sufficiently rolling as to require but little artificial draining, but cannot be termed hilly or broken. It is one of the finest farming regions in Morrow County, and the comfortable and even elegant farm-houses denote the prosperity of the people. Grain of all kinds is extensively grown, while considerable attention is paid to stock-raising. The township was originally covered with fine timber, consisting of oak, walnut, beech, hickory, elm, ash and other species

common in this section of the country. About two miles of railroad is within the Township limits, but there is no station nearer than Iberia or Galion, the former in Washington Township, and the latter in Crawford County. No large cities or manufacturing establishments are to be found in the township, but it is wholly a farming and stock-raising region. Its schools compare favorably with any township in the county, and seven church edifices point their spires heavenward.

The first settlement in this township was made in the northeastern part, near the village of Blooming Grove. A man named Maxwell, whose first name could not be ascertained, settled here about 1820, it is supposed. He was from Pennsylvania, and sold out to Ebenezer Harding when he came in the spring of 1821 or 1822, after which he moved to the far West. This was doubtless the first actual settlement made by a white man in what is now known as North Bloomfield Township, and was made nearly sixty years ago.

Next after Maxwell came the Hardings. Amos Harding, the patriarch of the Harding family, came first, and settled in what is still Richland County, about the year 1819. Ebenezer, one of his sons, came next, and bought out Maxwell, as we have seen, in 1821–22. The next year, his two brothers, Geo. T. and Salmon E., came and settled near him. While the elder Harding settled north of the village, his sons settled south of it, in what is now Bloomfield Township. Salmon laid out the village of Blooming Grove, and afterward sold out and moved to Galion, where he died several years ago. He was brought back and buried in the village cemetery, near where a large portion of his life had been spent. When he laid out the village, he gave a lot of ground for a graveyard, and requested to be buried there, a request that his friends and relatives fulfilled. Ebenezer did not remain long, but sold out and moved further West. George died here, but has a son still living a short distance from the place of his father's early settlement, and is the last of the third generation of the Harding family in this neighborhood. He lives just over the line in Richland County, but has always lived in the neighborhood. From him we learned many facts of interest connected with the early settlement of this section. He used to go to old Benny Sharrock's to mill down on the Whetstone, when he was a lad but seven years old, and was so small they had to tie both him and the sack of corn on the horse. Once he was belated, and the shades of evening settled down before he reached home. His father and mother became somewhat frightened, and, unable to endure the suspense, the former mounted a horse and went in search of him. He had but a short distance to go, when the trails separated, and either one went to the mill. He deliberated some time as to which to take, but finally made up his mind and hurried on. Scarcely had he passed out of sight, when the boy came in on the other trail and pursued his way on home, ignorant of the fact that his father had gone the other trail to meet him. Upon his arrival at home, his mother hastily lifted him from the horse, jerked the bag of meal off, and mounting, immediately took the back track after the old gentlemen, to try, if possible, to prevent his going on to the mill. When we remember that wolves were plenty, and when maddened by hunger did not hesitate to attack grown-up people, we can realize readily the anxiety of the parents when their boy was detained at the mill until after nightfall.

Mr. Harding remembers Galion when there were but two houses in it, and the place was called "New Moccasin," and afterward "Spongetown," and still later it enjoyed several other names equally as rude. He also remembers Mansfield when it consisted merely of an old block-house, which was, at a later day, improvised into a jail and court house—the upper story used for a court room, and the lower for a prison. Indians were plenty in those days, but none lived in the immediate vicinity, but often passed through from Upper Sandusky to Mount Vernon. Their hunting grounds embraced all this country, and squads used to come down and hunt for weeks. On these hunting excursions they would trade venison to the pale-faces for tobacco

and whisky. "Capt." Dowdy, an old chief, used often to come here to hunt. They were friendly toward the whites and did nothing out of the way, except to steal little things sometimes, for which they had a strong *penchant*.

From the settlement of the Hardings up to 1827 the following families came in and located farms: James Stearns, Hiram Stephens, James Wells, —— Bascom, James Kerr, Isaac Barnes, John Crawford, Amos Webster and perhaps others. Stearns, Wells and Stephens were from Pennsylvania. The first named settled in 1823-24; the other two in 1825. All cleared up farms, but are now dead. Bascom and Kerr came about the same time, and were also from Pennsylvania. Kerr was Bascom's son-in-law, and they came to the country together. Bascom settled where Mrs. Crawford now lives. He and his wife are both dead and lie in the little graveyard at Ebenezer church. Kerr settled near Bascom and where his widow still lives. He died in 1867. His first wife died early, and his second wife was a daughter of Isaac Barnes, also an old settler of the township, and a native of Western Virginia. He entered the land now belonging to Mr. Rule at West Point. He sold out and moved to Wisconsin, and afterward to Minnesota, where he died. Bascom and Kerr came all the way from Pennsylvania in wagons, then the common mode of traveling, and they settled here in an unbroken forest. Mr. Kerr's widow, who is still living, is a women of intelligence, and possesses an excellent memory, and communicated to us many items of historical interest. Crawford, like a large majority of the settlers in this section, was from Pennsylvania. His wife was a sister to James Braden, and Braden's wife was a sister to Crawford. They swapped sisters, as it were. Crawford came about 1826, and settled where his widow still lives. He died about three years ago. Braden came also from Pennsylvania about 1835, and is dead, but his widow is still living. These early settlers, viz., Kerr, Crawford and Braden, who lived in this neighborhood almost in sight of each other, are dead, leaving widows living upon the places of their early settlement. Amos Webster, another Pennsylvanian, and a brother-in-law to the Hardings, settled in the northeast corner of the township soon after them. He cleared up a farm, sold out and went to Indiana; afterward to Iowa, where he died.

William Buckingham settled a little northeast of West Point in 1831. He came originally from Pennsylvania and settled in Knox County as early as 1828, from whence he came to this settlement. He died in 1837, but his widow lived until four years ago, and died at the age of eighty-four years.

John Elder, from Pennsylvania, was the first settler in the west part of the township, and entered the land where his son, Samuel Elder, now lives, when it was an untouched forest. Not a tree amiss, as the latter gentlemen informed us, except now and then, where "one had been cut down for honey or a coon." Mr. Elder settled first in Troy Township, in 1829, and, in the fall of 1830, removed to this section, where he died in 1837. Samuel, who lives on the old homestead, remembers hauling corn from the old place in Troy Township, the first winter they lived here. It was a winter of unusual severity, and, with oxen hitched to a large sled, they would go back and forth through the snow, taking two days to make a round trip, and carrying their provisions with them, as the country was not as thickly settled as it is now.

Jacob Sief was the next settler after Elder, and came in 1829. He was originally from Baden, Germany, but had lived some time in Columbiana County, O., before settling here. He has been dead forty years or more, but has three sons still living in the neighborhood, Jacob, Gotlieb and Philip. Daniel Bolgard, Philip Flook and Vincent Dye were Pennsylvanians. Bolgard, whose family consisted of several children, came soon after the Elders, and, though they were somewhat deficient in education and refinement, were withal warm-hearted people. The old gentleman died years ago, but a son, Enoch Bolgard, is still liv-

ing. Dye came about 1832–33. His son, Vincent Dye, Jr., occupies the old homestead—his father is long dead. Tom, another son, went to California, where he remained some time, and then came back here imbued with all the elements of border life. He still lives in this county. Flook settled about the same time as did Dye. He has been dead many years, and Mrs. Overley lives now upon the place of his original settlement. John Warner came to the settlement a few years after the Elders. He is still living in the southern part of the township. Henry Snyder, from Pennsylvania, settled here in 1834. He moved to Indiana, where he afterward died. Arch McCoy and Rev. Mr. Hosler were early settlers; the one was an early teacher and the other a preacher. McCoy went to Missouri, where he became a prominent man, was elected to the Legislature, and was also a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that nominated James Buchanan for President. He was killed in Missouri during the late war, but by whom was never known. Both parties were accused of the deed. He was somewhat fickle in party principles, and, upon removing to Missouri, changed from a Whig to a Democrat, because he found the latter in power, and much the stronger party. Mr. Hosler who was a preacher of the Albright denomination, removed to Illinois, where he died. William Kenyon, another of the early settlers of this township, came from the Isle of Man originally, about 1831-32. He and his wife are both dead, and sleep in the little burying-ground at Ebenezer Church, of which they were members in life. A son is still living, also a daughter, the wife of Mr. McFarland. William Harris and James Appleman were pioneers of this township. Harris is dead, but Appleman, who came from Pennsylvania, lives with his son, on the place of his original settlement. He says it has been almost sixty years since he pulled off his coat and commenced clearing a farm here.

This comprises a list of the early settlers of the township to a period where the tide of immigration began to flow in with such force as to render it impossible for the historian to keep pace with it. Farms were opened and cleared up in every neighborhood, and the pioneers' cabins dotted the plains and valleys, while domestic animals, such as hogs and cattle, filled the forests instead of bears and wolves. The latter lingered, however, and were only driven after the Indians by hard knocks. They resisted the encroachments of the invaders as stubbornly and as fiercely, in their way, as did the savages themselves. The grand transformation has been complete. Sixty years ago, the pioneers found an unbroken forest, marked only by Indian trails. To-day, the historian finds flourishing farms, beautiful homes, and churches and school-houses, where erst the woods stood dark and dismal. Truly, the wilderness has been metamorphosed into a veritable paradise.

One of the great sources of worry to the pioneer is the obtaining of provisions and the necessaries of life. Meat was easily procured, for, when tired of bacon, it was an easy matter to kill a deer; often these animals were shot from the cabin door. But bread was not so easily attainable. To go to Mount Vernon and Fredericksburg to mill was common, and to be detained several days was equally common. A mill patronized considerably by the early settlers of this township was a little concern kept by "Uncle Benny" Sharrock, as he was called. It was little more than a corn-cracker, though he ground corn, wheat and buckwheat, all on the same run of stones, which were made of concretions, or "nigger-heads," as more commonly called. It was said that "Uncle Benny" could make more flour from a bushel of buckwheat than any miller within fifty miles, and 33 pounds to the bushel was but ordinary work for him. The first birth, death and marriage in North Bloomfield are not remembered. But that births and marriages have occurred, the present population is the best of evidence; and that the "pale horse and his rider" have been abroad in the township, the number of thickly populated cemeteries bear incontestible proof.

The roads in the township are excellent, and

intersect every portion, generally being laid out on section lines, instead of angling wherever it was found convenient to run them. The first road in North Bloomfield was that passing through the village of Blooming Grove, running from Galion to Lexington. It is one of the roads of the township that was laid out regardless of section lines, but rather to the sound of the dinner-horn. The story is told of the engineer who surveyed it, that, whenever he heard a settler's horn blow for dinner, he would vary the line so as to strike his cabin, which is the cause of its zigzag course. The next road through the township was the Mansfield and Marion road.

A post office was established at the residence of William Wallace, who lived on the State road running from Delaware to Mansfield, three miles south of the village of Blooming Grove, at a very early day. Wallace was the Postmaster, and the name of the office was Barcelona. He kept it until it was moved to Blooming Grove, upon the laying of it out as a village. The names of the first physician and the first blacksmith in the township have been lost in the "obscurity of the past."

Simultaneously, almost, with the howling of the wolfe, was heard the voice of the preacher, as one "crying in the wilderness." The circuit rider, that pioneer minister of the Cross, was early in the field, and, long before there were any churches or schoolhouses in the township, the people gathered at some neighbor's cabin, or in the warm weather collected in some cool grove, where

> "Earth's unnumbered flowers
> All turning up their gentle eyes to heaven;
> The birds, with bright wings glancing in the sun,
> Filling the air with rainbow miniatures."

seemed to join with them in praises to the Most High. Rev. Mr. Hosler (of the Albrights) was one of the early preachers of the township, and is the first one remembered in the west part of it, where he used to preach every two weeks at the house of Peter Ferestermaker. Elder Knapp, Revs. Bell, Camp and DuBois were also early preachers. The township is well supplied with churches at the present day, and if the people are not very religious it is their own fault, for they certainly do not lack church facilities. Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church is located about three-quarters of a mile west of the village of West Point, just north of the line between this and Congress Township. Just when the society was organized, is not known, but at an early date. The house, which is a log building, was erected about 1846, but the society was organized long before, and services held in people's houses. The house was built by the people of the neighborhood, Henry Sipes and his sons doing the largest part of it. The church and circuit were organized by Rev. Zephaniah Bell, from Mt. Gilead, and was included in the Mt. Gilead Circuit. Rev. Mr. DuBois was the preacher when the church was built. The membership is now about fifty, and the Pastor is the Rev. Mr. Buxton, who is in charge of the Darlington Circuit, of which this is a part. Among the early members of this church were Henry Sipes and wife (he was the first class leader), Richard Iiams and wife (his house was the preaching place), Isaac Barnes and wife, and others of the early settlers. A Sunday school is carried on during the summer season, and, at the present writing, has just been organized for the summer, with David Elder as superintendent, and some seventy-five attendants.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Section 20, was originally organized at the house of James Braden about 1835—6. Some time after organization, headquarters were changed to the house of James Kerr. Among the early members were William Kenyon and wife, John Crawford and wife, James Braden and wife and James Kerr and wife. It was organized by Rev. Z. Bell, the founder of Pleasant Hill Church mentioned above. The Church was built in 1846, and is a frame building. With some modernization, it is still doing duty as a house of worship. Rev. Mr. DuBois was the preacher at the time of its erection; the

present Pastor is Rev. Johnson. The membership has been much depleted by death and removals, and numbers about forty. A Sunday school is carried on during the summer, but has not yet been resurrected for the season just opening. A pretty little cemetery lies adjacent to the church, where sleep many of the pioneer members. The first burial in it was a child of Kenyon's, and the next a child of Kerr's.

The brick church is located near the "Half Acre" school house, and belongs to the denomination known as German Reformed; the services of the church are conducted in the German language. The church was built in 1857, and is an elegant brick structure. It is in a flourishing state, having nearly one hundred members, with a good Sunday school during the summer season, but is not yet opened. Rev. Mr. Marcus, of Crestline, is the present Pastor of the Church. There was at one time a United Brethren Church near the site of this, but it has long since passed away.

The Old School Presbyterian Church, about a mile south of the village of Blooming Grove, was built not far from 1850—perhaps as early as 1848—and is a frame building. It has generally been supplied from Galion. Rev. Mr. Blaney was the minister when the church was built, but there is no regular pastor now. Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Galion, used to preach for the church every two weeks. Before the church was built, preaching was held at George Marshman's, who was one of the old members. Mr. Ferguson was one of the pillars, and, as the old members died off, its strength departed, until, at this time, the society is almost extinct.

Education received the earnest attention of the pioneers, and at an early day the log school house made its appearance. Even before the people were able to build these primitive temples of learning, schools were taught in deserted cabins, barns, old stables, or any kind of a building found vacant. The first school of which we have any account in this township was taught by Arch. McCoy, in a rude log cabin near Aaron Sief's, which had been built for a dwelling. This small beginning in the way of education has developed into a system surpassed by no township in Morrow County. There are eight school districts now in the township, in each of which is a comfortable school house. The following statistics are from the last report made to the County Auditor: Balance on hand September 1, 1878—$1,661.96; State tax, $531; local tax for school-house purposes, $840.32; amount paid teachers within the year, $1,681.85; total value of school property, $8,500. Teachers employed, males 8, females 7; monthly wages paid, males, $35, females $22. Number of pupils enrolled—males 176, females 138; average daily attendance, males 105, females 91. Balance on hand September 1, 1879, $1,176.09.

North Bloomfield is Democratic in politics, and, when questions of importance are up, good majorities are usually given. In the late war, its patriotism was beyond question, and the bravest and best of its sons offered themselves for the defense of the Union and the Constitution. The town house of North Bloomfield is situated two miles south and two miles west from Blooming Grove. This is where elections are held, and where all the township business is transacted.

The village of Blooming Grove was laid out by Salmon E. Harding, upon whose land it was mostly located, and the plat recorded in Richland County March 5, 1835. A small portion of George T. Harding's land was embraced in the original survey, and, since it was laid out, several additions have been made to it. The town is on Section 11, of Township 19, and Range 20 of the Congressional survey. The first residence was built by William Johnson, and the first storehouse was built by Carl & Dunlap, who were the first merchants. This storehouse stands on the northeast corner, and is now owned by Dr. Jones. Carl & Dunlap were succeeded in the mercantile business by a man named Whitaker, who carried on a store for some years. The post office was established here, or, rather it was removed from Wallace's to this place, in 1841, after it was laid out as a town, and the name changed from Barcelona to Corsica,

partly because at that time there was but one other office in the United States by that name, and partly because of the admiration entertained by the citizens for the First Napoleon. As a mark of respect they called it after his birthplace, the Island of Corsica. I. G. Barker was the first Postmaster after it was removed to Blooming Grove. He was succeeded by John Clark Johnston, who held the office for twelve years. Mr. Johnston comes of a noble family. He is a second cousin to the Confederate General, Joe Johnston, though he says he does not like to acknowledge the relationship. We are not quite so radical as that in our opinions, for, although Joe Johnston was on the wrong side of the fence in the late unpleasantness, yet he ranked among the greatest Generals of either army. He also claims to be the fourth generation from Oliver Cromwell. We should be less proud of this than of a relationship to Joe Johnston. After many changes in the post office department of Blooming Grove, Chris Williams has succeeded to the office. J. C. Johnston was the first blacksmith of the village, and opened a shop in 1836. The present summary of business is as follows: Two stores, one by Henry Bachman, and another by J. F. Keller; one wagon shop, by Siegesmund Baker; two blacksmith shops, by J. C. Johnston and Abram Evans; one hotel, by J. R. Dille—the first tavern in the place was kept by old Johnny Johns, as he was called; two physicians, Dr. McFarland, Homeopathist, and Dr. Johns, old school; one schoolhouse, Miss Appleman, teacher. A two-story schoolhouse will be built during the present (1880) summer.

Blooming Grove is a quiet and moral little village, and is without saloons. They are institutions that the good people do not allow inside of the corporate limits of the village. A Dutchman came there once for the purpose of opening a saloon, and had made all his arrangements for the business, when he was told that the people would not tolerate such a movement, and that he would be presented to the grand jury at its first term. "Py Gott," said he; "I no stay," and he didn't. An old preacher once told some of the citizens that they were a "peculiar people," that they would quarrel among themselves on politics and religion, and, five miles from home, they would fight for each other like dogs. Not only is Blooming Grove a moral town, but it is a very religious one. There are three churches inside of the corporation, and (Old School Presbyterian) just south of another the town.

The Bloomfield Baptist Church was organized October 23, 1833, and was a part of the Springfield church. When they became sufficiently strong, a society was formed by the Rev. Frederick Freemen. The first church was a frame building, and stood three-quarters of a mile north of the village. It was then in what is now Richland County. After Morrow County was laid off, it was moved across the line, within a few hundred yards of where the present church stands. There it remained, and was used by the society until 1870, when the present brick edifice was erected at a cost of about $2,500. The church at present has no regular Pastor, and a membership of only about thirty. It has been much depleted by death and removals in the last few years. An excellent Sunday school is maintained the year round. There are fifty-four enrolled members, under the superintendence of Christopher Bowser. Elder Hall was the Pastor of this church for many years, and still preaches in it whenever he can do so conveniently.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Blooming Grove was organized about 1835. Preaching was had sometimes at the house of James Harris and at other houses in the neighborhood. About 1840 they moved to town and occupied the schoolhouse. In 1848, a frame church was built. This house does not seem to have been built upon a rock, for when the "winds blew and the floods came and beat upon that house, it fell," or rather it was blown away in a storm, and dropped upon an adjoining lot. The people gathered together and put it back on its original site,

where it did duty until 1871, when the present handsome brick, now occupied, was built. This edifice cost $3,000, and is of modern architecture. Rev. Mr. Johnson is Pastor, and the membership is not far from one hundred. A few years ago, just after the close of a revival, there were over two hundred members, but many have "fainted and fallen by the wayside." A Sunday school is maintained throughout the year, of which Dr. McFarland is Superintendent. He is said to take great interest in it, and to devote a great deal of time and labor to the good of the children.

Rev. Logan Harris, now a Bishop in the M. E. Church, was one of the first ministers who preached in the village of Blooming Grove. He was raised in the township of Troy, near by, and is remembered as a rather bad boy, of whom many hard stories are told. Elder Knapp held the first revival in the town. He was a local preacher, and a good one. Some roughs threatened to put him out of the house if he came over and attempted to hold meeting. When told of the threats, he said: "Well, as I never have been put out, I will go and let them try it." He went, but was not molested.

There is an organization of the Adventists in Blooming Grove, formed a year or two ago. They have quite a stylish edifice, built in 1879, and as a religious society, are creating considerable interest. The head of this denomination is, we believe, at Battle Creek, Mich. One of the tenets of their religion is, that one-tenth of everything a believer possesses must be "given to the Lord." Some irreverent fellow recently remarked that, "one-tenth of everything they have, must go to the Lord via Battle Creek." The Treasury, it appears, is there; and everything is collected at that point, and there devoted to religious purposes.

In connection with the Christian Churches, it is not out of place to mention those benevolent organizations which, though not strictly religious, are highly moral in their teachings. A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in the village in 1873. It was instituted on the 20th of August of that year, as Corsica Lodge, No. 556, I. O. O. F., and had among its charter members Siegismund Baker, W. Enck, S. A. Numbers, and D. K. Mitchell, who were the first officers, and ranked as their names are given above. There are on the records sixteen members in good standing, and the following are the present officers: Enoch, F. Bachman, N. G.; Nelson Chapin, V. G.; Abram Evans, Secretary, and George B. Baggs, Treasurer. The lodge was instituted by John E. Bell, Grand Master, and W. C. Earl, Grand Secretary.

There is a very pretty cemetery adjacent to the town. The land was given for a burying ground by Salmon Harding, and was the first public graveyard in the neighborhood. Several additions have been made to it since by purchase. Within its limits sleep many of the pioneers of the country. It is well kept, and the number of beautiful stones and monuments shows the affection of the living for the dead.

The village of West Point is situated on the line between North Bloomfield and Congress townships, and is about as nearly divided between the two sections as it well can be. The store and the post office are in North Bloomfield, while the church and the schoolhouse are in Congress, and the residences are about "'alf and 'alf," as an Englishman might say. The history of West Point will be more particularly given in the chapter devoted to Congress Township.

CHAPTER XII.*

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTION, ETC.—SETTLEMENT—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—ANTI-SLAVERY—VILLAGES—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems." *Bryant.*

AN unbroken forest, so dense the sunlight could scarce penetrate to the soil beneath, made hideous by savage beasts, which howled back responsive to the dread whoop of scarce less savage men, is descriptive of Washington Township at the dawn of the present century. Beneath their shades, myths and legends were generated, which, together with fact, have threaded the pathway of the years to the present time. Who first worshiped in this temple? Was ever Christian altar erected from which rose the incense of Christian worship, encircling the pleadings of Christian hearts? or, instead, was it the uplifting of the hearts of the dusky savage toward the throne of the Great Spirit or some unknown divinity, inspiring to a worship who shall declare it less sincere or less pleasing to "Him that sitteth upon the throne," e'en though the manifestations differed slightly from the wild ululations of bacchanals? Such are some of the questions that come thronging to one's thought when musing upon the days of four-score years ago.

So the historian, who attempts to trace the line of history from the past to the present, must needs go but a short distance into that backward path ere he becomes involved in a labyrinth of mystery hardly less dense than those forests themselves The point where legendary story ends and authentic history begins, is very like the geometer's point, defined in mathematics as having "position but not magnitude," and since *magnitude* is a necessary pre-requisite to enable him to discover the *position*, he soon loses himself in the mazy intricacies and labyrinthine windings of mysterious half-history, half-legend.

However, no mystery presents itself when we consider the soil and configuration in the territory with which we have to do. So far as we are concerned, this has remained the same ever since, in Bible phrase, "the earth stood out of the water." The beechen forests may have been cleared away, allowing the warm sunlight to dry out the heavy, clayey soil; but what then? The soil has remained unchanged, heavy with an admixture of gravel in some parts, demanding hard labor on the part of the husbandman, but well repays thorough cultivation. Underneath the soil, the geologic formations near the surface are sandstone, a few of the shales, with the faintest, if any, trace of limestone, and this last, not in the form of deposit, but small detached portions. The "lay of the land" demands at least a passing notice. To the south from Iberia, the land is very level, while to the north and east it is quite the reverse. This fact is owing largely to the existence of the forks of the Whetstone, which wind in and out among the hills through courses, some of which have doubtless been plowed by their currents. The boundaries of the township may have changed, but it is with the territory as now limited that we have to do.

Washington Township is located on what is known among surveyors as the "three-mile strip"—a territory dividing the State from north to south and lying between two surveys—and is just three miles wide by seven and a half long. It is bounded on the north by Crawford County, on the west by Marion County and Canaan Township, on the south by Gilead Township, and on the east

* Contributed by Rev. W. O. Peet.

by Gilead, Congress, and North Bloomfield Townships, and is known in an early survey as Township 15, Range 21. It is traversed by two forks of the Whetstone River: Rocky Fork, running along the eastern part, from north to south, and Middle Fork, flowing northwesterly through the central portion, near the village of Iberia, crossing the boundary into Marion County, nearly a mile northwest of that village. In the main, the roads through the township are along section lines. The only exception of importance is the one known as the "Mansfield-Marion" road, running east-northeast and west-southwest, which direction prevents it from following section lines. Then, too, there are two branches of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, one of which, the Indianapolis Division, merely touching the northwest corner of the township (the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad running parallel and only twenty feet distant), and the Cincinnati Division, which has and southern boundaries near the center, with about four miles of track cutting the eastern and southern boundaries, near the center, with a station known as Iberia Station, one and one-half miles distant from the village of the sam name. One remarkable fact, speaking strongly for the public spirit of the citizens, is the fine bridges spanning the forks of the Whetstone. One of these is a very substantial wooden structure spanning the Rocky Fork near Armstrong's mill, while there are other very fine iron structures, much superior to those which are ordinarily found in the country. So much by way of description.

But we made a mistake in saying that the soil had remained the same as left by the hand of the Creator. Before authentic history begins, we find evidences that it had been disturbed by—somebody! Near the northern boundary of the township stand two monuments of a mythical, traditionary past—two relics of the Mound-Builder's age—the one, conical in form, perhaps twenty feet in height, with a base covering about half an acre; the other, horseshoe shaped, at present about two and a half feet in height, and in extent of perhaps equal dimensions with the former. Tradition says that this latter was, in an early day, considerably higher than the inclosure, but time has worn it away to its present dimensions. That it belongs to a period somewhat remote, is evidenced by the fact that large forest trees are standing upon the summit, and within the area embraced. Its peculiar shape gives indication of its purpose as a fortification, for defense, in some war belonging to that legendary past. Beyond this guess-so, even tradition is utterly silent as to the time and purpose of their erection.

Again, report says that in the war of 1812, the trail of an army swept across the southern extremity of the township, leaving, however, nothing by which to trace the line of its march. Beyond the fact, nothing is known as to the exact where or whither.

Authentic history dates its beginning with the coming of Benjamin Sharrock—the first white settler of Washington Township, which occurred in the winter of 1818-19. Quite a settlement had already been made at Galion, Crawford County, and from this point he made his departure, striking into the woods, determined to hew out for himself a home, and wrest from the soil a competency. The letters patent to his land were dated in the year 1817, but it was not till the winter above named that he came to occupy it. At that time, he brought his family—a wife and four small children—built for them a cabin, about one and one-half miles northeast of Iberia, and here began the rude life of the hardy pioneer. They were well calculated to meet the trials, privations and dangers incident to pioneer life, by virtue of strong physical constitutions and remarkable fearlessness of character. A story is told, which will illustrate these characteristics specially on the part of Mrs. Sharrock. When they came to their rude home in the wilderness, they found themselves surrounded by Indians, who were in the main peaceable, though by virtue of their savagery or something else, terribly disposed to ignore all rights of

property. Not long after their coming, Abner Sharrock was born, and when but a few months old, in a wigwam not far away, an Indian boy who was about the same age, died. Something of mother love was manifested even in the breast of that dusky savage, in that immediately she longed to replace her lost papoose, and between her wailings she came to Mr. Sharrock's cabin and asked for Abner. Of course, the request was denied, but when the mother's back was turned, the squaw seized the little fellow in her arms and darted out the door, into the woods, toward her own wigwam. But the mother gave chase, and, when the old squaw was in the act of crossing a fence, was caught; a struggle ensued, but for once right and might were united, and the stolen child was rescued from the hands of his savage captor.

Mr. Sharrock's name appears frequently through these records. Indeed, any history of Washington Township would be sadly defective did it not give him more than a passing notice. He was not only the first white settler, but was always interrested in everything to improve the condition of his fellow-townsmen, and further their best interest; moreover, he outlived all his fellow-pioneers, and at his death, which did not occur till 1879, he had become an interesting character, owing to his great age, almost if not quite a centenarian. Strangely enough the records has been lost, and his relatives are uncertain as to the exact number of years he did live. As we proceed with the history of the township, we shall see how he interested himself in the well-being of his fellow-men.

The next settler was Everett Sharrock, who entered land immediately adjoining that owned by his brother. Then, without any letters patent or title of any sort, came one Widow Ferrel and settled on land about one mile north of Iberia. The fact that her land had not been "entered" in due form was at length discovered by one Mr. Rowe, who, true to his name, spoiling for a *row*, entered immediately and took possession. By arbitration peculiar to the circumstances, a peaceable adjustment was secured in the following manner: The matter was left in the hands of three citizens of this and the adjoining township in Marion County, who decided that equity if not justice demanded that Mr. Rowe must pay Mrs. Ferrel for the improvements she had made on the premises and also estimate the amount of her claim. This being adjusted satisfactorily, Mrs. Ferrel crossed the boundaries of the township and settled in Marion County.

In August of 1821 came Daniel Cooper and settled on a farm which his father had entered for him, and, as he gave him the deed, he told him he must make a living out of it. Mr. Cooper was a tanner by trade, and immediately built him a little booth, beneath which he could ply his trade in all kinds of weather, the tan-vats being uncovered. In later years, he was enabled to enlarge his business somewhat, but the tanner's trade had its beginning and ending with him so far as Washington Township is concerned. Before leaving him and his trade, however, it must be stated that old settlers believing in the superiority of the good old days and the degeneracy of these latter times, declare positively that he made "better leather than any you'll find in these days."

In the spring of 1823, Nehemiah Story settled on some land he had entered where Mr. Abner Sharrock now resides. He was a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and not unfrequently did his fellow-pi neers gather at his house to listen to his plain-spoken Gospel truth. Though no organization of that faith was formed, yet he was the means of great good to his fellows in making it possible for them to hear the truth even in the interim between the visits of evangelists, which in that early day were much like angels' "few and far between." Mr. Story was also a practical surveyor, and we find his name appended to the record of land plats in the township and the village of Iberia.

Later in the same year came Benjamin Straw and Henry Lemmon, the latter of whom was the first Justice of the Peace of the township. The next year, Isaac Carl and his son John Carl, and

also Mr. Birch, moved in. These all settled on land to the west and north of that first located by Mr. Sharrock. Mr. Birch and his wife were old people at their coming. The season following was remarkably sickly, and both died—the first deaths within the township—and, though they were buried there, yet unknown and unmarked is their last resting place.

In these early years, the question of providing supplies presented not unfrequently a very difficult problem. The settlers planted corn, but thieving squirrels "hooked" it all, leaving not a kernel for seed. They waged a war upon the little thieves, but without much success. But famine drove them away, for this was the year when squirrels emigrated, and were seen in such large numbers swimming the Ohio River. The pioneer's rifle stood him always in good stead, and by its aid, together with the wild fruits he was able to gather, he easily supplied his family with the necessaries of life. Nathaniel Story, who was about fifteen years of age at the time of his father's settlement, tells how they (his father and himself) tracked an otter several miles to the East Fork of the Whetstone, near West Point, where they captured it. The skin brought some ready money, and this enabled them to keep away extreme suffering; ordinary suffering and privations, being incident to pioneer life, are hardly ever mentioned by those who experienced them.

The settlement of the township was now quite rapid. The following are the names of some of those who came before or during the year 1825: Messrs. Nail, Reeves and Dutton settling in the north part, while Crawford, Jackson, Jeffreys, Bashford, Meyers and Williams settled near Iberia. John Jackson built the first house within the corporate limits of what is now the village of Iberia. It was of hewn logs, and shingled, and is still standing. Among the earliest settlers still living, are Robert McClaren, James Auld, A. Brownlee, Robert Kelly, James Noble, Robert McKibbin and Nathaniel Story. Most of these came to the township later than 1825, though, by virtue of their long residence, have had the opportunity to exert a positive influence upon the community. How well they have borne the trust reposed in them, how faithfully they have discharged their duty, may appear partially in these pages. The antislavery, temperance, educational and church history are so many monuments of their life and character.

Benj. Sharrock built the first grist-mill in the year 1823, upon Rocky Fork of the Whetstone, then known as Sharrock's Creek. This made it possible for the early settlers to supply themselves with corn meal, though the mill was not at first sufficiently perfect to turn wheat into flour. The mill was a great convenience to a widely separated community, occupying a large extent of country. So greatly was this privilege appreciated that the residents of "the plains"—a tract of prairie country in Marion County—blazed a road through the timber, in as nearly a right line as the swamps would permit. Some years later, Mr. Sharrock added to this a saw-mill. One great difficulty with these was the fact that the power would fluctuate. The creek would run so low as to render it impossible to run either mill. This made it necessary for people having either sawing or grinding to be done in the summer season to go to Mansfield, or some other place equally distant. To obviate this difficulty in those early days, horse-power was employed, but of course this power was not sufficiently accurate for the grinding of flour. Mr. Sharrock's mills were so adjusted that horse-power could be employed when the stream failed to furnish the requisite power. These difficulties have been removed since that time by the appropriation of steam as a motor power. Now there are two large steam mills: one, a saw-mill only, owned by the Nelson brothers, located on the county road, two miles south of Iberia, the other, both a saw and grist mill, located in the extreme southeast corner of the township, owned and operated by J. D. Armstrong, both concerns in which the township may well feel a pride.

In the summer of 1827, a distillery was erected

by Straw & Smart, on land now owned by Peter McClure, in the extreme north part of the township. An incident which occurred during the year mentioned above may illustrate the value of articles purchasable and work performed. Nathaniel Story "slashed" five acres of land for James Dunlap, for which he was to receive a watch. The work completed and paid for, Mr. Story traded the watch to Mr. Straw for a steer and several bushels of corn, to be delivered at the distillery. After some years, the distillery passed into the hands of James Nail. Another was built just east of Iberia, and operated by a Mr. Moore. In those early days, distilleries were thought to be a necessity in the community. A piece of land could not be slashed, nor a building raised, without the jug of whisky, and they made a prime article in those days, too, perfectly innocent of strychnine, logwood, or any other modern ingredients employed to increase the quantity and degrade the quality. But the evil suggested its remedy—the wrong found its antagonist even at that early day. While these distilleries were in full blast, doing "their level best," the young men bound themselves by the strongest kind of obligation—an unwritten pledge or mutual agreement—not to have anything to do with the debasing beverage. They saw the deleterious influence it was exerting upon society even in that early day, and resolutely determined not to use it in their own social gatherings, nor countenance its use in those to which they were invited. This sentiment strengthened with the lapse of time, while the opposing sentiment weakened, till now not a drop is distilled, or legally sold, within the limits of the township. Nay, so strong is public sentiment, the outgrowth of that early resolution, that it would be a matter of personal risk of danger should one attempt to open a saloon for the purpose of vending intoxicating liquors. The people would rise en masse, indignant at what they would esteem an insult, and bid the vender "go!" The sentiment or tone of a community is greatly influenced by the position taken, or sentiments held, by its founders.

Then, too, the citizens of this township are radical in other directions as well. While, in the main, orderly, law-abiding citizens, yet their history proves them, in the past, to have been conscientious law-breakers. Who has not heard of the underground railroad—that road running through the dark, dark forests, dark chasms, dark defiles and dark nights; that road which could not be operated in day-light, whose operators, like the owl, could only see at night? It was a road without charter, capital, officers, rolling-stock, or any of the other paraphernalia of a railroad. The Government had placed its ban upon the whole institution, regarded its employes as outlaws, and hunted them as wild fowl through field and forest. Nevertheless, this road had an existence and remarkable success, so long as there were "chattels" to transport, even till January 1, 1863. It ran through, or under, Washington Township. These people regarded slavery as a crime, and to rescue one of the sons of Ham from the clutches of this legalized criminality was an honor, even though the rescuer made himself an outlaw by the deed. They looked upon the Fugitive Slave Law as an abomination so great it were an honor to break it—a duty, indeed, to violate, conscience dictating its violation. So, when the black fugitive was fleeing his taskmaster, they did not hand him over to the authorities to remand him to chains and slavery, as the law demanded, and, too, every incentive was held out to them, large rewards being offered as an inducement to obey the law. They did not turn him from their door, even though by harboring him, they rendered themselves obnoxious, and liable to punishment and imprisonment. No, they took him, clothed, warmed and fed him as their conscience dictated. Messrs. Robert and James McKibbin, Allen McNeal, "Uncle Archy" Brownlee and others kept stations upon this road. Often in the dead hour of the night, they would be roused from their slumbers by a rap at the door. "Who's there?" "A friend in the dark." This password, strange to say, was never divulged to an enemy of the black man, and

it always proved the open sesame to the hearts and homes of these law-breakers (?). Then the good wife must arise and spread her table while the "station agent" was getting the train ready—his team and *any sort of* conveyance—and then drove as rapidly as possible toward Oberlin, that terminus of the underground railroad, that railroad center at which all branches converged. Or, perhaps, some Quaker brought them, and it was almost morning when they arrived; if so, they must be guarded during the day in dark closets and out-buildings. Once a squad of them was sitting in comparative security in McKibbin's kitchen, when an emissary entered the gate. "*Out* of here, quick!" she exclaimed, and had just time to close the doors upon their retreating forms, hastening to the out-buildings for protection, when he entered the door. "Any niggers here?" "Well, you tell! I don't see any! Do you?" He was too late. They had escaped him, and during this brief conversation had gotten themselves securely hidden from emissary, detective, bloodhound or lash.

Such experiences were of frequent occurrence. Many are the stories told by those who were initiated into the mysteries of this secret conclave. How many a time has the black man been seen hastening northward, with his eyes peering into every corner, fearful lest his enemy may be crouching there, with his wild eye glancing hastily backward, as though expecting a detective in pursuit, starting into a run at every sound as though it were the dread baying of the bloodhound scenting his trail.

A rap was heard at Mr. McKibbin's door one night. "Who's there?" "A friend in the dark!" "Wait, and I'll let you in." On opening the door they found a strangely mated pair with their little family, all in rags. The man was black as night; while the woman, a Creole beauty, was fair as any daughter of Japheth. In the morning, Mr. McKibbin came in, saying: "I have a chance to make ($400) four hundred dollars this morning!" Poor souls. They knew that was the reward offered for them, living or dead, and a wild terror blazed in their eyes and prostrated them before him, pleading for life and liberty. "Don't be frightened! He won't hurt you!" said Mrs. McKibbin. "He's only jesting! Don't mind his jokes!" and it was with great difficulty that they were reassured.

The last company of fugitives which passed through the township, numbered four persons—two men and two women. They had crossed the Ohio River on the ice, and when they arrived at "McNeal Station," they were badly frozen. By the assistance of this "station agent," they were conveyed safely to Oberlin. One of these was protected by the faculty of the University, at that place, and the entire faculty were tried, convicted, and incarcerated in prison.

Of course these friends of the slave did not expect to break the laws with impunity. They were made to suffer. One was assailed on his way home from church with the contents of a hen's nest which the hen had failed to hatch, another had a barn burned, but then Mr. McKibbin was an outlaw, and the incendiary who threw the torch into the building was an honorable, law-abiding citizen in those times. Allen McNeal was taken to Cleveland charged with protecting a fugitive. It happened, however, to be the only instance in which he could conscientiously "plead not guilty!" and hence he was cleared.

In the early summer of 1860, some blacks were staying at a point about two miles south of Iberia. One evening, the train stopped and let some parties get off in that vicinity. This fact was telegraphed by rumor far and near. The young men saddled their horses and hastened to the protection of these fugitives. Two of them were rescued, but the third man was caught and remanded to slavery. But the boys were incensed. They caught the party, which proved to be the Deputy U. S. Marshal and two subordinates. Then some of the boys held the Deputy for another to clip the hair off his head, while others administered some iron-clad oaths to the subordinates and thrashed them

most unmercifully. One who stood by, not "consenting to" but opposing this summary punishment, was Rev. Mr. Gordon, then President of Ohio Central College. He was the one, however, who was brought to trial and imprisoned. After remaining in prison for some time, the affair was brought to the ears of President Lincoln, who immediately pardoned him. But the pardon did not exonerate him from blame, and he refused to leave his prison cell, preferring to languish in prison to going out with the imputation of criminality upon him. His friends, however, persuaded or compelled him to avail himself of the pardon and leave his prison cell. But disease had fastened upon him, breathing the fetid atmosphere of his damp cell, and his release was only just in time to save his life. The respite was but brief; the release did not bring permanent relief; a few brief years passed, and the disease contracted in that prison cell in Cleveland brought him to an untimely death, which occurred in 1868.

Such is a brief history of the Antislavery feeling in Washington Township. The Abolitionists themselves do not justify this summary treatment of officials in discharge of their duty. On the other hand, conservative men refused to obey the law so far as to remand the fugitive to slavery. Whatever may be said of the institution of slavery, this is true: The Fugitive Slave Law, looked back upon from the standpoint separated by a score of years, must be regarded as bad, at least in so far as it made every man on seeing a fugitive either a policeman or a criminal. Hence, many citizens of Washington Township held it to be an "unrighteous law, which is better broken than kept."

Iberia is the only village in Washington Township. It is centrally located, being on the Mansfield-Marion road, a little to the west of a north-and-south-line running through the center of the township, and nearly equidistant from the northern and southern boundaries. As heretofore stated, one John Jackson built the first house, in what are now the limits of the village. It was built of hewn logs, and shingled, and was probably the first house in the entire township that was roofed with shingles. The old building is still standing on the original site. The surrounding lands, about three acres, in the form of a triangle, though within the limits of the village, have never been platted. The date of its erection is 1827. James Auld, an old resident still living, who came to Washington Township that year, engaged, the next day after his arrival, in making the shingles with which it was covered. Other buildings were soon erected, until, about three years later, a store was demanded, and, as demand always begets a supply, one was erected by Allen Beverstock, of Mansfield. The store was kept by one John A. Coleridge, who was also the first Postmaster in the township, the post office being kept in the store, while a Mr. John Bloomer, now of Galion, was employed as clerk. The village was first platted by Samuel Foster and Frederick Meyers, who were the original proprietors of the soil. The date of the record is March 9, 1832—the records kept still in Marion, at the County Auditor's office, Washington Township having been originally part of Marion County. Samuel Holmes, County Surveyor for Marion County, made the original plat, and his name is appended to the record, and also to the record of the first addition, known as Meyer's First Addition, and which bears the date of April 2, 1834. When the village was being platted, Robert Rowland, a young man who had traveled extensively for those early times, was visiting relatives there. He inquired what they were going to call the new village. This was a subject that had not suggested itself to Messrs. Meyers and Jackson. He then suggested the name "Iberia," after a town in South America, the name having attracted his attention by its beauty. Accordingly, this name was then and there adopted, and by this name it has ever since been called. Other additions have since been made, the latest dating June 6th, 1851. The village has now two large stores, of one of which E. J. Crane is proprietor, who is a live business man,

W. S. Cook

genial and generous, and whose business card advertises him as "general dealer in dry goods, groceries, notions, &c.; also in all kinds of grain and country produce;" the other is owned and managed by Smith & Irwin, both young men, energetic, shrewd and active, their establishment, though large, being always crowded with the varied articles which are necessary to supply the demands of the farming community surrounding. Iberia is the seat of the Ohio Central College, and is the religious center of the township, all the churches being located here.

Iberia Station, on the line of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and one and one-half miles distant from the village just described, promises to be something in the future. It is not a village now, but may be; who can tell? Railroads compel everything to come to themselves. At present, the prospective village is the establishment of John M. Stigers, grocery and commission business, the post office, established during the year 1880, and kept by Mr. Stigers, and the neatest, most artistic station to be found in the State of Ohio.

And now, having spoken of what "may be," it may not be amiss to speak of what "might have been." When the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad was being surveyed (the history of which will be found elsewhere), it was first surveyed to Mount Gilead. Then the line was to cross the southern boundary of the township, immediately south of Armstrong's mill. There were shrewd men in those days as well as in later times, and some of these seized upon this spot as an eligible one for the location of a village. A store was in contemplation, and goods were being purchased; land began to rise in value, and a city began to loom up in the dim future. The line of the railroad, however, was moved two miles west, and the village died ere it was born. Truly,

> "Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'"

The school history next demands attention. In the year 1825, when Nathaniel Story was eighteen years of age, he began to feel if he ever had any opportunities for study it must be soon. Accordingly, he interested the citizens far and near in the subject and with one accord they determined to build a schoolhouse. The work was accomplished, not by architects and estimates and contracts, etc., as now a days, but by these men putting their own hands to the enterprise. It was a rough structure—round logs "scotched down on the inside," which means that the roughnesses were hewn away after the logs were laid in place; puncheon floor, "slab seats, and counters scanty;" fireplace six feet wide at one side of the building, with stick chimney daubed with mud like the chinks between the logs. Such was the first schoolhouse in Washington Township. It was located on the road, a little more than a mile north of Iberia. James Dunlap, now living in Iowa, whose son still resides in the township, was the first schoolmaster. The description given of him is not after the model of the ancient pedagogue, for he gained the esteem of his pupils, not by the rod but by conciliatory measures, proving a successful, faithful and efficient instructor. "He taught a good school, as his former pupils affirm, who remember with gratitude his efforts for their benefit."

To digress a little, he was a widower when he came into the township, and shortly after his coming he was married to the daughter of Nehemiah Story—probably the first marriage solemnized in the township.

The school itself was supported by a rate-bill, so much per capita for each of the pupils, of which there were about twenty-five. Since that day the public-school system has assumed control of all these interests, and now fine school buildings, well furnished with all the apparatus necessary to success, are found in all the districts.

More than this, Washington Township has superior facilities for education, in consequence of the "Ohio Central College," which, as before stated, is located at Iberia. The following historical

sketch is taken from the published catalogue of the institution, and is given in full:

Ohio Central College has been in operation a little more than a quarter of a century. The entire history of the institution is marked by five periods. The first two antedate the commencement of the college proper. The first period covers the brief history of a select or high school, conducted successfully by the Rev. J. B. Blaney and Mr. Elliot, and by Josiah Alexander and his brother Samuel. At the commencement of the second period, A. D. 1849, a large two-story brick building was erected, through the liberality mainly of Mr. Hugh Elliot, and the school took the form of a young ladies' seminary, Miss Mary J. Haft acting as Principal. The Female Seminary, as it was called, soon became a mixed school under the care of the Rev. Joseph Andrews. This school continuing but a short time, the property was sold to Dr. Thomas Mills, and by him transferred to the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. This transfer marks the beginning of the third period. The Synod, in 1854, obtained from the Legislature of Ohio a charter with college powers, and the school was organized under the name of Iberia College. This college opened its doors to all classes, without distinction of sex, race or color. This *regime* continued till after the war of the rebellion, when the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church dissolved, and the college passed under the care of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Mansfield. This change marks the beginning of the fourth period of the institution's history. This period came to a close in 1875. During this time the name of the college was changed from Iberia to Ohio Central.

Owing to financial embarrassment, the Mansfield Presbytery relinquished all control and all claims, and the college property was legally transferred in 1875 to a joint-stock company. This company framed a constitution and by-laws, providing that the college be positively Christian in its management, but not sectarian. Nine Trustees, belonging to three different denominations, were chosen, and for the last five years the work has been carried on under this new management.

Under the administration of the Free Presbyterians, a second building was erected, containing recitation rooms, rooms for the literary societies, and a chapel. The college, with the societies, possesses a library of about four hundred and thirty-five volumes; also valuable maps, a mineral and geological cabinet, and chemical and astronomical apparatus. The campus contains about five acres, nicely situated, with gardens, shade trees, and grassy lawns.

Trustees of the college during the Free Presbyterian administration: Rev. Samuel Hindman, Allen McNeal, Richard Hammond, Thomas S. Mills, M. D., Hon. S. P. Henry, Rev. John Rankin, Rev. Wm. Perkins, James Auld, Sr., Archibald Brownlee, James Morrow, Rev. Geo. Gordon, Rev. S. T. Boyd, Wm. Reed, M. D., Rev. M. T. Finney.

Trustees during the administration of the Mansfield Presbytery: Rev. R. H. Pollock, D. D., William Dickson, Rev. J. Y. Ashenhurst, Archibald Brownlee, John Finney, Matthew Hindman, Prof. Edward F. Reed, Rev. D. H. French, D. D., Allen McNeal, Rev. William Wishart, D. D., Richard Hammond, J. J. McClarren, E. Burt, Esq., Rev. W. A. Campbell, Rev. W. H. French, D. D., and several others whose names cannot be obtained.

Trustees during the last administration: Rev. William Maclaren, D. D., Samuel Nesbit, E. Burt, Esq., John McNeal, Allen McNeal, Enoch Dunham, John Quay, E. J. Crane, Esq., John Frater, Rev. John P. Robb, John S. Hunter.

The first and only President of the college during the time it was under the care of the Free Presbyterian Synod was the Rev. George Gordon, A. M., a man of sterling worth and strong convictions. He suffered imprisonment in the city of Cleveland for an alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, but before his term expired he was released by the authority of Abraham Lincoln,

President of the United States. Mr. Gordon died in 1868.

The same year, perhaps, in which President Gordon died, the college passed under the care of Mansfield Presbytery, and the Rev. James Patterson, D. D., was chosen President. Dr. Patterson came from Wilmington, Penn., where he had been for a number of years President of Westminster College. He was President for less than a year, and from Iberia he removed to Iowa, and became Pastor of a church.

The Rev. W. H. French was chosen President in 1869, and held the office for about two years His successor was Prof. Ed. F. Reed, A. M. He was President for about two years, when he resigned, and accepted a professorship in Monmouth College, Ill.

John A. Ramsay, A. M., a graduate of the Indiana State University, was President *pro tempore* about one year. And with him ended the United Presbyterian control.

After the re-organization of the college, in 1875, as a non-sectarian but Christian institution, the Rev. William Maclaren, D. D., was elected President, and held the position one year, and then removed to Red Wing, Minn.

After Dr. Maclaren's resignation, the Rev. John P. Robb, A. M., became President, holding the position at the present time.

Professors. — S. F. Boyd, M. A.; S. P. Henry, M. A.; N. C. Helfrich, M. A.; Ed. F. Reed, M. A.; W. W. Wallace, B. S.; John Gray, B. A.; J. A. Wilson, B. S.; A. C. Crist, M. A.; M. C. Percival, A. B.; C. L. Conger, B. S.; J. P. Robb, A. M.

Tutors. — John Dawson, Miss Mary A. Dawson, Miss Sarah Pugh, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Miss Patterson, Samuel Stewart, B. A.; John Q. Codding, B. A.

Officers of the Board. — Presidents — R. H. Pollock, D. D.; W. H. French, D. D.; D. H. French, D. D.; William Maclaren, D. D.; John P. Robb, A. M.

Secretaries. — James Auld, Jr., J. J. McClaren, W. W. Wallace, B. S.; E. J. Crane, John Frater.

Treasurers.—Samuel Hindman, M. A.; Matthew Hindman, E. Burt, Esq.

Present Instructors.—Rev. J. P. Robb, A. M., President Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy,

Rev. C. L. Conger, B. S., Professor of English Languages and Literature.

Rev. C. A. Crist, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

J. A. Wilson, B. S., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

The college graduated its first class in 1857, since that time its Alumni and Alumnæ number about fifty, many of whom are engaged in what are known as the learned professions.

The church history of the township dates back almost with the beginning of authentic history. The religious nature of man makes its appeals to him, whatever may be his circumstances or surroundings. If there has ever been a church-going habit, if the Sabbath has ever found recognition by an individual; then, when deprived of the opportunities for church-going, this religious nature will make its appeals with the recurrence of the seventh day, demanding that he should rest, or by some means recognize the day set apart by special command of very ancient date. This demand is early heard in pioneer life; and because the opportunities for church-going are few, they are, therefore, the more highly prized. Very early in the history of Washington Township, as we have seen, it was possible to satisfy this demand, since one of the pioneers, Mr. Nehemiah Story, was himself a preacher. Besides, a Free-Will Baptist preacher, Rev. Mr. Bradford, came frequently to the early settlement, preaching at the house of Squire Lemmon. He is said to have been a man of remarkable ability, and somewhat of success attended his ministrations. But the first organization of any sort was that made by Rev. Mr. Bell, a circuit preacher, of the Methodist denomination.

He is described as a "very warm old preacher," and, possessed of good lungs, seems to have preached as though he intended all the old settlers in the township should hear him, though they were widely scattered. The organization was properly speaking, not of a church, but what is known as a "class,"—several of which are embraced in a church. It was organized at the home of a Mr. Carl in the year 1825. The Methodist Church continued in this form, separate "classes," with irregular preaching at the coming of the circuit preacher—till 1839, when the Iberia Church was organized by Rev. Peter Sharp, at the house of James Davis, where preaching continued to be held, till two years later when their first church edifice was erected. The organization was composed of Moses Arnold, Class Leader; William Casey, Moses Arnold, Henry Smith, James Bloomfield and C. P. Rigby, Trustees. Till 1868, the church was a part of what was known as Caledonia Circuit, at which time the Iberia Circuit was organized, by the association of four societies, Iberia, Boundary, Denmark and Whetstone. Previous to that date, the boundary line between North Ohio and Central Ohio Conferences was so changed as to make this organization a necessity. The official members of the church thus formed were E. J. Crane, J. S. Hunter. Hiram Bennett, Joel Meyers, Benjamin Crane, S. D. Cass, and James Davis; three of these, Meyers, B. Crane and Davis have since died; J. S. Hunter and S. D. Cass are still prominent officials, while E. J. Crane was then made Recording Steward, a position which he has ever since filled.

The church edifice first erected became too small to accommodate the increased congregations, so that in 1867 it was determined to tear down and build larger. Now the congregation worship in a neat structure, the whole church property being estimated at $2,500. Rev. C. L. Conger is the present Pastor; E. J. Crane, William Nesbit, W. Braden and A. B. Newson are Class Leaders; E. J. Crane, W. Braden, S. D. Cass, James Atkinson, J. T. Frater, John McCutchen and J. S. Hunter are the Trustees. The society at Iberia, numbers one hundred members, while it is estimated that about seventy-five more Methodists are located in the township, who hold their membership at other points.

A church organization in the township was made March 30, 1829, under the conduct of Rev. Samuel Irvine, D. D., assisted by David Marshall and David Donnan, who were Ruling Elders from the congregation of Mansfield. The organization was completed by the enrollment of nineteen members, and the election, ordination and installation of Thomas and Robert Jeffrey as Ruling Elders. Soon after this, two more, John Roff and John Reed, were added to the board of Elders.

The Rev. Samuel Hindman was the first Pastor, three other churches in connection with this constituting his pastoral charge. At the time of organization it was called the "Associate Congregation of Washington." It retained this name till 1858, when a union was effected between the Associate Synod of North America and the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church. At that time, it received the name of the United Presbyterian Congregation of Iberia, by which title it has since been known. The constituents of the church as it now exists, were formerly two small "Associate," and one "Associate Reformed," congregations. The names of Pastors and their terms of pastorate are as follows: The Rev. Samuel Hindman, from 1829 to 1848; The Rev. James P. Bull, from 1849 to 1855; The Rev. W. H. French, D. D., from 1857 to 1870; and the Rev. M. L. Ross, from 1872 to 1874.

The first meeting-house was built of logs; the second was a frame building; and the present one is a brick edifice, 40 feet by 72 feet, which was erected during the summer of 1873. At the present time, the church numbers one hundred and seventy members, and is well organized with pastor, elders and deacons. Its Sabbath school has a full corps of officers and teachers.

The officers of the church at present are as fol-

lows: Pastor, the Rev. John P. Robb; Elders, Allen McNeal, James Auld, William Braden and Robert T. McKibbin; Deacons, William Brooks, Thomas Nelson, Matthew H. Henderson, James Auld, Jr., William Smith, Robert McClaren, Jr., and Prof. James A. Wilson. The economy of the church, commissions the board of Deacons to manage the financial concerns of the church, and they elect annually their own officers, consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Sunday school connected with the church has the following officers: Superintendent, E. Burt; Secretary, Thomas D. Riddle; Treasurer, William Dickson.

One other church organization completes the church history of Washington Township. Though it appears last in these records, it is properly second, since its organization antedates by three years the proper organization of the M. E. Church. The Presbyterian Church of Iberia was first organized April 27, 1836, by Rev. H. Shedd, D. D., and Rev. Thomas Cratty. Both of these pioneer preachers of that denomination had preached at that place at irregular intervals, previous to that time, and to them is due the credit of having gathered those of like faith in that early day, and laying the foundation of a strong church in the future. The organization was accomplished by the election and ordination of two Ruling Elders, John F. Dunlap, and James Scott, while the membership numbered sixteen. After the organization was completed, Rev. William Mathews and Rev. Simeon Brown were the first preachers, and under their labor the work was carried forward with a good degree of success.

The church is now worshiping in the third edifice which has been occupied by them since the organization. It is a frame building, erected in 1855, and is valued at $3,000. It has a beautiful location on one of the five hills of Iberia. Rev. A. C. Crist is the present Pastor and has served the church for the past four years. There are at present five Ruling Elders: Samuel Nesbitt, Samuel Colmnery, R. O. Cooding, A. B. Tuttle, and John McAnall. The membership numbers 125, and the church was never in a more flourishing, harmonious and prosperous condition than at the present time.

CHAPTER XIII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—FIRST FAMILIES—EARLY INCIDENTS—MERCANTILE BEGINNINGS—SOCIAL CUSTOMS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

IN undertaking to sketch the history of that territory which is now known as Franklin Township, in Morrow County, the writer finds himself on the wrong side of the boundaries that hedge in its traditions. The history of the early settlement of a county gathers about the original county seat in conformity to a law of social gravitation that is as certain and powerful as the similar law which governs matter; and in such a place, where the traditions of the county center, and from whence the thousand influences proceed that contribute so largely to mold the history of the different divisions of the county, the historian finds the proper point of observation. Unfortunately for the writer, in the case of Franklin and its sister townships from Knox, the center of social and political gravitation, was changed after forty years had fixed their associations and endurably established the currents of social intercourse, and a new center formed. This abrupt change could affect the current of later history, but the traditions of the early days had passed beyond its influence, and

they are still true to the Mecca of their early homage. Until April 10, 1812, Franklin formed a part of Wayne Township, one of the four original divisions into which Knox County was first divided. At this time it was set off as a part of Chester, and, December 3, 1823, it began a separate existence, voicing in its name the admiration of its citizens for the great printer, patriot and philosopher—Benjamin Franklin.

The earliest information in regard to this part of the country is gathered from the reminiscences of John Stilley, one of the earliest settlers of Knox County. When a mere lad, he was captured by a band of Wyandot Indians that made a predatory excursion into Washington County, Penn., in 1779. On their return to their village, on the Sandusky plains, they passed through the western portion of what was known later as Knox County. Stilley describes the country as an unbroken wilderness of heavy timber, without the trace of a single white man. It was regarded by the savages as the finest portion of their hunting grounds, and during his five years of captivity he was frequently brought to this vicinity on hunting expeditions. It looked far more prepossessing to him then than it ever did afterward, and determined him in later years, when released and seeking a place for a permanent residence, to emigrate to Knox County. Franklin Township is situated on the Greenville treaty line, and is composed in part of United States military lands and Congressional lands, the latter being that portion north of the treaty line. It was originally surveyed in 1807—that portion north of the treaty line by Maxfield Ludlow, and that south of the line by Joseph Vance—and comprises parts of Township 18, in Range 19, and Township 17, in Range 20, of the Congressional lands, and Township 8, in Range 15, of the United States military lands. A part of the original field notes have been lost, and but a meager description of this land appears in the surveyor's notes published by the Secretary of State's department. That portion of the township situated below the treaty line is described by the field notes that are preserved, as level and of second-rate quality, bearing principally sugar, beech and ash timber. Above the treaty line, the land is more rolling, forming a ridge somewhat along the line of the road passing through Pulaskiville, which divides the waters of the two branches of Owl Creek. What is laid down in the maps as the Middle Branch, takes its source in Congress Township and flows in a southerly course through the western portion of Franklin. Another small tributary to Owl Creek takes its rise just north of Pulaskiville, and follows a southeasterly course, joining the main stream in Middlebury Township, in Knox County. The soil is principally clay, though there are bottom lands that indicate a better soil by the number of black-walnut trees that appear among its timber. Notwithstanding the rolling character of the land, the early maps show quite a number of swamps, which seem to have been impartially scattered all over the upper division of the township, a fact that has rendered tile draining necessary in some portions. Owing to the circumstances of its origin, the boundaries of Franklin Township are quite irregular. For twenty-five years, it was the extreme township, in the northwest corner of "Old Knox." At that time Harmony extended northward to the natural boundary of the treaty line, and prevented the rectangular completeness of Franklin in that quarter, and, when the township was set off to form a part of Morrow County, a row of sections was taken off the eastern end above the treaty line, through the influence of certain residents who preferred to remain in their old county. It is bounded on the north by Congress and Perry, on the east by Middlebury, in Knox County, on the south by Chester and Harmony, and on the west by Harmony and Gilead. The territory thus embraced is well adapted to general farming, and, under the management which the owners have found to be most successful, yields returns second to no land in the county. Grain raising is the pursuit of a large part of the farmers in this township, though some fine stock is exhibited

by one or two persons who make it a specialty.

The only surviving representative of the urban element in Franklin Township is a small cluster of houses about the crossing of the two main roads, near the center of the township, called Pulaskiville.

Many years ago—so many that it has almost been entirely forgotten—a town was projected by Allen Kelley. It was situated in the western end of the township on the land now owned by William Kelley. The site was one admirably calculated for a village, with the remote corners of four counties centering near it, and the founder might well entertain sanguine hopes of its ultimate success, but the re-organization of the counties changed the whole aspect, and Jamestown became a thing of the past. The House Brothers had a store here early, where they did business until Mount Gilead began to show elements of growth, when they removed to that place. This establishment attracted trade from all points, and it is said that a man by the name of Magoogin went there from Mount Gilead to buy a looking-glass; this was probably for his wife, but while there he got several glasses for himself, until he found himself rather lightheaded. In staggering home he smashed the glass and back entirely out of the frame, but it served his purpose just as well, and he was discovered looking through the frame, addressing himself over and over again in a confidental undertone, "Yes, Magoogin, that's you, that's you, Magoogin." Sometime previous to 1823 the village of Florida Grove was laid out on the land now owned by Thomas P. Morrison. The project was inaugurated by Rev. George Van Eman, who then owned the land, together with Plumb Sutleff and Samuel Hardenbrook. A number of lots were sold, but the would-be town failed to thrive, and has long since become a part of the farming land of the township.

There were no large landholders in this township save James Brady of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn.; and most of the settlers bought direct of the Government at the land office in Canton. The Congressional lands were a part of what was known as the new purchase, and were put on the market about 1809, or as soon as practicable after the necessary survey was completed. The first actual settler was Samuel Shaw, who came from Washington County, Penn., in 1810. He was born in Carlisle, Penn., in 1762, and came to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1809, coming to Franklin a year later, and settling on land where Salathiel Bonar now lives. He had bought 600 acres here in 1808. Mr. Shaw is represented as a clever, quaint old gentleman, who commanded the universal respect of his fellow-townsmen. He brought a large family of children, the oldest of whom, David, achieved considerable distinction in a local way. He was an early school teacher, the third person to be elected to the position of Justice of the Peace—an office he held for twenty-three years—a Colonel in the Peace Establishment, and a County Commissioner for nine years. David Peoples came from Jefferson County, Ohio, to Franklin, in 1810, shortly after Mr. Shaw. He was young, unmarried, and in straitened financial circumstances. After securing 100 acres of land, he had not money enough to buy an ax with, and worked for some time at clearing, for $4 per acre, to get money to help himself. He got his first lot cleared early, and had the first rolling of the season, and afterward was called upon to "return the compliment" every day for six weeks. About this time his horse, his only possession, died, and he was forced to put in his corn without plowing, using his hoe for all purposes of plowing and planting. In the mean while, he had boarded at Mr. Shaw's, but, having prepared a home and got in his crop, he returned for his mother, with whom he came back to Franklin in the same year. In the fall of 1810, John Cook started from his home in Maryland in search of a better land and a newer community, where he might turn his limited capital to a larger account. He was a native of New Jersey, but had emigrated in 1794 to Maryland, where he purchased land near the Pennsylvania line, adjoining the counties of Bed-

ford and Washington. The formation of Ohio as a State had opened a vast amount of land to the enterprising pioneer. Maryland at that time furnished one of the most available markets for the frontier settlements in the new territory, and it was no uncommon occurrence to see a string of pack-horses, numbering from ten to thirty animals, laden with flax, making their way to Hagerstown, to return with supplies for the Ohio settlements. The reports concerning the beauty and resources of the country, and the fertility of its soil, thus brought to the attention of those who began to feel crowded in the older communities, stimulated their natural curiosity, and gave rise to a widespread emigration movement, which was recognized as the "Ohio fever." The "new purchase" added a fresh impetus to this movement, the effects of which seem to have become universal. The only question seemed to be, "When?" Songs, descriptive of the pleasures and advantages to be found in Ohio, were the staple entertainment of the young ladies of the period, and one of the earliest recollections of W. P. Cook— now a man who bears his eighty years with the sprightliness of youth—is the chorus of one of these songs, which pictures the new-found El Dorado as follows:

"We'll all together go
Where plenty pleasures flow
And settle on the banks of the pleasant Ohio."

It was under the influence of such a state of affairs that John Cook, John Ackerman and William Levering mounted their horses in the fall of 1810, and started out to investigate the charms of the new country. Their course was to the settlement in Wayne Township, where some fifty families had settled. They were here directed to lands which are now situated in the northeast part of Franklin Township, as desirable for farming purposes. Pleased with the prospect, they purchased lands, and, after casting lots for first choice, Ackerman took land within the present boundaries of Middlebury Township, in Knox County, Levering on the branch of Owl Creek, in the northeast corner of Franklin, and Cook just north of the property now owned by his son, W. P. Cook. John Cook bought 160 acres, including as he supposed a fine spring and a large maple grove. The land was sold in parcels of 160 acres at $2 per acre, $80 to be paid in cash, the balance to be paid in three annual payments of $80 each. A large discount was made for cash, a half-section being sold for $260, and in either case the property to be exempt from taxes for five years. In the following spring, Ackerman moved out with his family, and took possession of his new purchase, and with him came a son of John Cook, and a neighbor's son, William Blair, to see the new country and purchase on their own account. These young men looked over the land and entered farms adjoining that of the elder Cook. The latter had commissioned his son to look after the boundaries of his recent purchase, and see that it was located as he supposed it to be. This proved to be a wise precaution, as on examination it was found that his land failed to take in the spring and grove which added so much value to his supposed purchase. This state of affairs was reported, when Mr. Cook at once sent on money and secured another half-section, taking in the desired property. On the return of the young men, William Blair married, and with his bride and father returned in the fall to build up a home in the wilderness. The father, Abraham Blair, was a native of Perth Amboy, N. J., and emigrated to Pennsylvania. He served in the Revolutionary war, and took part in the battles of Trenton and Monmouth. He died on his farm in Ohio October 2, 1846, in the ninetieth year of his age, respected by all.

Mr. Cook was possessed of a fair competence, and it took him some time to arrange matters for a change of residence of such a radical nature, and it was not until late in the year 1812, that he was ready to go to his new home. He had sold everything he cared to dispose of, and had all preparations made for his departure, when the declaration of war with England put a damper upon his enthusiastic preparations. He determined to brave

the consequences, however, and on the 21st of September, 1812, with his effects and family stowed in one of those Pennsylvania wagons known by the expressive name of land schooners, with a team of five horses as the motor power, he started for the "Far West." The route took them along the Hagerstown pike, which had been partially completed, for about forty miles. From this point, they followed a plainly marked road, along which there was considerable travel. They could make but slow progress at best, and four weeks had passed before they reached their journey's end. On their way, they met with persons leaving their frontier homes, and giving the most discouraging reports of matters on the border. At Cambridge, they met one of the soldiers who had been wounded at the Copus affair at Mansfield, who almost discouraged Mr. Cook from proceeding farther. He was a "plucky" sort of a man, and was determined nothing short of actual danger should impede his progress. On reaching Mount Vernon, he found that his former neighbors who had settled near the farm to which he was going, had fled to Mount Vernon and Fredericktown for protection from the Indians, who, it was feared, were about to make a descent upon the unprotected settlements in that region. The occasion of this alarm we may give in the language of Norton in his history of Knox County as follows: "The Seymours lived on the Rocky Run, or Crooked Fork of Mohican, a little stream which headed above Mansfield. They were plain, simple-minded people, who had been cultivating a small patch of ground, and making slow but sure improvements on their location. Their nearest neighbor was a Dutchman named Martin Rufner, who lived in a little cabin with only a small Dutch boy. The Seymour family consisted of Frederick and his wife, and their children, Philip and Catherine. One night, four Indians were seen about dark prowling around the neighborhood of Seymour's house, and Rufner went to their house and urged Philip to go over to Mr. Copus and get help from there to capture them. No sooner had he started than the Indians entered the front door. They were received in a friendly manner, and Catherine at once prepared supper for them, but the Indians, instead of eating, at once set upon the household, and proceeded to kill and scalp them. Rufner was a very strong man, and fought like a tiger, but he was soon overpowered, killed by two balls through his body, and left scalped in the yard, with several of his fingers cut off with a tomahawk. The father, mother and daughter were killed and scalped. In a few days after this an attack was made by a party of Indians upon the cabins of Mr. Copus, who lived at the Block fort. Some men belonging to a scouting party were at the time stopping at his house, and four of them had gone to a spring a few rods off to wash, when they were fired upon by Indians, who had hidden from view. Three of the men were killed, and the fourth escaped into the house with a bullet in his thigh. Mr. Copus, when in the act of looking out the door to see what was the affray, was shot in the breast. The door was at once closed, and a vigorous resistance made to the attack of the savages, who came with terrific yells and a shower of balls. The daughter of Mr. Copus was shot in the thigh, and herself and mother, for safety, stowed away in the cabin loft. One of the men had his arm broken by a ball, and the house was completely riddled by bullets. Several of the Indians were killed, and although so nearly successful in their savage attack, after an hour's hard fighting, they withdrew from the field." Tracks of the savages were discovered about other cabins, which indicated that a general plan of murder had been contemplated by the Indians. News of these terrible occurrences was carried by Johnny Appleseed, on horseback, to various settlements and to Fredericktown. It was but natural that this news should create a lively alarm among the isolated settlements; the towns of Mount Vernon and Fredericktown were thronged with families anxious to arrange some plan for defense. It was in this situation that Mr. Cook found affairs when he arrived at Mount Vernon. Some time had elapsed

since the massacre, and he was soon able to pursuade them that their danger had been exaggerated, and that it was best for them to return to their places. Cook came as far as Middlebury, where he took possession of an empty cabin belonging to an old surveyor by the name of Mitchell, which he occupied until he had got a cabin of his own erected. When built, his cabin was a structure 18x20 feet, "staked and ridered," a chimney constructed of "cat and clay," and contained one room and a loft. The following year was a busy one for this part of the township. The neighbors about them were Benjamin Hart, in the edge of Perry Township, John Ogle, Henry Sams and his sons, who were married, and lived near, Andrew and Henry Sams, Jr., and a family by the name of Hoofmire. But little improvement had been made upon their farms, and about three days in the week were spent by each family in assisting to build cabins for new arrivals, or helping to roll their neighbors' fields. The plan was for each one to cut the timber on three or four acres, and then invite all the neighbors for three or four miles around to roll these logs into piles for burning. During the work, it was expected that the beneficiary would provide plenty of whisky, and a supper when the task was finished. The logs were cut twelve or fourteen feet long, and were handled with "handspikes" alone, as oxen were too slow motioned for the enthusiastic ardor of the pioneers. Mr. Campbell relates that on one occasion thirty men assembled to roll up a lot of four acres for one of Abednego Stevens' sons. This was completed by noon, and after dinner the party went to Mr. Campbell's and "rolled up" a two-acre field on his premises. This job was completed some time before the hour for supper, and, anxious to put in a full day, they repaired without invitation to a field belonging to Mrs. Peoples, a widow, where an acre of timber had been "chopped over," and "logged" it, going to Campbell's to supper. Such were some of the experiences in the life of the pioneers, which called out in rude fashion the kindly feelings of generous and impulsive people. On these occasions, whisky was provided and used as freely as water, and, while it did not seem to have so powerful an effect as is observable in later days, many of the pioneers, on these occasions, to express it in the language of one of the company, "got real glad."

In the spring of 1813, Mr. Cook prepared to realize on the anticipations of sugar-making, which led him to purchase the large grove of sugar-trees. Large iron kettles made by Dillon, at his foundry, on Licking Creek, were a part of the regular stock in trade of a frontier store. Several of these kettles, with a capacity of from ten to eighteen gallons, were procured; rude troughs were hollowed out to catch the sap, and the trees scarred and tapped with "spiles." Thus far it needed no particular experience to carry on the business successfully, but when it came to boiling the gathered sap he found it tedious work. A slow fire was all that could be kept up and keep the liquid in the kettle. It seemed as though it was arranged on the principle of some modern self-adjusting contrivances, so that when the fire got just a little too hot it overflowed and put it back. Mr. Cook and his boys were struggling along in this way when some visitors to the camp let them into the secret of sugar-making in the use of bacon to keep the sirup within bounds. Meanwhile their first cabin had proved a rather uncomfortable home even for pioneers, and Mr. Cook employed some persons who carried on a rude carpenter business, to erect a two-storied, hewed-log house, 18x26 feet. This building was provided with a brick chimney and a shingled roof, and was considered as quite an aristocratic residence for that time.

Abednego Stevens, who came with a large family of grown-up children from Bedford County, Penn., was among the first families to settle in the township. His son William had been in the army under Harrison, and in coming home had been attracted by the country in this township, and had entered a considerable tract lying in the southeast section of the Congressional portion of the land. This struck his father favorably, and, making up

his mind to emigrate to the new State, where he could give each of his children a farm, he bought the whole section, which, owing to the angle made by the treaty line, contained 690 acres. In 1813, packing their household goods in one of the huge wagons peculiar to the State of Pennsylvania, the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Pittman, Jacob, Richard, and Thomas Stevens, with two girls, started for Ohio. Mrs. Pittman, who was a feeble woman, and several small children, rode in the wagon, while Abednego Pittman, a lad of eight years, and the others performed the journey on foot. Although the wagon was drawn by four horses, the road was so bad and the load so heavy that the family found no trouble in keeping pace with the team. On arriving in Middlebury Township, in Knox County, they stopped at Daniel Levering's, and later went to Benjamin Hart's in Perry, until cabins could be put up for the accommodation of the several families. John Cook, who was an intelligent and generally useful man, and possessed surveying instruments, was employed to run out the lines, and cabins were erected along the road running south from Pulaskiville and near the crossing of the Cardington road. Pittman's house was erected near the spot now occupied by Mr. James, a little northeast of the hamlet. Mr. Abednego Stevens was a man of considerable property, and seeing his sons well situated on farms of their own, being a widower, bought a residence in Mount Vernon, where he resided with his unmarried daughter until she left to begin a home for herself, when he moved out to the place of one of his sons. He was about the only man in the township who possessed any ready money, and persons in the neighborhood who were in pressing need of a little cash, were wont to split rails for him, for which he paid the munificent sum of 50 cents a day. This price, though not extravagantly high wages for that time, was a great convenience to many a pioneer who otherwise must have gone without many of the comforts that were to be secured only with ready money. William Stevens, the original purchaser of land here, was killed by a falling tree which was blown over by a violent storm just before the start for Ohio. In 1812, Benjamin Corwin came to Franklin, being a tanner by trade, and on arriving immediately set about resuming his trade; he sunk vats on the Johnston road, in the eastern part of the township, and set up the first and only tannery in this vicinity. The dearth of the raw material for his trade made the first efforts rather insignificant, but a murrain which broke out among the cattle soon furnished him with ample material for the exercise of his ability; there was but little stock save what the necessities of the situation demanded. Cows were indispensable, and most of the pioneers brought one or more of these animals, but so great was the fatality among them that the settlers for miles around lost all they had. It seems that the cause of this fatality was something the animals found in the woods, and the pioneers were in the habit of giving them alum, soot, soap, etc. There was a considerable demand among the men for buckskin leather, which furnished substantial and not unattractive clothing; the skins were treated in some way with the brains of cattle, or better, with those of the deer, and then smoked to a fine color that was permanent and attractive. Pants of this material were made tight-fitting, as they were the reverse of comfortable on a cold day if not kept in close contact with the person all the time. This material in many instances furnished the whole suit, which was capped by a hat made from the skin of some fur-bearing animal. A funny incident is related by Mr. Campbell which occurred at the spring election in 1823. The voting was done at the house of Jacob Shur, in Chester, and some fifteen or twenty men were gathered to discharge the duty of citizens. Mr. Campbell had but recently come into the township and was exceedingly curious to see an Indian. Among the others at the poll was Thomas Stevens, who wore a long tangled beard and a suit of buckskin clothing, presenting to the uncultivated eyes of Mr. Campbell a make-up suggestive of what his imagination had pictured the Indians to be. He was about to speak to Abednego Stevens, the

father of the young man, and the only one present whom he knew, and inquire if that was a real lord of the forest, when another man spoke his name, and dispelled his illusion. Mr. Campbell's disappointment in not seeing a real savage was considerably modified by the thought of his narrow escape from a contretemps that could not have failed to have been embarrassing to both parties. Another family was that of John Ullery, who came from Washington County, Penn., about 1825, and settled where his descendants now live. They occupied their cabin as soon as the roof was on, and it was some time before doors or windows could be secured. The wolves were numerous and daring, and in the absence of her husband, Mrs. Ullery took her babe and a gun and laid on the joists of the loft in the cabin to guard against Indians and animals. Joseph Mann came in 1815 from Bedford County Penn.; he was eighteen days in coming and brought cattle and sheep. The latter he found too much trouble to protect and left them on the frontier. He settled near where W. P. Cook lives; he was a man of good education and taught school one term after coming to Franklin.

The absence of any considerable stream prevented the establishment of those industries that are felt to be necessities in a pioneer community. The first milling was done at Mount Vernon, or Fredericktown, and, later, a saw and grist mill was erected at Waterford, but none have been built in the township. A distillery was built on the creek, in the northeast part of the township, by a son of Daniel Levering, where, it is said, a good article of whisky was made. The proprietor accumulated considerable property from the result of his trade, but his son discontinued it. A steam saw-mill was built a short distance southwest of the hamlet in 1843, but it passed away some years since, leaving a large, brick chimney, sixty-eight feet high, to mark the place of its location. The building is doing service as a barn for Milton Hart. In 1815, William Levering, one of the original party that came with John Cook in 1810, settled in this township, on the property now owned by Milton Levering. He had been detained in Maryland by his mother's inability to move; but at her death, he started for the land of his choice. The community in this section of the town were largely made up of Old School Baptists, and were remarkably staid in their habits. Husking bees, quiltings or parties were things unknown, and, Mr. Cook, now an octogenarian, and a constant resident of the community, has never been at a frolic in his life. His father was a minister of this sect, and had scruples against such frivolous entertainments, which was enough to keep them down. There were a few who did not join in these conscientious scruples, and made various efforts to break in upon the long-established precedents. A single attempt, with its monotonous result, was sufficient to restrain such movements for some time.

The settlement in the southern part of the township was an early and important one. The nucleus of this community was at Center Corner, a local name for cross-roads, in that section. Here are found the names of Col. Strong, the first school teacher, a military character, and a politician; Joshua Bickford, the first and only hotel-keeper; Bernard Fields, the Swingleys, from Hagerstown, Md.; Samuel Livingston, William Pharis, William Gordon, Caleb Barton, Miller Mosher, John Parcels, Calvin Bates, from New York, William Linn, from Pennslyvania, and others. Among these names should be mentioned that of William T. Campbell, who still remains to mark the almost miraculous change which has come over the country, since he first became a citizen of Franklin. He came in 1822, from Northumberland County, Penn. and occupied a vacant cabin near Center Corners, on a corner of land belonging to John Parcels. He brought his wife and two children, with a small box containing their earthly possessions, in a one-horse wagon. Besides a spavined horse, a harness and an old wagon, he had $30 to begin the world with. He hired out to Jacob Shur at $8 per month, until winter, when he engaged

in teaching school, teaching in a log schoolhouse, a little southwest of the corners, receiving for his services $12.50 per month. In 1824, he moved up to the part of town where he now resides. He bought fifty acres of old Mr. Stevens, lying on the east side of the road leading to Pulaskiville, and put up his cabin just south of where the orchard now stands. Mr. Campbell paid at the rate of $2 an acre for his land, and gave in payment, his horse, harness, wagon, and $33 in money, leaving him in debt just $17. His only capital with which to improve his new possession was his hands, and an ax, which was made by Young, a blacksmith in Wayne, and for which he had paid $3. His cabin was hastily put up, without chimney doors or windows. The openings for windows and doors were closed with such extemporized substitutes as presented themselves, the fire was built between the log-joists on the ground, and a box that had first contained their clothing and few household goods when emigrating, served one whole summer as the only table. The bed was an improvised structure built in the corner of the cabin, the side and end-logs supporting the end and side of the bed, and a single leg serving the same purpose at the otherwise unsupported corner. Bed-cords or slats were unknown, and elm bark served as a foundation on which the bed was made. By dint of hard work and unremitting industry, he got in one acre of corn, and harvested a fair crop. Plowing was out of the question among the stumps, and he secured the services of a yoke of oxen, with a harrow, and stirred up the surface a little, and completed the rest with the hoe. Corn and wheat were then carried to Fredericktown for grinding, and at Mount Vernon was found the only store or post office. Mr. Campbell relates that on one occasion, going to the post office, he found two letters for him, each with 25 cents postage due on it. Money was very scarce, and hardly anything the pioneers had to sell would bring it at any price. He took a quantity of maple sugar to the village in hopes that he could sell enough to make up, with what he had, the required amount. He had 37 cents, and he went from store to store trying to sell a shilling's worth of sugar for cash, but without avail. He then went to the different houses, explaining his situation, and that one of the letters bore a black seal, but they could not or would not buy. At last, he went into a saddler's, who was an acquaintance, and stated his case, and found a purchaser in the two men at work for a sixpence worth of sugar each. James Hyler was among the early settlers in the central portion of the township. He came from New Jersey in 1818, and settled in a log house on the property now owned by Johnson Wait. Three years later, with his family, he moved on to the place where his widow still lives. It was four years before a good crop was taken off his place, but he lived to see his farm improve, through his efforts, into one of the pleasantest places in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Hyler lived to see their eleven children grow up to maturity.

The Indians were a prominent feature of the new country, especially during the first years of the early settlement. The massacre of the Seymour family made a strong impression on the few pioneer families in the northeastern part of the township, and although they returned to their cabins as soon as the immediate danger passed, they did so with many misgivings. Not long after their return, a trader among the Indians by the name of Jones, who lived at Mansfield, was waylaid, killed and scalped within sight of the village by one of the savages. It was, doubtless, done to revenge some real or fancied injury, received at his hands. This murder occasioned another stampede, the story of which illustrates frontier experiences more vividly than any amount of general description. The settlements were not resting in any great feeling of security. As they laid themselves down at night, and realized what a treacherous, wily foe they were braving, who could easily destroy them in detail, isolated as they were from each other, it will not seem strange to learn that every unusual noise at night aroused the settlers

with anxious heart-beats. It was under such circumstances that, one quiet night, Mr. Cook's family were startled by the repeated cry of, "Hello! Hello!" The family was not long in responding to this ominous cry, and learned from the messenger, who was found mounted on a horse near the cabin, that the Indians and British were at Mansfield, spreading devastation as they came, and to carry conviction of the truth of his message, the horseman announced that the news had been brought by Johnny Appleseed, who had brought the news of the Seymour massacre before. This decided Mr. Cook, and without further question hasty preparations were made for going to a place of safety. By daylight the preparations were completed, and driving the cows with them they started for Waterford. Here they met a number of families who had been brought together by the same report. After consultation, and an examination of all the evidence at command, it was generally argued that there was imminent danger of an attack from the Indians, and that it was advisable to build a block-house. This was accomplished very soon, and the settlers prepared for an attack. There were no signs of the approach of an enemy, however, and, forgetting their first alarm, the men went back and forth to their several improvements, attending to their various concerns, and bringing supplies to their families at Waterford. This manner of conducting a defense, Mr. Cook thought, was likely to prove a fatal indiscretion, if there was any truth in the reported nearness of the Indians; but, as there was no development that confirmed the report, the settlers, after remaining at the block-house several days, repaired to their homes. These reports, and the various rumors that found their way to the frontier cabins from the seat of war about Sandusky, made the settlers suspicious and hostile to all Indians, and the frequent serious collisions between the friendly Delawares, located at Jerometown and Greentown, caused the latter to be removed to Urbana, and from there to the West. There is no doubt that the Indians contributed to this result, by the action of certain ones in the tribes that could not be restrained. They were frequently seen among the settlers in squads of two to ten persons, and, when they found the women unprotected, seemed to delight in frightening them, and forcing them to give up any supplies they might take a fancy to. During the early part of the war, the braves were especially insolent, and many incidents are related of their exacting demands. Four Indians, at one time, called upon Mrs. Wait and asked for her husband. On seeing them approach, she had closed the door, and thus kept them at bay. Fearful that they meant evil to her husband, she directed them in an opposite direction to where he was chopping a tree. They did not find Mr. Wait, but they went over to Cook's and forced his wife to comb their hair and feed them with a spoon. This seemed to satisfy them, and they departed without further molestation. Among those of the Indians who made themselves especially distasteful to the whites, both during the war and afterward, was Tom Lion, a chief in the Wyandot nation. On one occasion, he, with a party of braves, came prowling about the cabin of Jacob Stevens. He was away at Mount Vernon, and his wife, Nancy, was alone with an infant child. It would seem that the Indians had discovered this fact, and, failing to force the door, began to throw firebrands into the house, through the window. Mrs. Stevens had gone up-stairs with her child, taking her child and the rifle with her, but the firebrands put a new face upon affairs. She went quietly down stairs, and, calling her husband's name aloud, quietly crept up-stairs, and, putting on a heavy pair of boots, came rattling down again. She repeated this ruse, calling her husband's father, who was a stern old man, and held in great fear by the Indians, and the marauders, believing the old man there, took to their heels, and fled. Mrs. Stevens was greatly annoyed by this band, headed by Lion, after the war, as well as during those "troublous times." She was in the habit of hiding her butter in the woods, where it

would keep cool, but she was constantly annoyed to find it gone. The Indians learned to look upon this article as a great luxury, and had no trouble in finding the place where it was hid. They came in the night and made a thorough search, and, when successful, gave a peculiar yell that announced to the rest of the gang and the settlers, that they had discovered the object of their search. Sometimes they came to the cabin, and, finding Mrs. Stevens alone, would threaten her with their knives to make her tell where her butter was, but seldom with success. On one occasion she had gone out to where a rude spring house had been built, leaving her little one in the cabin; on returning she found a large framed warrior in full dress of paint and feathers, but not a trace of her child. She jumped at the conclusion that the child had been stolen, but just then she saw his head poke out from under a bench, where he had gone to escape the Indian. These depredations and constant frights began to incite a feeling of revenge in the hearts of the whites, and there were muttered threats against Lion in many a mouth. The settlers began to lose large numbers of hogs, which were traced to this miscreant's hands, and some of the settlers determined to put an end to this whole trouble. Abednego Stevens followed him for several days, and, though frequently catching sight of him, failed to get a shot. Not long afterward, one of the Hardenbrooks, while out hunting, got a shot at him and killed him. This put an end to these depredations, and Hardenbrook was considered a public benefactor. After the restoration of peace, the Indians came among the settlements in large numbers in quest of game and trade. They early learned to love the cooking of the whites, and were eager to trade game, sugar and wild fruits for bread, smoked beef or vegetables. One party of Indians were attracted by some thrifty cucumbers, and asked permission to pick some of them, which was at once granted. But to the entire surprise of the whites, they noticed these children of nature placidly eating some of the largest and ripest of the fruit to be found on the vines. The green ones they would not touch, because they were not ripe. Game was early in great abundance, as were wolves and bears. The winter of 1812–13 was severe on deer, however, contributing largely to drive them out of the county. A heavy fall of snow came early in the winter, and successive thaws and freezings had formed a crust of considerable thickness. The deer found it difficult to obtain a living, and were so poor that they were unfit to eat, and their skins were too poor for tanning. This fact did not prevent their being a tempting bait for the wolves, which killed hundreds of them that winter. The light-footed wolf found the crust an excellent path, while the deer, in its frantic efforts to escape from the ferocious pack, broke through at every step, lacerating its legs, and finally wearied out, falling an easy prey to its pursuers.

The earliest trail found here by the whites was that followed by the Indians, which led from Mount Vernon to the Sandusky plains. Near this, the first settlers found a road blazed and chopped out so as to be accessible for wagons, which a pretty well authenticated tradition claims as a road chopped out by the troops of Anthony Wayne, in his campaign against the Indians in 1793–94. The larger part of this road has long since been vacated, but a short piece of it is still traveled on the hack route from Pulaskiville to Chesterville, where the road takes a diagonal direction. The road from the eastern settlements to Fredericktown was the first laid out, and later was continued west to Mount Gilead. In 1820, the road which branches toward the southeast, off toward Cardington, and known as the Cardington road, was changed from a semi-private lane into a regular highway.

The first election of the township after its erection into a separate organization was at the house of Thomas Axtell, on the first Monday in April of 1823. William Van Buskirk, who was Justice of the Peace within the territory, and had been re-elected in 1821, continued his functions in the

new town, and was re-elected again in 1824. Among the subsequent incumbents of this office were John Truax, David Shaw, and H. W. Strong. Politics took an early and deep root in the new township under the fostering hand of Col. Strong, who was an ardent Democrat, with such partisan enthusiasm that he walked all the way to Columbus to attend the State Convention of his party, at that place. Joshua Bickford, who naturally ally fell into politics as a part of the tavern business, was another shining political light of the township. An incident is related of him when acting, on one occasion, as chairman of a county convention. A legal gentleman belonging to the same party introduced a part of the business of the convention by a motion to go into the nomination of delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Johnstown. In stating the question, Chairman Bickford said: "Gentlemen, all you who are in favor of the motion just made, about delegates to the *Congregational* Convention, will say, 'Aye.'" The author of the motion started to his feet with a somewhat excited exclamation, setting the chairman right as to the nature of the convention. "Exactly," blandly replied the chairman; "You've heard the motion, gentlemen. The *Congregational* Convention I said, and I say it again; and I know what Mr. M—— said, and what we all want: we want Democrats to congregate at Johnstown, and *it is a congregational* convention."

The only business center which has survived to the present is a cross-roads hamlet which has been overshadowed by a great name. It was laid out in 1834, by William Linn and Richard Truax, on land which they then owned. The original plat exhibits several streets that have long since been vacated without discommoding lot owners, or disappointing any probable demand for building sites. Its name was suggested by some of the citizens who had become interested in the history of Count Pulaski, who fell in the service of this country, during the Revolutionary struggle. In 1836, a one-story store building was erected by William T. Campbell, but with no expectation of engaging in business himself. No one presenting himself who was willing to undertake the venture, and the citizens being desirous that a business place should be established, he put in a stock of goods, William Linn furnishing the capital, and sharing in the risks of the enterprise. After continuing the business a few years, he sold out, and in different hands, the business has been maintained to the present, and, until the spring of 1880, in the same building. A few years ago, another similar building was erected on the northeast corner, and in that the store is now situated. The post office was established about 1840, where a daily mail is dispensed. There is now in what might be called the confines of the hamlet, in addition to the store and post office combined, a wagon-shop, a shoe-shop, the district schoolhouse and two meeting-houses, belonging to the Methodist and Baptist Churches.

Church influence has been felt in Franklin from an early date, and with marked effect. Among the earliest settlers was John Cook, a preacher of the old-school Baptist Church; and most of his neighbors who settled in the northeast section of the township were members of the same organization. Mr. Cook came in 1812, and organized a society very soon after his coming, consisting of some twenty persons, among whom were Samuel Hoofmire, Zebulon Ashley, Benjamin Hart, John Ackerman, Henry Sams, Andrew Sams, Henry Sams, Jr., and their wives, and Elizabeth Blair. William Thrift, of Mount Vernon, and Henry George, of Chester, assisted in the organization of this society, which was known as the Owl Creek Baptist Church, North Branch, and preached occasionally at the settlement. Mr. Cook was the settled Pastor, who preached for several years in the cabins of the settlers. In 1815, a log meeting-house was put up on the site of the present Baptist Church, where Mr. Cook had given two acres for a building site and cemetery. The building was a round-log structure, with but a single window place; this was never supplied with anything

P. C. McClure

to keep out the weather, the doors were never made, and the crevices between the logs never "chinked." It was used, however, in the summer-time, the preacher and people accommodating themselves to the inconveniences of the place as best they could. During the winter months, the services were held in the log schoolhouse, which was near at hand, until 1833, when a frame house was built for church purposes. The building was provided with a gallery, and was built by subscription, costing about $1,000, John Young taking the contract to build the house for the subscription list. The church had begun to use the edifice, although the outside staging had been left up to finish something not quite completed, when it burned to the ground. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, and most of the community's suspicions pointed to a man who had resisted the payment of his subscription to the contractor, but who was afterward forced to pay the amount. This was a heavy loss to the community, and to build another at that time was out of the question. Resort was had to the primitive custom, and services were held about the neighborhood in the cabins of the settlers. About 1823, Mr. Cook, who had been an efficient Pastor of the flock, died, and the choice of a successor brought on a strife which resulted in the disruption of the church. A Rev. Mr. Daken was called by one part of the church, and John Parcels, a local preacher of this sect, was called by the other. The latter's administration was summarily cut short by certain indiscretions which removed him from his sphere of usefulness in this part of the country. Rev. Thomas Rigdon, of Mount Vernon, succeeded Mr. Daken, and finally adopted the tenets promulgated by Alexander Campbell. His followers in this departure numbered some twenty-five or thirty members, among whom were some of the oldest members of the Baptist Church. They built a log house in 1834, and, in 1874, built on the same site the present neat frame house of worship, at a cost of $1,800 in cash, and $700 in contributions of work and material. Rev. Stephen Cook is the present Pastor, of a church numbering about seventy persons in its membership. The Baptist division erected their present building, on their old site, in about 1834, at a cost of considerable contribution of work and material, but of which there can be no estimate made in money. It was called the Harmony Baptist Church. Elder S. B. Sherwood has been Pastor for the last fourteen years, but at present the pulpit is not regularly supplied. The membership numbers —— persons.

At Pulaskiville a Baptist Church was formed about 1830, by Elders James and George, of Chester. They came here frequently and preached in the cabins of Abednego Stevens and M. T. Campbell. They afterward used the schoolhouse, and in 1840 the whole neighborhood assisted them in building a frame building, which was used for years. In 1874, they built the present neat edifice near the hamlet, and sold the old building, which now serves as a wagon-shop east of the corners. The new church building was erected at a cost of $2,200. The church numbers some forty-eight members, and is served by Rev. William Mercer.

The Presbyterian Church found a home in Franklin soon after the Baptist organization. The settlement, on what was known as Yankee street, was settled principally by Yankee Presbyterians. A Rev. William Matthews was early among them, preaching the doctrine that went by the name of "Blue Presbyterianism." For some years he preached in the cabins, and especially in that of Mr. Hardenbrook. In 1827, the society built a log church building, at what is known as Cross-roads. This was a strong society, and counted its members living far and near in the surrounding townships. Attendants came with ox teams and in rough carts, from ten miles away, and seemed to enjoy the stern doctrines dispensed, as a sort of moral tonic, which, though sometimes bitter to the taste, braced up the Christian character. About ten years later, a large, plain frame building was erected, and prosperity seemed to be assured. In 1850, however, a dissension sprang up in the

society, which broke up the church, the two divisions leaving the old church building, one part going to Waterford, and the other going to Chesterville. The old meeting-house still stands there, deserted, and going rapidly to decay. A burying-ground, where some of Franklin's earliest dead are interred, is still used, and, paradoxical as it may seem, alone exhibits evidences of life. This cemetery was one of the earliest laid out in the township, and one of the first burials in it was that of a son of W. T. Campbell. A church of this denomination was established in the western part of the township in 1831. The first members were Lodwic, Lewis, Francis and Abram Hardenbrook, Alfred Bennett, John Forgy, Sr., James Foot, Samuel Straw, Daniel Moody, John and Robert Stockdale, Thomas Morrison and their wives, Nancy Stockdale, and Elsie Cornell. William Matthews was the first Pastor, and stayed with them about a year. He was succeeded by Henry Shedd, who served the church until about 1837, when a schism arose in the church and it divided, some dozen of the new school going off. Rev. Mr. Smith, of Springfield, preached there afterward for a few months, and was succeeded by Rev. W. K. Brice, who remained until 1848. The old log church was replaced by a frame building in 1844, which is now used as a dwelling, by Samuel Peoples. The church was removed to Mount Gilead.

About 1828, and following closely after the Presbyterians, came the Methodist Episcopal Church. Zephaniah Bell was the first preacher of this denomination, and came first into the township on a missionary tour. He found a number who professed the Methodist faith, and after holding services at Campbell's cabin, formed a class of some twelve persons, among whom were Calvin Bates, James Swift, Harvey Eldridge and their wives, Benton Swift, W. T. Campbell and others. A hewed-log house was put up near the present residence of Mr. Peterson, at Pulaskiville, in 1828, which was used for school and church purposes. Here Mr. Bell preached until he gave place to his regular successor. In 1828, a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of $300 or $400, the people going as far as Mount Vernon for part of the lumber. In 1868, this building was sold for $100 to Mr. Higgins, and is now used by Mr. Peterson as a residence. In the same year the present building, a neat frame structure, was erected at a cost of $2,883. It is furnished with blinds, a good bell, and is finished inside in black walnut. The winter of 1837–38 was remarkable with this church, for a powerful revival, which resulted in some sixty conversions, including some of the oldest members of the community. The meetings were held at first in the old building, but as they grew in interest, this room became insufficient for the accommodation of the audiences, and the place of holding the meetings was removed to the new building, which was barely inclosed. It was extremely cold weather, and large iron kettles filled with coals were taken into the building to make the atmosphere of the place endurable, but notwithstanding the discomfort of the situation, the interest continued unabated for weeks. The present membership numbers some forty persons.

Schoolhouses were among the first structures built by the pioneers of Franklin, and in some instances preceded the meeting-houses. The first one was built about 1815, on the site of the Owl Creek Baptist Church (North Branch), in the northeast corner of the township. It was a round-log affair, with a huge fire-place in one end, and greased paper windows. This was used until 1822, when it was burned, the fire catching from some defect in the rude chimney. This result was expected for some time, and the teacher, W. P. Cook, had the children remove the books from the house every night, for fear the books might be burned, which would have proved a much more serious loss than that of the building. In the following year, another house was put up on a part of Mr. Levering's land. This had a brick chimney, and boards overhead, but without glass in the windows. This was a fine building, and served the public for years. About 1820, a log schoolhouse was erected a little southeast of Center Corners. Nellie Strong

was the first teacher here, and W. T. Campbell, soon after. The building was made of round-logs, with an inclined puncheon running along the side of the wall, supported by pins driven into the logs, just above which a part of one log was cut away to give light. This was covered by greased paper, which admitted all the light needed for school purposes. Here Mr. Campbell taught the rudiments of reading, writing, "ciphering" and geography, to some thirty or forty scholars. In explanation of the number of scholars, it should be said, that they came from three or four miles away, and, that each family sent several—those of Shur and Walker, in Chester, sending five pupils each. A little later, a schoolhouse was built near the cross-roads, which was constructed on a unique plan, borrowed from the pioneer structures of "York State." It was a large, square-log building, with a fire-place in the center of the room. A large surface of stone was laid in the center of the room at each corner, of which, out of reach of the flames, was placed a large post, which supported the chimney about six feet above the fire. An incident, related of Mr. Campbell's teaching here gives a glimpse of the customs of "ye olden tyme." The boys about the holidays thought to force their teacher to treat on the occasion, and locked him out, to bring him to terms. Mr. Campbell took in the situation at a glance, and, nimbly climbing to the roof, he covered the chimney, and smoked the boys into an unconditional surrender. He afterward treated the school, but not under compulsion. The earliest school was taught by Lawrence Van Buskirk, and the second by Oliver Strong. There are at present eight school districts in the township, in which gentlemen are generally employed during the winter, and ladies during the summer, the former receiving an average of $40 per month, and the latter an average of $30 per month. The schoolhouses are all frame buildings, but few of which are provided with improved school furniture. The last enumeration reached 223 persons of school age, a falling-off of sixty-eight from the previous enumeration. The attendance reaches a daily average of 201. Other statistics, which we have been able to gather from the reports in the Auditor's office, represent that there was a balance on hand September 1, 1878, of $5,018.68; amount of State tax received, $507; local tax for schoolhouses, and school purposes, $1,656; total amount paid teachers last year, $1,806.75; value of school property, $8,000; teachers employed, eight gentlemen and eight ladies; balance on hand September 1, 1879, $728.23.

CHAPTER XIV.*

PERU TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTORY—THE PIONEERS—DRAINAGE—TOWNS AND CHURCHES—EDUCATIONAL—OTHER SETTLERS—SALT AND SULPHUR WELLS—SIAMESE TWINS—THE PIONEER WOMEN—INDIAN RELICS, ETC.

IT was as early as in 1808 or 1809, that some adventurous persons, longing for a "lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade" took up their toilsome journey to the mournful ditty of "Over the hills and far away." Most of the journey being through the wilderness, coming (to what is now the interior counties of Ohio) via Sandusky City or Zanesville. Upon the organization of Delaware County, in 1808 Peru, or the territory embraced in Peru, constituted a part of that county, and many of the first class of settlers of the township came from adjacent townships as Westfield, Berlin, etc. The first public intimation of the population of Peru Township was that made in the collections of Henry Howe, who said that in 1840 the township contained 737 inhabitants. Practically speaking, this was the amount accumulated from 1808 to 1840, and embraced many enterprising citizens who will receive personal mention hereafter, in the appropriate place. If not so particularly in the capacity public men or leading citizens, it will be by way of reminiscences and personal adventure.

When the county formed, townships were large, and Berkshire and Bennington nearly, or quite, included the eastern part of Delaware County; Bennington alone included Peru, Lincoln, Harmony and what is now called Bennington Township. The post office was also called Bennington. But in 1820, Peru was organized under its present limits, with the four sections numbered and known under the following names: No. 1, the Stanberry Section; No. 2 was Congress land, and known as the Morehouse Settlement; No. 3 was the Murphy Section; and No. 4 popularly known as the Edgar Section; these names, of course, arising from proprietors' names, agents' names, and other causes: also from the first occupants, as, for instance, the Murphy Section, with J. Eaton as agent, the Edgar Section, etc. Much credit is due to the abilities and energies of John Britt, a "limb of the law," who was very active in the formation of the township, in arranging the records and getting the public machinery in running order. Of course, the people make the township in every sense save the soil, and it is now befitting that a reference be made to those sturdy adventurers, the pioneers, first, and of others in the order to which they belong.

As is usually the case, the streams exerted a great influence in determining the location of settlements; as, for instance, the Quaker settlement on East Branch; the Edgar settlement, on Indigo Run; the Fleming settlement, farther down East Branch; and the Whipples, still further down, even below the junction of the East and West Branches of Alum Creek; while Basin Branch determined the location of the Morehouses. In fact, all early settlers were found, like the red man, in the vicinity of the streams. History, by date, seems to make its first epoch by the advent of Cyrus Benedict and one Abraham Vanduser, in 1809. These hardy adventurers found an unbroken wilderness, with all the paraphernalia of a new country, an unsubdued forest. In this, Cyrus Benedict seems a representative man, as he was followed at different periods by settlers bearing his name and of his affinity; until William Benedict, Reuben Benedict, Aden Benedict, Aaron Benedict, Daniel Benedict and Aaron L. Benedict—a minister of the Gospel—were residents of the township. These were popularly known as "New

* Contributed by John Waters.

Yorkers," coming mostly from Clinton County, N. Y.; and in the early days the Pennsylvanians and New Jersey people were much given to associating the New Yorkers and the New England Yankees together, and were full of traditions respecting the astuteness and sharp practice of the Yankees; and anything a little varied from the usual application of the moral law, or the strict rules of honesty, was at once characterized as a "Yankee trick." But a better acquaintance with these pioneers in education and enterprise, has forever scattered these delusions.

According to a paper contributed by Bartorn Whipple, Esq., of Peru, in 1817, contained the following families, viz., Israel Dagett, Otis Dagett and family, Walter Dunham, Harlock Dunham and their families, Nathan Clarke and family, Solomon Smith, Jesse Champlain, Zenas Root, John Thatcher, Henry Fleming, William Fleming, and Isaac Fleming, all of whom had families and were settled along Alum Creek. Still further up were Jacob Van Deventer, Abram Vanduser and their families, Nathaniel Earl, William Benedict, Aaron Benedict, Joseph Keene, Ezra Keene, David Osborn, Andrew Buck, Reuben Benedict, Daniel Wood, John Gardner, Jirah Smith, Peleg Bunker, John Dillingham, William Gidley, and some transient Indians. The last-named fifteen families were known as the "Quaker Settlement," while near the forks of Alum Creek, an emigrant from Providence, Rhode Island, had made the pioneer cabin and clearing. Of the foregoing, nearly all have died or removed to other localities.

Another settlement was composed of Zenas Root, John Eaton, John Thatcher, Jesse Champlin, Henry Fleming, Stein Sackett, Jacob Vandeventer, Nathan Clarke, and Smith (who was the first blacksmith in the township), Noah Agard, Asa Deford, Joseph Eaton and Asahel Potter.

A beautiful feature of Christian civilization is to see the church and schoolhouse rise side by side, or, if only the schoolhouse be erected, as in those days, its appropriation to Christian purposes, by common consent, as was the case in the Agard settlement; although the understanding in the erection of that primitive structure was that it should be used both as a church and a schoolhouse. Identically similar to this, was the instance in the Quaker settlement; there the church edifice was used for the double purpose of a church and a schoolhouse. Benjamin Earl and Daniel Wood were teachers, and were without superiors in round-hand writing and arithmetic, to the "single rule of three." The school primer of that period had this very significant couplet, "In Adam's fall, we sinned all;" and from which period John G. Saxe drew his ideas of the village pedagogue, when he says,

> "For as 'tis mete to soak ye feet,
> Ye ailing head to mend;
> Ye yonker's pate to stimulate,
> He beats ye other end."

Many who may read this, will recollect how allowable was the use of the birch and the ferule, the leather spectacles and the *dunce block*, in the schools, and many a boy was made to dance who did not know one tune from another, and kept step with the music, too. We sometimes hear persons sigh and wish for the good old times, but remind them of those customs, and they do not want them, especially if they have had a personal experience of them when in vogue. But in Peru a great change has taken place. The primitive structures, both public and private, have all disappeared. Like the wigwam, they have passed away, and, like the hands that reared them, must rely upon others to preserve their memories. Let us therefore be faithful in the discharge of this duty, and thereby make full amends for past neglect.

We pass now to notice the modern buildings which have supplanted these ruder edifices. Reuben Benedict's brick house was the first of that kind in the township; the Methodist Church built in 1840, was the first church edifice, and the best in the township in its day. Although inferior to its successor, which will be described hereafter, it has many fragrant memories which are wafted continually from it. In it that great

Methodist champion of discussion, John A. Power, thrusted and parried with the sword of argument, as he met at different times the champion of universal salvation. In it R. B. Gardner and Morgan Doty tuned the voices of the youth of the surrounding country and the village to melodious sounds and accents, and earned a well-deserved reputation for themselves. In it a majority of the eloquent divines, whose names are mentioned in connection with the history of the village of South Woodbury, and the church located at that place, were heard.

The streams which constitute the drainage of Peru Township are the East and West Branches of Alum Creek, and their tributaries. The East Branch, which enters the township in the northeast corner, and, trending in a southwest direction, forms almost a complete hypothenuse with two sides, and joins its waters with the West Branch on the lands of Joseph Riley, Esq., just where the bridge accident, in which E. Holt was the principal actor, occurred. He was passing over the bridge with his team and family, and, when at a height of about ten feet above the water, the bridge suddenly commenced settling down. His team were caught and fastened in the fallen timbers, and Mr. Holt had to stand in the water waist deep, during the violent storm of Sunday, April 4, and hold his horses' heads above the water to prevent their being drowned, until his family could summon G. W. White and Mr. Riley, the nearest accessible aid. The bridge reflects discredit on the patent under which it was erected, even if nothing further be said in condemnation. The West Branch, whose career in the township is brief, unites with the East Branch, as indicated above. The East Branch, in its course, takes numerous spring affluents, the largest of which are Big Run and Indigo Run. Indigo Run has, at different periods, had three saw-mills and a distillery erected upon it. The north and west drainage from the interior and north side of the township is Basin Branch and Turkey Run. The first passes through the Morehouse settlement, and unites with the West Branch of Alum Creek. Turkey Run is an inconsiderable stream, only important as a means of drainage. Salt Lick Run, a lasting stream, comes down much after the manner of the water at Lodore, and joins the East Branch at West Liberty. The configuration of the surface, especially in the north, northwest and central portions, being level, is one reason why there are no considerable streams, the almost total absence of springs very materially accounting therefor. In other sections of the township, especially in the northeast and east, the land is more broken and rolling, especially in the vicinity of the streams; and in the vicinity of William Daley, Esq., the country partakes of the appearance of a miniature Switzerland, while on the lands of David Hatten, Esq., are evidences of the drift period, immediately west of that gentleman's orchard. The soil is, in general, a good agricultural soil, well adapted to grazing and pasturage, especially the swales which have been reclaimed. The timber is as varied as the soil, embracing nearly all the useful sorts, as oak, hickory, elm, ash, maple, walnut, butternut, beech, buckeye, etc.

In the township are the villages of South Woodbury and West Liberty. South Woodbury contains one church, three stores, two wagon and blacksmiths shops, two physicians, one school and a resident minister; also an Odd Fellows' hall. The town was laid out in 1830, by Daniel Wood. The first building, a log cabin, was erected by Joseph Horr. The first frame building was erected by Andrew Schofield, as a storeroom. The first hotel was erected by Shadrach Hubbell and Eli Johnson, during the year 1832–33. The merchants have been Shadrach Hubbell, Aaron Chapman, George W. Clarke, David White, Andrew Buck, Stephen Morehouse, Rev. William Waters, J. B. Benson, Levi Starr, R. Wood and D. S. Osborne. The first church was organized in 1836, by the Methodists, and in 1840 the first church building was erected. In 1869, a new and more commodious church edifice was erected at a cost of $4,000, having in connection with it a fine parson-

age. In the village and vicinity there is also a colored church organization. The next best public building is Odd Fellows' Hall, erected in 1871. The society has twenty members. Ever since the formation of the village, the Woods have had a wagon-shop in operation there. In the village the following persons have figured as blacksmiths, viz., Almerin Benson, Joseph West, D. Rigden, —. Gillett, Henry C. Davidson, Sidney Wallace, T. Gardner, Norton Chapman and Guy Gardner. And we note the following Doctors, to wit: Patee, Sapp, Breese, Pennock, Swingley, Conklin, Mills, Wilson, Shaw and Immo. The hotel-keepers have been Solomon Westbrook, William Westbrook, R. Benedict, and Philemon Conklin. The coopers were S. Doty and Rufus Pierce. The ministers have been Hill, Seymour, Allen, Burgess, Conant, Blampede, Plummer, Mitchell, Ketchum, Wheeler, Brandyberry, Ayers, Craven, Seymour, Waddell, Webster, Jones, Bell, Lawrence, Chilson, Heustes, Close, Baldwin, Conley and Yourtes. The saddlers have been Lyon, Patterson and Smith. The shoemakers, Clay, Hill, Peasley, Thomas, Rigby, Carpenter and Wall. The post office called Bennington was first kept on the Eagar farm, by Alexander Eagar, who was succeeded by Jacob Vandeventer; he by Nathan Randolph, who kept it for many years on the Randolph farm, and transferred it to South Woodbury, where his successors have been George N. Clarke, Isaac Gooden and Richard Wood. The first mail carried from Delaware to Woodbury on contract, was by Shadrach Hubbell, and in this the Hon. J. Randolph Hubbell acted in the capacity of post-boy. The first child born in the village was Celestia Horr. The first person buried in the village cemetery was Mrs. Rachel Buck; next was her daughter. In this village is a resident member of the Starr family, boasting a connection of 1,794 families, and aggregating 6,766 persons, all the lineal descendants of Dr. Comfort Starr, who died at Boston, Mass., in 1659. The population of the village is 100 inhabitants.

West Liberty, four miles south of South Woodbury, is situated on a high elevation, commanding a view of the surrounding country, and was laid out in 1836, by John Julian. The first house was built and occupied by Jesse Stanton, a soldier, who had served through the war of 1812, and who was the first to establish a cooper-shop in the village. T. Stewart, F. Stewart and Messrs Davis & Fleming have also operated in this line. The merchants have been Peter Fox, Samuel Cleveland, John Davis, Aaron Heaston, Elijah Freeman, John Stedman, John Mahanna, Messrs, Rexroad & Ryder and Milton Seborn. The physicians have been Hull and Jenkins. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1839. Population of the village, forty inhabitants.

The first church erected in the township was a log structure on the land of Reuben Benedict, and used for the double purpose of a church and a schoolhouse. The place where it stood has been appropriately marked by G. W. Doty, with a monument of stones. The monument consists of bowlders piled together in the form of a cone, and surmounted by a stone with an appropriate inscription, giving dates of the time of its erection and its demolition. Mr. Doty, by his own individual efforts, thus sought to perpetuate the memory of this primitive evidence, that a Christian people had arrived to subdue the wilderness, and introduce a higher mode of life to the observation of the red man, and a more tangible mode of worshiping the Great Spirit in making even these early and rude preparations to worship God, true to the instincts of innate Christianity. This building reared of logs, was to be a rallying-ground, a point at which to gather and enjoy Christian fellowship with each other, none daring to molest or make afraid. A brick structure succeeded this early church building, and was also used for school purposes by Prof. J. S. Harkness. And when the ravages of time necessitated a new building, it arose and stood in robes of white, of modest pretensions, though comfortable appearance; still a house for worship, a sanctuary for the Most High.

The first church was erected about 1816, and it was not until 1834 that the next church, that of

the Baptists, was erected, on the lands of Noah Agard, on the Worthington and New Haven road. It drew its audiences from the following-named families, viz., Zenas Root, John Eaton, John Thatcher, Jesse Champlin, Henry Fleming, Stein Sackett, Jacob Vandeventer, Nathan Clarke, (whose widow, since Nathan's death has twice been married, her last husband being John Evans), Smith (the first blacksmith in the township), Noah Agard, Esq., Asa Defred, one of the first teachers, Asahel Potter and Joseph Eaton. The last-named gentleman traced ancestry to 1686, in Wales; he was a tanner by trade, and a scholar by his own exertions, having mastered the Greek and Latin languages, the sciences, surveying and calendar calculations without the aid of a teacher. His library embraced many ancient and antique works, procured from Europe, and every range of literature which it were possible to imagine or to procure. He made several wills or testaments, the last of which was contested in the courts of Delaware County, and was one of the most remarkable cases ever occurring in the courts of Central Ohio. The will was not sustained. The ministers of the above church were Elders Wigton, Drake, Kauffman, Martin, Wyatt, Eaton, etc. No organization now exists, and the church is in ruins.

In 1836, the Methodist Episcopal Church had an organization, but no church building until 1840, when one of very moderate pretensions was erected in South Woodbury. Hitherto schoolhouses had been used instead of churches. But this was in the days of the rifle, the ax, and the saddle-bags, of "shad-bellied" coats and drab hats. The preachers of that era were not the ministers of to-day, in that they had not the education nor the dress, nor did they ride in carriages and buggies through or along wood-trails, or ford high waters and swim swollen streams; nor could the modern divine, with his black, long coat, and white necktie, sit down to a clapboard table, and say grace over a meal of pork, hominy and corn-dodgers, together with a tin cup of milk, odorous with the taste and fragrance of wild "leeks" or "ramps," take a dram of shilling whisky, to prevent malarial attacks, and with such a breath, hasten to meet the sisters in class-meeting, without being shocked or making a face at the severity of his lot. In the large log schoolhouse on the lands of Zenas Root, the gigantic Gilruth preached. Large in stature, eccentric in his operations, and a man of some powers of mind, he was oftentimes wont to slyly watch the actions and conduct of his parishioners, and on one occasion, like Stephen of old, he was made the target, by two of the citizens, at which to cast stones; but, unlike Stephen, he got angry and indignant.

Another era in church erection arrived, and, true to the instincts and spirit of the age, the Methodist Episcopal Church in South Woodbury, like Solomon, set about building a temple, which, in glory and splendor, should outshine all which the fathers had builded. On beautiful, high grounds in the northern part of the village, adjoining the cemetery grounds, as if by magic, rose the new and beautiful structure, at a cost of $4,000, and, with it, a parsonage, or minister's residence. It was very pleasant and comfortable looking; a neat and commodious home for these laborers in the vineyard, whose names have already been given in another connection. Two of the pillars of this great Christian fabric have fallen, and Robert and Marcus Gardner have ceased from labor, to let their works follow them. Each of them, however, have left fervent and energetic representatives, and their sons are traveling on to "God in the way their fathers trod."

As in all communities, various denominations of religious worshipers abound, and the sympathies manifested by many of the citizens toward the colored man have induced so many to locate in the township that they are also able to have a church organization. Having already adverted to them, we now refer to another distinguished class of worshipers, the disciples of Alexander Campbell, called the Christian, or New-Light Church. About the year 1842, a series of revival meetings,

under the auspices of this order of the "household of faith," were held on the Edgar farm, in the building owned and used by Edgar as a distillery, Elders H. Westbrook, Robert Chase and others proclaiming the Gospel tidings in accordance with their Christian faith. The organization grew apace, under the ministrations of Linscott and other Evangelists, and, in 1847, a church was erected in the village of West Liberty. A mention of the following divines, in connection with this church, will be in order, viz.: Ashley, Manville, Watson, Pugh, Webb, McGeorge, Horne, Linscott, Vansickle, Robinson, McComber, Grover, Fuller, Deerhold, Bascom, and perhaps others. Cornelius Randolph (deceased), who was a member of this church, had four sons-in-law who were ministers of the Gospel, and two grand-daughters who married ministers, all of this faith.

Of the schools—the first were subscription schools—now, besides the common schools provided for by the laws of the State, there are two schools of a higher order in the township, to wit, Hesper Mount Seminary and Alum Creek Academy. Hesper Mount Seminary, the erection of which commenced in 1844, was not occupied until 1845, at which time, under the auspices and supervision of Jesse S. and Cynthia Harkness, it was opened for the admission of students and dedicated to the interests of education. The pressing need of such an institution, gave it a remarkable impetus, and for the first twenty years the longest vacation was one week; making an average of four terms of twelve weeks each per annum. The health of Mr. Harkness failing, caused the school to be discontinued for six years; and, since its resumption, the year has been limited to three terms only. For many years, there was an attendance varying from forty to seventy-five scholars, and at one time the attendance aggregated one hundred and nine. The regulations have always been liberal and benevolent, especially to orphaned and indigent children, many of whom have been admitted free to the privileges of the institution, to the benefits of a home, Christian training and education, none of whom could claim the ties of relationship or affinity. The building stands on elevated grounds just or nearly opposite the Friends' Church, and has been generally known under the appellation of the "Quaker School," in sections remote from the institution.

Alum Creek Academy is situated a short distance west (on the Ashley & Marengo road) from Hesper Mount. This institution was founded in 1875 by Dr. Clayton W. Townsend, the object of the founder being to afford all the advantages of education usually attained in two years at colleges. After the school had been in operation for nearly three years, Dr. Townsend, in September, 1878, left, for the purpose of completing his education at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, leaving Rachel Ella Levering, B. S., to succeed him as Principal. She assumed control of the institution and has remained in this capacity ever since. At this academy, the course of study embraces the following, besides the common English branches: The rudimentary principles of Latin; in the sciences, Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoölogy, Geology, Physiology, Physical Geography, Botany; and in mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying and Astronomy; in history, the History of the United States, History of English Literature, History of Greece and Rome, Civil Government, Bookkeeping, Political Economy, Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity. The great need of the academy was suggested to Dr. Townsend during the interval which occurred at Hesper Mount; and being nobly seconded by Samuel Levering, who furnished the building and the beautiful grounds upon which it stands, and to whose personal enterprise and magnanimity in the behalf of education much of the honor of its origin is due, the institution took tangible form and entered upon a career of usefulness in 1876. The scholastic attainments and moral and Christian demeanor of the Principal, the pleasant location of the institution, its successful upward tendency, all combine to render Alum Creek Academy

my a desirable place for the instruction of youth and those desiring an education.

Hitherto, we have made no mention of the pioneers in the western and northwestern part of the township. We may mention, in this connection, John Eaton, who built the first cabin on the Eaton section, on the farm now owned by Smith Riley. We turn now to the settlement of the west and northwest portions of the township. In 1830, Stephen Morehouse opened the road along which he moved with his family, and settled on Basin Branch, and hence the name, Morehouse settlement, by which it has always been known. In 1831, the Baldwins and Woods settled in the northwest part, and to these we may add Andrew J. Schofield. In the Morehouse settlement, a schoolhouse was erected on the lands of Daniel Morehouse, and the first school was taught by Isaac Monroe. Indians still remained and traded with the settlers, selling deer for twenty-five cents each, and sometimes obtaining other articles of food in exchange. At that time, Stephen Morehouse, who was a Presbyterian, attended church near where the village of Eden now stands, and their nearest post office was Delaware. The enterprises of this settlement have been two tanneries; the first by James and the second by Caleb Morehouse. James continued in the business until 1855; and early in the history of the settlement, William and Charles Morehouse erected asaw-mill, and later still James Morehouse erected and put into operation a steam saw-mill, even in 1830. In this neighborhood, the salt used by the settlers was brought from Zanesville, and, in 1817, salt cost at the rate of $15 per barrel at Fredericktown, the nearest point at which to obtain it. In view of the scarcity of salt, and a knowledge of the presence of it in numerous deer licks in the vicinity of East Fork of Alum Creek, Anthony Walker, an enterprising citizen of Delaware, bored for salt, on the lands of Henry Fleming, to a depth of four hundred feet, obtained salt water, and established and operated a salt works from 1818 to 1820. Upon the whole, it was not a success, but history naturally attaches to this spot, and we may as well add, while our attention is directed to this locality, that, in 1866, a company was formed, and, near the old salt-well, an ineffectual effort was made to find petroleum, which was abandoned after having attained a depth of nearly 600 feet. A layer of sulphur, six feet thick, was passed through, and gas of an inflammable nature constantly issued from the orifice. No better opportunity will be offered to mention the sulphur spring found on the premises of Stephen F. Randolph. This spring, situated on the opposite side of Alum Creek from where Mr. Randolph resides, issues from a precipitous slate-stone bluff, from an orifice about one inch in diameter, and the prevailing opinion is that it must come from the same stratum at which sulphur was found when boring for oil near the old salt well. The water is what is termed the white sulphur, pungent to the taste, but without that disagreeable odor common to the sulphur springs of Delaware City. This spring is already attracting the attention of visitors and invalids, and might be, with a nominal expense, made a popular and useful resort. The bold, rugged and romantic-looking surroundings, the village in the distance, the stream murmuring and winding its way below, honeysuckles clambering to the almost perpendicular banks, the white farmhouses which are visible in the distance, the ruins of the once noted flouring-mill, the saw-mill, the bridge, all combine in a panorama of views delightful to behold, and seldom equaled. The personal exertions of Stephen F. Randolph in securing a bridge across the East Branch at this place at once established a leading thoroughfare through this romantic region. The pioneer institutions and their enterprising originators, many of whom, of course, have passed away forever from the stage of action, leaving the historian to recall their memories from their dread repose, now claim attention. As we have already stated, the first church was erected by the Quakers. And they, in the order of time, were followed by the Baptists; next in the order

was the Methodist Church of 1840, while seven years after, the Christian Church erected their edifice on the village green at West Liberty. The first hotel was erected by Shadrach Hubbell and Eli Johnson, in 1832 and 1833. They were succeeded by Solomon Westbrook. He was followed in turn by Asahel Potter. The first physicians were Drs. Patee and Sapp. The first *regular* Methodist ministers, the Revs. Hill and Seymour. The first Quaker preacher, perhaps, was Daniel Wood; of the Baptist denomination, Drake and Wigton; of the Christian Church, Chase and Westbrook. First merchants in the township were the Edgar brothers. The first Postmaster was Alexander Edgar; he was succeeded by Jacob Vandeventer. The first mills were erected by Reuben and William Benedict, in the Quaker settlement, while below the forks of Alum Creek, Reuben Whipple erected a saw-mill. In the Morehouse settlement, William and Charles Morehouse erected a saw-mill, while in the northeast part, the Gardners erected a saw-mill, and on Indigo, James Fleming, the Pearsons and Howards also had mills. On this stream, also, was the pioneer establishment of the Edgars—their distillery.

Peru has suffered much from incendiary fires. Under night's sable curtain, incendiaries have been enabled to carry on their nefarious plans, and send many a building on eddying flames and fiery billows to the clouds. The most remarkable of these was the conflagration of the large flouring-mill of Stephen F. Randolph, on the night of September 17, 1874. The barns of Jonathan Dart and David Dennis, with their contents, were destroyed at another time. And, while such events are to be deplored, it is to be hoped that a better day has dawned on this stricken locality.

Among the enterprises already enumerated may be mentioned the pottery works of Isaac Thurston, erected by, and for a considerable time carried on under the auspices of, that enterprising gentleman, near White Hall. In this connection we may speak of the spoke and hub factory, and the carriage and wagon factory of J. S. Harkness, which are the most notable of the Quaker industries. And, while the mind of the reader is directed to this locality, we will allude to the egg-packing establishment of the Tabors, which is in operation here. The successful management of a branch of the so-called "underground railroad," and the handling of its peculiar freight, was also one of the industries of this section.

Another industry of a very marked nature is the bee interest of Aaron Benedict, whose knowledge of the nature and habits of the bee, has characterized him as one of the most noted bee men of the State. He handles the Italian bee largely, and to him belongs the honor of their introduction into the Sandwich Islands. The most prominent industry of the township, however, is sheep husbandry, which is followed with a zeal and ability second to no other township in the county.

A prominent feature of the township history is the very extensive tribal connections under given names, as for instance The Benedicts, The Woods, The Osborns, The Randolphs, The Vansickles, and the Morehouses. These distinctive names involve a relationship with nearly all other names in the township. The culminating point of historical interest in Peru seems to have been attained when the advent of the so-called double babies was announced. This *Lusus Naturæ* is without a parallel in history. This inexplicable wonder, which for a time held the scepter and commanded public, professional and individual attention and curiosity, surrendered their encumbered individualities, and passed to higher joys than their brief sojourn here afforded them. And here that beautiful couplet of Cowper grandly applies:

> "Happy infants! early blest,
> Rest! in peaceful slumber, rest!"

For many years, under the laws for enrolling and drilling the militia of Ohio, Nathan Arnold's farm was the place where a part of the militia of the county (Peru, at that time, being a part of Delaware County,) assembled for preparation for the general training, which always, during the month of September, occurred at Sunbury or

Berkshire. Of course, all the boys under eighteen years of age were out, and all over that age, and under forty-five years of age, had to be out, and this was always one of the gala days. Prominent among the militia officers of those days were Maj. Hiram F. Randolph, John Fleming and Col. Edgar. The first appearance of Maj. Randolph in full uniform, according to the regulations of those days, was at Sunbury, about the year 1838. Mounted upon an elegant black charger, superbly caparisoned, and glittering with tinselry, the epauleted Major, with cocked hat and towering plume, rode on the field. His uniform attracted general attention, and, from that day, he steadily rose, as a military man, in the minds of the people, who afterward brought him forward as an effective candidate for the office of General, in opposition to Otho H. Hinton. During the civil war, he was a Brigadier, and actively engaged in putting soldiers in the field. But, while we mention the military genius and ability of John Fleming, it but recalls what all accorded him. Peru has always had a military record of her own. Mention has already been made of the pioneer military, and we now proceed to mention G. N. Clarke, Adjutant of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Claremont C. Smith (Twentieth), who was in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Bolivar, Burnsville and Hatchie River; was at Fort Dallas, Oregon, in Washington Territory and California, as Captain of Company A, Eighth Regiment California Infantry; while next on the roll of fame, stands Riley Taylor, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who, under Sheridan, passed through the sanguinary fights of Kernstown, Smithfield, Winchester, Milford, Port Royal, Woodstock and Cedar Creek, all in the brief period which elapsed between August 25, 1864, and October 19, ensuing.

In 1817, Barton Whipple swelled the list of pioneers, while, in 1818, Cornelius Randolph still added thereto, followed by his father, James F. Randolph, in 1818. After the removal of the post office from Jacob Vandeventer's, it was kept upon the farm of James F. Randolph, and here too, for several years, the elections were held in and for Peru Township. On this farm was made the first effort at the improvement of the stock of the country, by Stephen F. Randolph, who purchased in New York City, and brought to Peru Township, the first blooded bull introduced into this country.

It seems proper, before passing to another point of this history, to mention some of the pioneer women, who met the dangers and privations of backwoods life, and shared them with their adventurous husbands. And first in this list is Mrs. Jane Thatcher, who had, at one time, been in captivity among the Indians, and who was one of the earliest settlers. The wife of Jacob Vandeventer was a most estimable and accomplished lady, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their home was the resort of Christian ministers, and their hospitality unlimited. The wife of Abraham Vanduser, Julia Ann Randolph, whose father (Major Moses Congletoro) was a drummer-boy under George Washington, and Adjutant General under William Henry Harrison; was his private Sectary, and was on military duty, July 4, 1800, the day on which Julia Ann was born. Her home has always been one of open hospitality and kindness; and to her clear, distinct recollection, even at the advanced age of eighty years, the writer is indebted for many of the facts related in this brief sketch. Mrs. Rachel Levering, relict of Thomas Levering, was in Washington City when it was invaded by the British army, under Gen. Ross; witnessed the conflagration of the President's house and the public buildings; and, although now eighty-six years of age, relates those incidents, which transpired at that time, with a freshness and vivacity scarce to be expected from one who is fifty years her junior. But the story of the spinning-wheel and the loom, domestic manufactures and homespun fabrics, corn-bread and privations, was at first the story and experience of all the early pioneers, as a consequence of the wake of the war which had just ended.

In the township, which seemed to be a favorite abode of the red men, many relics of the past races have been collected. One, found on the premises of Anson Wood, is particularly interesting. It is a stone pipe, representing an Indian in a crouched position, with marks representing tattooing upon the face, the arms clasped around the knees, having the bowl, or opening, upon the shoulders, as, also, the opening for the stem. No doubt it had been smoked after many a "tiger strife" had ended, and peace seemed sweet, even to a savage. The stone was of a brownish-gray color, and was found twenty-six years ago. Mr. W. W. Coomer has also curiosities of the stone period, such as curious darts, stone hammers, stone hatchets, a stone pestle and shuttles, one of which bears the resemblance of wood petrified, while in the cabinet of George S. Harrison, one of the most extensive private collections of the kind in the country, may be found almost every variety of relics of the age, when utensils, were of necessity, made of stone, many of them curiously wrought and for various purposes, causing the beholder to pause and reflect from what manner of men these came, and how long since the hands that formed them had crumbled to dust, or (as their tradition runs) been in the "happy hunting grounds."

Many of the early settlers were distinguished as hunters. It is claimed that Jacob Vandeventer killed a hundred bears, and other game in proportion. He once trapped a large stag in the salt lick, on the farm of Stephen F. Randolph; the deer, being a powerful animal, succeeded in carrying the trap up the high point, just south of the village of West Liberty; but Jacob succeeded in capturing him. Vandeventer was among the first to introduce sheep in the township. On one occasion a thunder-shower occurred and Jacob had four large, fat sheep killed by lightning. He set about dressing them, believing, in the generosity of his heart, that mutton would be a delicacy for his neighbors, as well as for himself, and, as soon as possible, made the distribution, when, lo! to the great disappointment of all, the mutton tasted so strongly of sulphur, it could not be eaten.

Aaron Benedict, another noted hunter and trapper, still lives to recount his thousand and one adventures of hunting, trapping and climbing, and is, perhaps, the champion bee man of Central Ohio. Stephen F. Randolph and Barton Whipple are both living monuments of noted pioneer hunters, and claim the honor of shooting the last deer which was killed in Peru Township, while Stephen and his father, James F. Randolph, claim the honor of being the parties who killed "Golden," the largest stag ever seen in the country. He had been seen and sought by every hunter in vain when, upon the falling of a slight tracking snow, they conceived the project of bringing in "Old Golden," and dashed into the forest. About 10 o'clock, James sighted Golden, and at the distance of a hundred paces, with a flint-lock rifle, hurled the leaden messenger which laid the pride of the forest cold in the embrace of death. Alas for Golden; he, like the red man, has forever passed away with the rest of his race, and this alone recalls his memory.

One other instance of deer-hunting is given in the language of the hunter himself. He said he was "goin' a huntin', and he hanked and hanked along until he got most down to the Edgar place, and in crossin' the old road he found a whiffletree, and he looked over the ridge and seed her standin', and he hauled up and overhauled and unhitched, and *dod*, how the har flew; and she klinked her tail and run over the hill, and hoved up." This is somewhat the Nick Whiffles style, but is rich with the odors of pioneer life and a home in the wilderness.

An eccentric Indian called Tom Lyon, claiming to have seen a "hundred summers," remained in the settlement and made ladles and other things, which he traded to the settlers for provisions and other articles which he needed.

The Indians kept returning in the fall, until as late as the fall of 1824, and seemed reluctant to leave this locality, where they found so many

things suited to the wants of these children of nature. On one occasion, some Indians entered the cabin of Abram Vanduser during the absence of the parents, and proceeded to help themselves to such as they wanted and found. The children, stricken with terror, sat squatted in one corner of the cabin, while the savages brandished their knives, made threatening gestures, and devoured everything they could find that was palatable; unexpectedly to the children as well as the savages, the parents returned, and the savages beat a hasty retreat from the premises.

A Choctaw Indian, by the name of Snakebones, was the last to visit the settlements. He was presented by Thomas Levering with a new and beautiful rifle, with which he hunted with the settlers, all of whom seemed to enjoy the society of Snakebones, who spoke English quite fluently, and dressed in the garb of the white man. After remaining in the settlement for some time, he bent his steps toward the setting sun and the wigwams of his friends.

There are some, of whom especial mention may be made, whose memories are dear to all. Among these is Griffith Levering, a man of upright demeanor, and well ordered conduct, a leading personage, not only in his community, but in his church and his outward association. But he has passed that bourn whence none return. Daniel Wood, the lifelong model of upright walk and conversation, is living only in memory, while Aaron L. Benedict, another minister of the same order, has had his epitaph written. Abram Vandusen has his name on the pioneer roll-call, and on his tombstone as well, while Samuel Heaverlo still remains master of dates and his mind is replete with the early history. Some of the leading pioneers, hitherto not particularly alluded to, may now be mentioned: James F. Randolph came to Ohio in 1818, and was the first settler on the Edgar section. He fenced 300 acres for the Edgar brothers prior to their settlement. They came from Middlesex County, N. J. Randolph's ancestors were Quakers, and he was the fifth of a family of twenty-one children. In his father's family, names were kept up, and if one died the next one born, if of suitable sex, was called by the same name. This occurred in his father's family three times. The Fitz Randolph line takes hold in Nottinghamshire, England, as far back as 1617, in the person of Edward Fitz Randolph, who in 1637, married Elisabeth Blossom, moved to New Jersey in 1658, and soon after died. His son Nathaniel was father to Edward 2d, and in the intermarriages were involved some of the leading families of New Jersey. At James' death, which occurred on his farm, now owned and occupied by L. Westbrook; his family consisted of Cornelius F., Susan F., Rebecca F., Nathan F., Mahala F., Stephen F., James F., John F. and Hiram F., with one dying in infancy, of these, only Stephen and James remain in this country. His next neighbor, Barton Whipple, was the second settler on the Edgar section, and an important citizen. He was a man of skill, was a millwright and carpenter, was promoted to the office of Commissioner—was a Justice of the Peace and a citizen of usefulness in a new community, especially, where his skill was in great demand and much needed.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The path of glory leads but to the grave.'

In all time, in all countries, there has, co-extensive with man's existence, been some mode of disposing of the dead. The Egyptian mummy of four thousand years ago comes to us embalmed. The Hindoo cremates not the corpse alone, but, if it be the husband, then the widow also on his funeral pyre. Abraham said "Let us bury the dead out of our sight," and this mode is to-day the prevailing custom in civilized lands. And the cemeteries founded in Peru Township were the necessity of the locality in which they were located. The story of one is the story of all, unless you have a list of the departed in each. In most cases each contains the pioneers

of the neighborhood, those who have died and followed them, and whose monuments attest the fact.

The burial ground of the Friends was the first, the West Liberty graveyard the next in order, the Morehouse graveyard the third, and the village cemetery the fourth; making four in the township at large, all of which, in the words of Gray, it may be said:

"Beneath those rugged elms and yew trees shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

CHAPTER XV.

CONGRESS TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL—THE EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER IMPROVEMENTS—INCIDENTS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—THE VILLAGES.

WE were inf rmed by a leading Republican that Congress Township was devoid of history, because it is and has ever been largely Democratic in its political sentiments. As one of the least of the particles that go to make up the great Democratic party, we do not indorse any such assertion. We know, of our own personal knowledge, that Democrats, as well as Republicans, sometimes have a good deal of very bad history, and would therefore suggest to those who live in glass palaces to beware how they throw stones. We should be charitable, and not condemn one another on account of our black sheep. As to the history of Congress, we succeeded in finding a considerable quantity, and not much of it was very bad either, but, on the contrary, rather good. A scope of country six miles square, with seven or eight churches in it, ought not to be very bad, and we will give it the benefit of any doubt that may exist, and pronounce it very good.

Congress Township is more modern in its settlement by the whites than some other portions of Morrow County. At what precise date the first permanent settlement was made within its limits by white men cannot be determined now with positive certainty. It is probable, however, that no settlements were made previous to 1820–21, while other parts were settled a number of years earlier.

Geographically, Congress Township is situated in the north-central part of the county, and is bounded on the north by North Bloomfield Township, on the east by Perry Township, on the south by Franklin Township, and on the west by Gilead and Washington Townships. It is described as Township 18, Range 20, of the Congressional lands, and was a full township until the southwest corner, comprising Sections 32, 31, 30, 29, and one-half of 19, was attached to Gilead Township. By the present census, it has 1,223 population. Congress is pretty well watered and drained by the Whetstone River, Owl Creek and their tributaries. The Whetstone, or Olentangy, enters the township a little east of West Point, flows almost south through Sections 5 and 6, when it changes to a west course, passing out through Section 7. A tributary of this stream rises in Section 11, runs southwest two or three miles, changes to a west course, passes out a little south of the Whetstone, and unites with the latter in the south part of Washington Township. Two or three other small tributaries have their source in the southwest part, and, flowing southward, empty into the Whetstone, near Mount Gilead. Owl Creek has its source in Section 13, flows almost south, and passes out through Section 36. The Middle Branch of Owl Creek rises near Williamsport, starts out in a west direction, and then, with a curve of several miles in extent,

changes to the southward, passing from the township through Section 33. The soil in the southern portion of Congress is a yellow clay, and is better adapted to grazing than to agriculture. The surface, too, is rather broken, and in some sections are inclined to be hilly. In the northwest part it is also rolling and somewhat broken. The northeast quarter of the township is generally level, and of a rich soil. It is known as Owl Creek Prairie, and is a fine farming region. The timbered portion of the township is stocked with the different species common in this section of the State.

It cannot be positively ascertained now who made the first settlement in Congress Township, nor the precise date when it was made. William Rush, from Washington County, Penn., settled here in December, 1821, and his widow, who is still living, states that when they came there were but five families living in what is now Congress Township, viz., John Levering, Samuel Graham, Jonathan Brewer, a Mr. Bailey and Timothy Gardner. These families, she states, united together and assisted them in building a cabin, which was of the usual pioneer pattern. Mrs. Rush is still living on the place of their original settlement, and has been a widow since December, 1871. She occupies the fourth residence that has stood upon its site, the first being the pioneer cabin already mentioned. As soon as his circumstances would justify, Mr. Rush replaced his cabin with a good, substantial hewed-log house. Afterward, a frame dwelling took its place, and some years before his death the present residence was erected. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. Of the families living here when Rush came, not much could be learned. Brewer was from some one of the Eastern States, and settled where Reuben Pace now lives. Here he died many years ago. Levering was from Pennsylvania, and lived to enjoy wilderness life but a few years. Gardner was originally from New Jersey, and settled about a mile from the village of Williamsport, where he died in 1850. The elections were held at his house when there were but sixteen voters in the township. A daughter, Mrs. Curtis, is still living in the village of West Point. Graham was from Pennsylvania, and died many years ago upon the place where he settled, and which is still owned mostly by his relatives and descendants. Of Bailey nothing is now remembered. When Mr. Rush came to the settlement, he found many Indians encamped in the neighborhood, engaged in hunting. They were quite friendly, and did not molest the whites in any manner, when let alone.

Probably the next arrival, after those already mentioned, was John Russell. He was from New York, and is supposed to have settled about 1824–25. He entered the place where Dan Mitchell lived and died, and where his widow is still living. He sold out to Mr. Mitchell, upon his arrival in 1828, and bought a farm between Bellville and Lexington. Here he remained but a few years, when he sold out and removed farther west, where he died some years afterward. Dan Mitchell, who went by the name of "Dan," and did not allow himself called Daniel, as noted above, bought out Russell. He was from Washington County, Penn., and settled originally in Perry Township, in the spring of 1823, where he dwelt until the fall of 1828. He then sold out and removed to Congress Township, and settled where his widow now lives, one mile east of the village of Williamsport. She is seventy-nine years old, and enjoys good health. They came from Pennsylvania in wagons, and were sixteen days on the road. It was at a disagreeable season of the year, the ground was muddy, and over much of the route their wagon was the first to open the way. Often they had to stop and cut out a road and build pole bridges over the streams. But "time, patience and perseverance" finally overcame all obstacles, and the journey was accomplished without accident. He died about a year ago, but has several children still living, among whom are Z. H. Mitchell, who owns a saw-mill east of Williamsport. Another son keeps a hotel in Williamsport. The elder Mitchell was a man of some prominence in his neighborhood, and was one of the early County Commissioners.

In 1830, there were scattered through the township the following additional settlers, viz.: Amos Melotte, Thomas Fiddler, William Andrews, Joseph Vannator, George and James Thompson, John Swallum, Enoch Hart, William Williams, Jerry Freeland, and perhaps a few others. Melotte was from Pennsylvania originally, but had been living for some time in the southern part of the State. He settled here in 1831, and is still living about one and a half miles south of Williamsport. Thomas Fiddler settled originally in this township, but moved over into Franklin Township. Andrews settled where A. B. Richardson now lives; moved to Wisconsin and died there. He has a cousin, Burt Andrews, who is a practicing lawyer in Mount Gilead. Vannator came about the time Andrews did, and has lived in the township ever since. The Thompsons came in 1830, and were originally from Ireland. George Thompson was the father of James, and died in 1859. James, however, and three sisters are still living. Swallum was from Virginia, and is living on the place of his original settlement. His father was one of the Hessians captured by Washington at Trenton during the Revolutionary War. There was a family living on the adjoining "eighty" to that on which Swallum settled, when he came, but they are now all gone. Hart was from Pennsylvania, and his wife was from Maryland. He, with his father, settled in what is now Perry Township, at an early day. Enoch Hart entered the land on which the village of Williamsport now stands, in 1827, and soon afterward he and his young wife settled on it. He erected a cabin on this land, and lived one year in it without a door, except a quilt hung before the opening. This afforded but a slight protection against the wolves, which sometimes became very fierce, and forced them to the necessity of guarding the opening to prevent the intrusion of the unwelcome animals. Mr. Hart sold out here to a man named Freeland, and moved into the northern part of the township, where he died in April, 1878, and where his widow still lives. Williams is perhaps the oldest man in the township, being now over ninety years of age. He was born near Boone Station, Ky., when that State was, in truth, the "Dark and Bloody Ground." He was in the war of 1812, and still delights in "fighting his battles o'er again." He was one of the engineers who surveyed and laid out the State road from Delaware to Mansfield, and, during their work upon this road, he killed eighteen deer and three bears. Mr. Williams first settled in the southern part of the township, but now lives in the village of West Point. Jacob Carr, living near Williamsport, is a son-in-law of Mr. Williams. Freeland was from Pennsylvania, and bought out Enoch Hart. He finally sold out to a man named Dakan, and moved into Bloomfield Township, where he died. His wife, after his death, moved to Indiana.

James Pitt came a little later than those mentioned above. He is a Pennsylvanian, and settled here in 1831, where he is still living, and in good health for one of his years. Peter Lyon, living in same neighborhood, is also an early settler, and is still living on the place of his settlement. Gideon Chamberlain was an early settler near the southern line of Congress Township, where he located in 1828. He has a son, Squire Chamberlain, now living in Williamsport. Samuel McCleneham settled in Congress about 1831–32. He died in 1873, but his widow is still living. Mr. Foultz, who, settled in the northeast part of the township very early, we are told, was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and participated in the ill-fated expedition to Moscow. He is now dead. John Moffett came from Pennsylvania, but was of Scotch descent, and came to this township in 1831, where he died in 1846. His widow is still living and is ninety-three years old. She crossed the mountains with her family, in 1802, and settled in Southern Ohio, where she lived until her marriage, and removal to this township. She has been a member of the church for more than sixty years. John Garverick was from Pennsylvania in 1833, and settled in north part of township, where he died in 1872.

Congress Township was settled mostly by Penn-

sylvanians, who were quiet and industrious people, attending strictly to their own business, and leaving others to do the same. They have not advanced as rapidly, and kept pace with this fast age, as they have in other portions of the country. In fact, we have heard it remarked that the people of Congress Township were a quarter of a century behind the time. However, this is much better than a mushroom growth, that will perish as rapidly as it grew.

There were plenty of Indians passing to and fro through the township when the whites first came, though they were quite friendly. They would encamp upon the little streams, and hunt for several days at a time. They were great beggars, and would steal little things sometimes, and so required constant watching while in the neighborhood. But, in a few years, they were sent to reservations provided for them by the government; still later, to lands given them far away toward the setting sun, and

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears Him in the wind,"

is seen no more in his old haunts and hunting-grounds, and the crack of his rifle is no longer heard in the forests of Morrow County. Both are things of the past, so far as this section is concerned.

When white people first began to settle in Congress Township, they had to go to Mount Vernon and Fredericksburg to mill, and the trip extended, sometimes, to several days. Some years after settlements were made, Wm. Levering built a horse-mill in the Township, on Section 25, which proved a great convenience to the people, and is, we believe, about the only mill the town has ever had, except saw-mills. The pioneer store was kept by Mr. House, at a very early day, perhaps as early as 1830. He soon moved to Mount Gilead, and the next mercantile effort we hear of in the township was by Mr. Andrews, at a much later date. The first blacksmith was, probably, Dan Mitchell. He did not follow it as a business, but used to work at the trade when the pressure of his neighbors compelled him, and he could not well avoid it. John Levering was also an early blacksmith, and kept a shop for many years in the township.

The first birth, of which we have any account, occurring in this township, was Lavina Mitchell, a daughter of Martin Mitchell. She was born on a place adjoining Dan Mitchell's, in 1829, and was, doubtless, the first in the township. The first marriage is forgotten. One of the first deaths remembered was that of a man named Samuel Peoples, who was killed at a house-raising, in a very early day. A woman named Bailey was also an early death. Margaret Swallum died in 1832, but, whether that was before those already noticed, we cannot say, as we could not obtain the dates of the others. The first roads through Congress were the Indian and emigrant trails. The first road laid out by authority was probably the Delaware and Mansfield road, which passes through the township. Congress is now provided with excellent roads, which, in most cases, are laid out on section lines, and are kept in excellent condition.

Close on the heels of the pioneers came the preachers, some of whom were pioneers themselves. Private houses were used, until the building of schoolhouses, when they became temples of worship, as well as of learning. While these early religious services were not conducted with that clockwork precision and machine routine of our later and more systematically refined worship, they had the merit of heart and soul devotion, which defied the adverse criticism of the world. The preachers were not college graduates, nor theological prodigies; but what they lacked in mental force they made up in physical power, and they could be heard a mile away, when the atmosphere was favorable. Thirty-minute sermons were not fashionable in those days, and a preacher would often blaze away for three and four hours on a stretch. When the angel of death visited a household, some one of these pioneer preachers was called on to preach at the funeral, and he exposed himself to the bitterest weather, and faced storms of cold and

sleet and snow, in answer to the call of distress by his stricken fellow-pioneers. Of these early divines, it may be truly said, "They went about doing good," and that, too, "without the hope of fee or reward." It was in the work of the Master, and was done "without money and without price," and this was reward enough.

It is difficult to say who was the first messenger to proclaim "glad tidings of great joy" to the people of Congress Township. As is usually the case, there are "several first ones." Rev. Silas Ensign was one of them, and supposed to be the first Methodist. He used to preach at Mr. Gardner's, long before there was a church or a schoolhouse in the township. Revs. David James and John Thomas were Welshmen, and two of the pioneer Baptists; also, Rev. James Parsels, who was finally sent to the penitentiary, as noticed in another chapter of this work. Rev. Mr. Shedd was one of the first Presbyterian preachers. It is not altogether certain which church was established first, as several of them are very old.

The Brin Zion Baptist Church was organized, it is confidently stated, more than fifty years ago, in a schoolhouse in the southern part of the township, some two miles from the present church. It was established by that pioneer minister, Rev. David James, and the following are some of the original members: William Peterson and wife, Mr. James and wife, and one or two daughters, and Allen Kelley and wife. A church was built a few years after the society was formed, and was probably the first church edifice in the township. This building was used by the congregation, until sadly out of repair, when the present edifice was built, about 1857–58. Rev. William Wyant is the present Pastor, and the membership is not far from one hundred. There is a flourishing Sunday school, of which John Critchfield is Superintendent, in connection with this church. Although originally in Congress Township, yet since the addition to Gilead Township of a section or two from the southwest corner of Congress, the church is just across the line in Gilead Township.

Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1836, in a schoolhouse which stood near where the present church now stands. Among the original members, we may notice Polly Swallum, Peter Lyon (who was the Class-leader), Rees Wheeler and wife, Ann Foster, Joseph Kirby and wife, and James Pitt and wife. The first church was built about 1840, and served the congregation as a place of worship, until literally worn out. For several years after their church gave out, they were homeless, except as they used schoolhouses. In 1873, the present handsome building was put up at a cost of over $2,000. Rev. Mr. Lynch and Rev. Benjamin Allen were among the early ministers of this congregation. The Rev. Mr. Buxton is the present Pastor of the church, which belongs to the Darlington Circuit. The membership is between forty and fifty. A Sunday school is carried on with Mr. Thummey as Superintendent. A pretty little cemetery is adjacent to the church, and contains the mortal remains of many of the early members, as well as many of the pioneers of the neighborhood. When Mr. Pitt came to the country, there was not a public burying-ground in the township, and, soon after entering his land, he gave one acre for a church and cemetery. Margaret Swallum was the first person buried in it, after being laid out. Since then, it has been pretty well populated.

Pleasant Grove Church (Disciples) is located on a corner of Mr. Swallum's land, and in the midst of what, we very nearly concluded, was a rather inhospitable neighborhood. Two individuals, to whom we had been recommended for a history of this church, treated us coolly, to say the least. The society was formed about forty years ago, and a log building erected near the present church. In it they worshiped until the erection of the latter, which was accomplished in 1858. It is a substantial frame building, of modern architecture. The membership at present is about 100, though many have dropped off by death and removal. The congregation is

in the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Neal. Quite a neat little burying-ground adjoins the church, and is the last resting-place of many of its old members.

The church laid down on the map northwest of Mt. Tabor Methodist Church, has been moved into the village of West Point, and is known as the Beulah Church. It is again referred to in connection with the village.

The schoolmaster was an early addition to the settlement, as well as the pioneer preacher. One of the first schools taught in the township, was by Benjamin P. Truex, about 1834. It was kept in a small cabin, built for school purposes, not far from the village of Williamsport. A man named Hayden taught school near Dan Mitchell's, at a very early day, perhaps the next school after that taught by Truex. The house in which Truex taught was the first built in the township, perhaps, for school purposes. It was the usual log-cabin schoolhouses, and contrasted strongly with the comfortable schoolhouses of the present day, which are to be found at nearly every cross-road in the township. The present educational perfection is embodied in the last report to the County Auditor, as follows:

Balance on hand September 1, 1878	$1,301 70
State tax	706 00
Local tax for schoolhouse purposes	2,830 02
Amount paid teachers within the year	2,007 00
Number of schoolhouses in township	9
Value of same	8,000 00
Teachers employed—male, 10; female, 5; total	15
Paid teachers per month—male, $40; female, $20.	
Pupils enrolled—male, 222; female, 159; total	381
Average daily attendance—males, 135; females, 100; total,	235
Balance on hand September 1, 1879	$ 444 65

The village of Williamsport was laid out, and the plat recorded in Richland County, October 11, 1836. Enoch Hart entered the land upon which it is located, and after a few years sold out to Jerry Freeland. He sold to William Dakan, who laid out the village and called it Williamsport, in honor of his own name. The first store was opened by William Andrews, as soon as the village was laid out; he built a dwelling and a storehouse, Dakan had a store nearly as large as Andrews'. A post office was established at the house of William Andrews, about half a mile north of town, some time before the town was laid out. He petitioned for it, and in honor of him it was called Andrews' Post Office, a name it still bears. He was the first Postmaster, and as soon as the village was laid out, the office was moved to it; Mark Cook is the present Postmaster. Before the place was laid out, or a post office established, a post was planted in the ground, and a box nailed to the top, in which the mail carrier, as he passed on his route, dropped the weekly newspapers for the people of the neighborhood. The first tavern was kept by Reuben Luce, and was a place of great resort. Being on the direct road from Delaware to Mansfield, everybody repaired to it to have news from the outside world. Martin Mitchell was also an early tavern-keeper at Williamsport. The present hotel is kept by a man named Mitchell.

The first school taught in the village was by Z. H. Mitchell in 1842. The year before he taught at Andrews', just north of the village. A good two-story frame schoolhouse adorns the town, which was built a few years ago; Prof. M. Miller is the present teacher. The business of the village may be summed up as follows: Two stores, one grocery store, one hotel, three blacksmith and wagon shops, two shoe-shops, one physician, one cheese factory, very recently established by Dr. Thoman, and a schoolhouse and church.

The United Brethren Church was built in 1853; the society was organized the year previous by Revs. Slaughter and Tabler; the church is a neat and substantial frame; the present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Orr. A large and flourishing Sunday school is carried on, of which Dr. Thoman is superintendent.

Williamsport, notwithstanding it is an old town, has not attained to very large proportions, and doubtless never will equal Cincinnati in point of population. By the census just taken (1880) its *bona-fide* population, by a careful count of noses, amounts to just eighty-one souls. There is plenty of room for growth.

The village of West Point was laid out by Matthew Roben about 1848. Roben kept the first store in the place. The next store was opened by Isaac Rule, who still lives in the vicinity, where he owns an excellent farm. There is but one store in the town, kept by J. R. Gaverick & Bro. The former gentleman is Postmaster, and the office, which is known by the name of Whetstone, is kept in the store. The town consists of a dozen or more dwelling-houses, one store, one post office, one black-smith-shop by William Mann, one shoe-shop by Barnard Field. Sometimes a grocery or provision store has been kept on the south side of the road. The first tavern was kept in the place by George Jackson. John Williams also kept tavern for a time, but has retired from the business, and the village is at present without a hotel.

West Point is situated about equally in Congress and North Bloomfield Townships. The store and post office are in the latter, while the church and schoolhouse are in Congress. The dwelling houses are about equally divided between the two townships. That portion in Congress, according to the present census, has a population of fifty-three. An excellent brick schoolhouse erected in 1878, is an ornament to the little village. G. G. Curtis is the present teacher, and the attendance is from twenty-five to thirty, but in the winter season it is much larger.

Beulah Church, on the south side of the dividing line of West Point, was founded by Rev. Jeremiah Martin. The first church edifice, was a log building, and stood about two miles south of the village. When it gave out and a new building was needed, the man upon whose land it had been built, had grown tired of it, and so the congregation bought the site where it is now located. The present edifice was put up in 1856, and is a substantial frame. The membership has fallen off very much in the last decade. Many have died, and others have moved away, whose places have not been filled. The last regular Pastor was Rev. Thomas Dye, who died last winter. An interesting Sunday school, of which Andrew Casto is Superintendent, is maintained with a good attendance.

The little village of West Point, though small, is noticed in the chapters devoted to both Congress and North Bloomfield Townships. To which of the two townships, the larger share of it belongs, we are not able to say.

CHAPTER XVI.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE—FIRST SETTLERS—IMPROVEMENTS—DISTILLERIES, MILLS, ETC.—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—VILLAGES.

THE surface of South Bloomfield Township is irregular and undulating. Drift-hills of sand and gravel, covered with Waverly shales and fragmentary, granite bowlders rise, in some portions, more than a hundred feet above the general level. The soil is usually composed of a mixture of alluvium, sand and clay, and contains a large percentage of the debris of angular lime bowlders that are found intermingled with the earth in all parts of the township. These are usually small, though occasionally, one weighing more than a ton is found. Granite bowlders, deposited during the glacial epoch, are found in great numbers, scores of them often occurring within small areas, and the mica in them is often beautifully colored with iron oxides. There are no large streams; yet along the valleys of the creeks, and in the small, well-drained basins, is found an excellent sandy, alluvial soil. Occasionally, in some portions, occurs a yellow, tenacious clay, that bids defiance to the agriculturist. Rarely, argillaceous shale and sandstone render cultivation troublesome or impossible. In the southeastern part, occurring in small, irregular bowlders, is found a dark, heavy stone, which, when broken, presents a sparkling, crystalline structure, and is found rich with one of the iron ores. A broad belt, passing from the center of the western side to the southeastern corner, affords abundant and excellent limestone. The hills in the vicinity of Roswell Clark's farm are loaded with this lime, which has been burned since 1819. The supply seems inexhaustible. The bowlders are found of all sizes, and usually contain impurities of clay or other earth.

The township is bountifully supplied with numerous springs of hard, cold water, many of them being used as wells by the citizens. A great many are brackish, some quite salty, and a few contain iron, soda, magnesia and other minerals. Heavy timber at one time covered the whole surface, though the hand of the settler has leveled it until but about one-sixth of the land is covered with primitive woods. The native timber consists mainly of beech, ash, hard maple, black walnut, elm, oak and hickory. There are also found, though to a limited extent, soft maple, butternut, sycamore, whitewood, dog-wood, linden, cucumber, chestnut, etc. Perhaps, one-third the timber in the township is beech, which is much used for rough building purposes.

Sparta and the central part of the township occupy a small, irregular table-land, from which small streams flow in all directions. Two elevations, one in the Bloomfield Cemetery and the other a half-mile southwest of Sparta, rise 575 feet above Lake Erie and 1,140 feet above the sea level. The center of the township is on the height of land that separates the headwaters of the Scioto and Muskingum Rivers. The township, as a whole, is well drained, and is sufficiently fertile "to laugh with a harvest if tickled with a hoe." It is bounded on the north by Chester, and on the west by Bennington Township; on the east and south by Knox County. It is composed of twenty-five sections, the northern five being fractional. Prior to 1848, the township was part of Knox County. In the spring of 1808, the county of Knox having been formed by act of the Legislature, the Commissioners divided it into four townships—Wayne, Morgan, Union and Clinton, the latter including South Bloomfield, which was afterward created into a separate township.

Previous to the autumn of 1813, no settler had made his appearance in the township. It was one

unbroken forest, fresh and beautiful from the fashioning hand of the Creator. Within the memory of the oldest settlers, the Indians had occasional, temporary camps, but there is no evidence of their having been any village of permanency or note. In the southwest, on the land owned by Wilbur Barr, there are meager evidences that at some remote period the Mound-Builders, or Indians, erected rude, earth fortifications, as the place seems to indicate that the works were designed to assist in repelling invaders. But the original works are almost obliterated by the agriculturist, who has but a shadowy respect for the customary honor shown these ancient inhabitants. This seat of war and evident disaster, if such they were, has been transformed into fertile fields of waving wheat or corn. Innumerable flint, chert and chalcedony arrow, dart and spear heads are plowed up from all quarters. In 1818, the Sandusky Indians had a temporary camp near where Thomas Orsborn lived, and the old settlers can recollect them as they silently trailed their way through the forest. The pioneers had nothing to apprehend from them, for

> "Gitchie Manito, the mighty,
> Warning, chiding, spake in this wise:—
> 'I am weary of your quarrels,
> Weary of your prayers for vengeance;
> Wash the war-paint from your faces,
> And as brothers, live together.'"

No reading is more attractive than the story of the pioneer's life. It rests upon the mind like enchantment, and the sweet romance of the forest warms the heart with the tender ties of sympathy. The parent spends many a pleasant hour in dreaming of the past, and tells the tale with ample embellishments to the eager child, which never tires of listening. All are eager to hear it, and all keenly enjoy it. To the old man with frosty hair, the story revives the record of a life that has been a miracle of self-sacrifice and self-denial. The sweet, sad poetry of the past is underscored with the emphasis of toil and tribulation.

In autumn, 1813, three hunters, armed with rifles, left Mount Vernon and pushed westward into the wilderness. They desired to hunt outside the outermost log cabin; and also, which was perhaps their principal object, desired to see the country westward, with a view of locating. These three men were Peter and Nicholas Kile and Enoch Harris, the latter being a powerfully built mulatto. They entered South Bloomfield Township at the southeast corner, coming from the east, and, admiring the country, determined to form a settlement. The scene before them was pleasing to the eye. There was the branch of Dry Creek, threading its way amid green banks of grasses and mosses. There were the narrow valley of the creek, skirted with long rows of beech and walnut and maple, and the neighboring hills crowned with picturesque clusters of trees, the bright foliage of which was tinted with the rich coloring of autumn. From the foot of the hills there crept out small brooklets that stole rippling down to the creek. The prospect was delightful, and, with enthusiasm, the hunters entered into their compact. Enoch had been there before, and had entered the land. Of the three, he was the oldest and Peter the youngest, and, as each wanted a quarter-section, it was mutually agreed that they should choose in the order of their ages, beginning with the oldest. Enoch Harris selected the quarter-section adjoining the corner one, on account of the multitude of excellent springs of pure water. Nicholas Kile chose what is now the southeastern quarter-section in the township, because he saw an excellent site for damming up the water of Dry Creek and thus securing power for milling purposes. Peter Kile chose the quarter-section west of Harris', because of the fine groves of walnut timber that covered it. Each was satisfied with his selection, and all three went back to Mount Vernon to complete the purchase of their new homes. During the following winter, Harris went out with his ax and cleared sufficient land to afford material for the erection of his cabin. Then, in March, 1814, with the assistance of a few men from Mount Vernon, he erected the first log cabin built in South Bloomfield Town-

ship. His family, which consisted of his wife, a mulatto woman, and one child, was moved out the same spring. But little is known of Enoch Harris, and that which is told of him is mostly traditionary. One-half the people in the township never heard of his existence. He was said to be a jovial, good-natured fellow, built like Hercules, and with that enviable courage and fortitude that distinguished the pioneer. When he left the neighborhood is not definitely known. At the expiration of about five years, himself and family vanished like the shadows of night, and never afterward lived in the township.

During the fall of 1814, Peter and Nicholas Kile, and Timothy Smith settled in the township, the former two on the land they had selected, and the latter about a mile northwest of Sparta. A small clearing was known to have been made, in 1813, on the land which was afterward occupied by Smith, but no cabin was built, and many distrust the story of the clearing. In 1815, John Helt, Jonathan Hess, John and Fleming Manville, and Thomas Orsborn, appeared and began to make improvements, the first four locating a mile or two north of Bloomfield, and the latter in the eastern part, on Dry Creek. In 1816, Roswell and Marshall Clark, Thomas Allington, William Ayers, Archilus Doty, Augustus and Giles Swetland, Solomon Steward and a few others came in. In 1817, Roger Blinn, Isaac Pardy, David Anderson, Isaac Mead Harris, James Duncan, Samuel Mead, Walker Lyon, Runey Peat, John and Jonathan Harris, Matthew Marvin, Reuben Askins, Seth Nash and a few others arrived. Many came in 1818, among them being Dr. David Bliss, the first physician in the township, and elsewhere credited as the first practicing physician in the county, Artemas Swetland, Elder William H. Ashley and Crandall Rosecrans, the father of the well known Gen. Rosecrans. In 1818, there were as many as twenty-five clearings in the woods. In 1817, there were sixteen white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age; and in 1820, sixty-nine. The heavy forests began to disappear, and the country began to change. The ring and echo of ax and rifle awoke the solitude of the forest. Deer, wild turkeys and wolves were every-day sights. Small herds of deer, scared by wolves, would come out of the woods, leap the fences and go scampering across the clearings. Often the settler, upon rising in the morning, would find a herd pasturing on his wheat-field, seeming to love the rich herbage. In herds of six or eight, they were often seen sporting in the woods, leaping back and forth over fallen trees like children on a play-ground. There were many brackish springs scattered about, which the deer frequented, and which were often watched by the hunter during the night. The juicy venison, roasted before the great fire-place and eaten by the family next morning, would attest the success of the watcher. Early one morning, Elder Ashley shot and wounded a large buck, which darted bleeding into the forest. He pursued it rapidly until noon, when, coming upon it suddenly, it was dispatched. During the afternoon, five more deer were shot, and all were conveyed to his cabin on horseback. Turkeys were very large and numerous, and, when cooked by the skilful backwoods woman, would charm the appetite of an epicure. Wolves were numerous, very troublesome and often dangerous. Though shy and silent during the day, when the shades of night settled down, they became bold and would howl around the cabins until daybreak. Sheep were unsafe in the woods at any time. Cattle and horses were safe during the day, but if they became mired down, or were caught in the wind-falls at night, they fell victims to the rapacious wolves. David Anderson failed to get his cows up one night, and went in search of them the next morning, when he found them mired in a swamp, where they had furnished a midnight repast for the wolves. Many others lost stock under similar circumstances. Children returning late from school were chased by them.

In 1817, Solomon Steward lived about a mile and a half northwest of Sparta. One day him-

self and wife started to go across to Timothy Smith's cabin, which was about half a mile south. They were walking slowly along in the woods, when suddenly a large bear came from a thicket in front of them, and, placing his fore foot on a log, looked sideways at them. Steward quickly raised his rifle and fired, but only wounded the bear, the ball entering just below the eye, and from the curious position of the animal, coming out at the knee of the leg on the log. The bear gave a howl of pain, and disappeared in the woods. Steward and his wife hurried on to Smith's, when the men immediately returned to finish the bear. They reached the thicket where it entered, and, while Smith remained there, Steward went around to scare it out. In the mean time, Smith recollected that he had not loaded his gun. He hastily poured the powder into the palm of his hand, but at this instant, the bear came thundering out of the thicket, with mouth open, and nose covered with blood. Smith dropped the powder, and, turning, ran a short distance like a race-horse, when he unfortunately caught his foot on a vine, and came to the ground like a thunderbolt. His momentum was so great, that, when he struck, he plunged the muzzle of his gun almost a foot in the soft earth. The bear went swiftly by, but, at this moment, Steward appeared and shot it as it was disappearing in the woods. Undoubtedly, Smith had to stand treat when the excited men reached his cabin.

The appearance of the settlers as they came into the township was often more laughable than comfortable. William Ayres had a horse that had no body worth mentioning. It was all head, legs and tail. It should have been named "Rosinante," but, through some unpardonable oversight, was denominated "Sam." This was, evidently, a misnomer, and accounts for the animal's startling appearance and prodigious growth. Upon the back of this *equus caballus*, was placed a feather bed, a rare object in the backwoods, and above all, sat Mrs. Ayres, while Mr. Ayres walked ahead with his rifle on his shoulder, leading the horse. The husband had an ax, and the wife a skillet, and, thus equipped, they began housekeeping in the woods. Walker Lyon and family came all the way from Connecticut, in one wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen with a horse, ridden by one of the party, on the lead. They were forty days on the road, and, when their destination was reached, freezing cold weather had set in. It was too cold to mix mortar, so the chinks in their hastily erected cabin were filled with moss gathered from far and near in the woods. One of the first settlers brought with him an ash board, which was honored with the central place in the only door of his cabin, and, when neighbors were present, this was pointed to with infinite pride, by the owner. Augustus and Giles Swetland came two years in advance of their father and the balance of his family. They erected a small log cabin, and began to clear the land their father had previously purchased. They did their own cooking, except corn and wheat bread, which was prepared for them by Mrs. Allington. An abundance of turkey and venison was to be found on their table. Roswell and Marshall Clark endured the same privations and enjoyed the same repasts. They came a year or two before their families, to prepare a home, so that some of the perplexities of pioneer life might be avoided by the wives and children.

The settlers usually came in wagons, drawn by horses or oxen, and their log cabins were often erected and occupied before the land had been purchased. The cabin of some earlier settler, or the wagon, or a temporary tent made of boughs, bark or blankets, would be their shelter until the cabin was built. A large percentage of the settlers in the township came from the vicinity of Mount Vernon and Delaware; but were, originally, from the historical colonies of Roger Williams or William Penn. With only sufficient money to enter his land, but with fortitude and energy, the early settler began his career of hardship in the woods. The log cabins were neither models of elegance, beauty nor even

comfort. Though ordinarily built from rough logs and containing but one room, yet, occasionally, a double cabin was erected, having two rooms with one end in common which formed the partition. This was conceded a certain indication of wealth or celebrity in the owner. The cabins were often built from hewed logs, which improved their appearance. The settler would first level his timber with the ground. The tops and smaller logs would be heaped and burned, and then the neighbors would be invited to assist in rolling the larger logs. These "log-rollings" were the chief means of bringing the settlers together. Whisky and brandy flowed like water, and woe unto the luckless owner of the premises who failed to have the necessary supply on hand. Some superannuated old man, too old to work, would be appointed "commissary," whose duty it was to supply the thirsty men with liquid corn and rye. There would often be thirty or forty men present, and the women of the neighborhood would combine to do the cooking. It was a lively scene, then, both within and without. And, when at length the dinner horn sounded its welcome voice, the weary men assembled at the cabin to do justice to the venison and turkey. Thus the pioneers, with common interests, were drawn together for mutual sympathy and assistance. When a new-comer appeared, the settlers came promptly forward and erected his cabin, into which his family would often move the same day. There was but little money in the country, and ordinary dealings were necessarily carried on by exchanges. A pound of tea could be obtained at Mount Vernon by exchanging forty dozen eggs for it, or one yard of calico could be had for six pounds of butter. Necessity compelled the settlers to feed and clothe themselves, and the result was that no woman's education in domestic affairs was complete until she had learned to card, spin and weave wool and flax. The house without its spinning-wheel was as uncommon as one at the present day is without a sewing machine. The men often wore buckskin breeches; but usually their clothing and that of the women were made of "linsey-woolsey," beautifully colored with leaves or bark from the woods. The cooking was done over the great fire-place, whose capacious jaws could take in a log of almost any dimensions. There were bake-kettles or Dutch ovens, skillets or spiders, pots and pans of divers patterns and dimensions, reflectors, frying pans, etc. Excellent bread was often baked on a smooth board, held and turned before the roaring fire. As nice a cake as ever graced the table at a wedding feast was baked in the skillet, or spider. In short, the humble pioneer's wife, with her fire-place and rude cooking utensils, could place upon the table as sweet and palatable a dinner as any cook of later days, with her ranges, covered all over with patents, and her improved domestic machinery without end.

One day in the spring of 1817, several citizens of the township were standing in Roswell Clark's door-yard, discussing the talked-of separation of the new township from old Clinton, when the question arose as to what it should be called. Before them lay a small field, dressed in the green garb of summer, while adorning its surface were rich clusters of wild flowers. The air was laden with the sweet breath of early springtime. Nature had put on her beautiful robe, and was wafting the perfume of the flowers through the forest aisles and across the velvet fields. Roswell Clark insisted that the township should be called New Wabash, William Ayres modestly suggested Ayresville; but when Roger Blinn, pointing to the field and to the sweet blossoms, suggested Bloomfield, the thought met the approval of all and the name was adopted.

On the 23d of June, 1817, the citizens convened at the house of Timothy Smith, to elect the first township officers. There were present Roger Blinn, Roswell Clark, John Helt, Jonathan Hess, Timothy Smith, Peter and Nicholas Kile, John Manville, Reuben Askins, William Ayres, Joseph Higgins, James Carter, Preston Hubbell, Thomas Orsborn and Matthew Marvin, and a few others.

Roger Blinn was chosen Chairman, Roswell Clark Secretary, and then the first political wire-pulling and skirmishing of the township began. The day was warm, and, instead of entering the cabin, which would scarcely contain them, they sat upon a huge pile of beech and maple logs that were near the house—a fit chamber for the first political "log-rolling." After several preliminary flank movements by caucuses, during which the comparative merits of opposing candidates were loudly and ably discussed, the polls were declared open and the balloting began. Roswell Clark was elected Clerk; Roger Blinn, Treasurer; Joseph Higgins, Constable; and James Carter, Justice of the Peace. For several years these elections were held at the cabins of the settlers. In 1819, on the occasion of an election held at the cabin of Thomas Orsborn, an incident or accident occurred, which shows the treacherous nature of the old fire-place. A half-dozen or more of the men were invited to remain and take dinner with the family. After the cooking had progressed almost to completion, and the hearth was loaded with dishes of smoking food, placed there to be kept warm, a large kettle containing boiling venison, resting upon the logs, suddenly upset, precipitating venison and boiling water into the ashes, which were dashed copiously over the dishes on the hearth. Orsborn leaped to his feet, and, with more force than elegance, exclaimed "D—— the fire, there go the victuals." This apparently relieved him, for he laughed heartily as he righted the demoralized pans and kettles.

Courts of justice were held in the township at an early day, and, when a case of any consequence was to be heard and determined, the court-room was always crowded with spectators, anxious to see and hear the fun. Cases of assault and battery were of frequent occurrence, and, occasionally, one guilty of a graver crime was arraigned. The "rollings" were a fruitful source of "battery cases," and many a poor fellow has gone home in the same predicament as the boy that was kicked in the face by a mule, "wiser, but not so handsome." Washington Hubbell was a pettifogger who conducted many of the early cases. Attorneys, such as they were, could be secured at Mount Vernon as early as the township was first settled. These trials before the Justices were too often mere ludicrous formalities, affording more amusement than punishment.

Burr Harris was a great boaster and fighter, yet at times he met men who gave him a sound thrashing. When under the influence of liquor, he was quarrelsome, and would ride rough-shod over those of less strength and courage. His sons, following the footsteps of their father, were engaged in many a hard fight. On one occasion, Joshua, his son, armed with his "little hatchet," attacked a neighbor, for some fancied wrong, and wounded him severely on the arm. He was tried for assault with intent to commit murder, but was only convicted of assault and battery.

One day, Horace Churchill and Jacob Hess, two young men, were working with shovels in a charcoal pit about half a mile southwest of Sparta. They began playfully throwing coals at each other, and, as usual under such circumstances, carried their fun so far that they got mad. Hess at last, in a paroxysm of excitement and anger, raised his shovel and threw it with all his strength at Churchill, striking him a terrible blow on the head, laying the skull open to the brain. Hess immediately put for the woods, and Churchill, more dead than alive, was taken to the nearest house. His wound was dressed, but in removing broken fragments of his skull a portion of the brain was lost. He got well and lived many years, but never fully recovered the right use of his mind. The militiamen were called out to capture Hess, who, provided with food by his friends, remained concealed in the woods awaiting events. He was finally pressed so close that it became necessary for him to change his location or be captured. In attempting to cross a road, he was seen by Sheldon Clark, who, being on horseback, spurred up to him and ordered him to

yield or be shot down. He was taken and bound over to court, but, no one appearing against him, was acquitted. He afterward met with a terrible death. While sitting on a rail fence, he slipped and fell upon a sharp hoe, which entered his bowels in a frightful manner. After nine days of intense suffering, he died in great agony. There were several notorious desperadoes in the township between 1840 and 1850. They were connected with a gang of counterfeiters, one of their rendezvouses being in the heavy woods on Dry Creek. Two of them were Ed. Miller and George Huntley, the latter being half Indian, and as savage and vicious as half-breeds usually are. They passed counterfeit $2.50 gold pieces upon the citizens until they were finally detected and chased into the woods. The neighbors turned out to hunt them, down, and, having chased them as far as the Bloomfield Cemetery, finally lost all traces of them, and were compelled to relinquish the hunt. It was afterward learned that Huntley had escaped through a gap in the circle of men who surrounded them, and Miller, ascending a large tree, escaped by concealing himself in a favoring fork.

In 1844, several boys, digging in the bank at Sanford's mill-dam, found a white man's skeleton imbedded in the earth. An inquest was held over the mysterious bones, but the verdict was: "He came to his death from an unknown cause." In 1879, the workmen in Roswell Clark's old stone quarry found two skeletons, one of a middle-aged man, and the other evidently belonging to a youth of sixteen or seventeen. They had seemingly been thrust, head foremost, down a cleft in the rocks, and the bones were quite well preserved. It was suspected that they were the victims of an alleged tragedy which occurred in Bennington Township about 1832. This, however, is only conjecture, yet they were undoubtedly white men's bones. On the 4th of July, 1862, F. H. Westbrook met with a terrible death at Sparta. It was announced that a large balloon was to be sent up, and, understanding that Westbrook was to accompany it, a vast crowd assembled to witness the event. It was inflated with hot air, but was so rotten that Westbrook had given up all idea of going up in it, intending to substitute a stone or cat in his stead. He was a boastful fellow, and, at the last moment, just as the balloon was about to leap into space, several men dared him to go up. This was too much, and he recklessly leaped into the balloon and rose rapidly in the air. At the height of 500 feet it burst in fragments, and man and balloon shot downward with frightful velocity. He struck the ground in an upright position, driving his feet several inches in the hard earth, and fracturing half the bones in his body. He was taken up unconscious, and died in about four hours.

Taverns were opened to the public at an early day. Those who expected to keep tavern would usually erect double log cabins a story and a half high. Jonathan Hess opened his doors to the public as early as 1816; William Ayres did the same shortly afterward; a Mr. Barr hung out a sign near the northern boundary in 1817, and Seth Knowles began to entertain travelers the same year. The bar-rooms of these taverns were the favorite resorts for loafers, who would assemble around the blazing fire in winter, to smoke and drink and tell "yarns" that would test the credulity of the auditors. Epinetus Howes was an early landlord in Sparta; Lemuel Potter kept tavern on Potter's hill between 1830 and 1840; David McGinnis kept tavern in Sparta at an early day; William Hulse subsequently kept tavern there for many years. He became widely known. The present landlord is W. S. Vansickle. Thomas Orsborn erected the first saw-mill in the township, in about 1828. William Sanford, the following year, put up one in the western part. The Coiles built one in 1833, Burkholder in 1835, and Sheldon Sanford shortly after. A saw-mill that did good work was run by Benjamin Chase at Sparta. The Kents have a mill in the southwestern part of the township at present. William Speck's saw-mill at Sparta, is one of the

best in the county, and has a capacity of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per day. The engine is thirty-horse-power, and the saw is double circular. Mr. Speck deserves much credit for the invention of simple mechanical contrivances, whereby the labor of one man is saved. The head-sawyer, standing on a platform four feet square, can do his own setting, and can change his logs at will, by the agency of levers. Thomas Orsborn was the first to "crack corn" in the township, his mill being erected in 1823. This mill was burned down the following year, but was rebuilt in 1828. Nicholas Kile started a small corn-mill in 1825; James Thompson and Aaron Jackson also owned one about the same time. It was a partnership mill and was located on Mr. Thompson's farm. Neither of these mills attained a greater state of perfection than to furnish a limited quantity of coarse flour. H. N. and M. B. Bradley started the first grist-mill in Sparta, placing their machinery in the building previously occupied by Benjamin Chase's wool-carding and cloth-dressing apparatus. It was a steam-mill, and had two run of stone, one for wheat and one for corn, and was started in about 1848. In 1875, a company consisting of six men, at a cost of $5,300, erected the present grist mill at Sparta. The stock was divided into 106 shares of $50 each. Many of the citizens invested in the stock, which, after many vicissitudes, is now owned by William and Beverly Chase and Nelson Mead. The mill has two run of stone, and is second to no mill in the State for grade of flour. The Orsborn and Jackson corn-mills were erected to grind grain for distilleries built by these men. Orsborn's first distillery, as if the Fates decreed its destruction, was burned to the ground, but was rebuilt in 1828, and a new copper still of greater capacity added. "Tread-mills" were early institutions in the township, and were set in motion by horses or cattle walking upon an inclined plane, to which was attached an endless belt connected by shafting with the stone that ground the grain. Like the wheel of Ixion, this inclined plane was a perpetual punishment to the unfortunate animals that furnished the motive power. They were finally changed into water-mills. These distilleries were built because there was a growing demand for a market for grain, and because the pioneer deemed liquor one of the necessities of life. There was no market for corn and rye unless the settler could exchange it for whisky, or unless he could have it made into whisky on shares. The settler regarded them, therefore, very highly, as furnishing whisky, and also a market for corn and rye. An excellent peach brandy was made at Orsborn's distillery. Before the mills were erected, the settlers were obliged to take their grain to Young's, Banning's or Douglas' mills, on Owl Creek and Vernon River. In times of drouth, when mills on the smaller streams could not run, and those on the larger streams, like those of the gods, had to grind slowly, settlers were obliged to wait a week for their grist. The roads were mere blazed paths through the forest, and at some seasons of the year seemed bottomless. These mill trips were a great hardship, and, when the first mill in the township was built, there was much rejoicing. Nicholas Kile, Thomas Orsborn, William Sanford and James Thompson were the only men who owned early grist-mills.

Many stories are told of the evil effects of the distilleries alluded to and the sad end of some of their patrons. A man named Bottom, who came into the township with Orsborn, drank to excess. One bitterly cold day in winter, he started for Mount Vernon, but, failing to return for several days, search was made for him, when he was found sitting in an upright position on the ground frozen to death. Between his knees, clasped in his hands, was a bottle half full of whisky, to which he had evidently vainly applied for relief in his last moments.

In 1820, John Roof put in five vats for dressing skins, his tannery being the first in the township. He discontinued the business at the end of one year. In 1825, Isaac Pardy erected tannery buildings in the western part.

This tan-yard was afterward owned by Miller, and still later by Rambo. Many of the settlers could dress skins after a fashion; but after erection the tanneries were generally patronized. Pardy owned a dog that was so savage and dangerous that neighbors were afraid to approach the house. One day several young men were hunting in the woods about half a mile from the tan-yard, when they saw this dog leisurely trotting homeward from an obvious visit to some canine friend. The boys recognized the dog, and, rejoicing at the opportunity, shot and killed it. While commenting over its corpse, a novel idea darted through their minds. Why not sell the skin to Pardy? It was hastily removed, and then the boys marched boldly into the presence of Pardy and offered it for sale. They were paid almost a dollar for it; but the next day Pardy discovered the wrong done him, and demanded the money he had paid, which was gladly refunded by the boys, who were glad to escape so easily.

The old State road, passing northeast and southwest through Sparta, was laid out a number of years before the war of 1812. Its course was from Mansfield, via Frederick and Sunbury, to Columbus. The second road was the Mount Vernon and Delaware road, laid out about 1811. In 1814, the New Haven and Johnstown road, passing north and south through Bloomfield, was projected. In 1816, the Quakers in Chester Township cut out a road through Bloomfield to a small settlement near Mount Liberty.

Marshall Clark was the first blacksmith in the township. He worked at his trade on Clark street about five months, making trace-chains, bridle-bits, etc., and shoeing horses and oxen. One day in the autumn of 1816, while engaged in shoeing a horse, he was taken suddenly and violently ill before the work was completed, and died the next day; this was the first death in the township. David Anderson and Seth Nash erected blacksmith shops in 1817. James Thompson built a shop soon afterward. Thompson was a man of excellent mind and habits, and was one of the most prominent of the early pioneers. The present proselytes of Vulcan, in Sparta, are Frank Cotton, Abraham Herron and Minard and Mullenger. Isaac Pardy was the earliest shoemaker. Osgood Dustin made shoes in Sparta in 1830. Benjamin Tatman ran a shoe-shop in 1825.

W. A. Inscho is the present shoemaker at Sparta, and is a first-class workman. Francis Warren kept the first butcher-shop in the southern part of the township, in 1829. Curiously enough, he kept no venison, selling beef and pork altogether, which, at that time, were a greater rarity than deer meat. Harvey Simon and Thomas Orsborn are the Sparta butchers at present. Preston Hubbell was the first cabinet-maker in the township, erecting his shop in 1819. He did not continue long in the business, but turned his attention to the more profitable occupation of farming. John Blinn was the first cabinet-maker in Sparta. He followed the business from 1845, for fifteen years, running three benches, and doing an extensive business. He also ran a hearse, which was the first in the township. James Shumate was also an early cabinet-maker. Stephen and Alexander Marvin made saddle-trees from cucumber wood, in 1820. Skinner, Newcomb and Macomber made wooden bowls of all sizes, which were useful vessels at an early period. John Manville, Sr., carried on a cooper-shop, making whisky barrels, tubs, buckets, etc. Peter Kile planted the first orchard in the spring of 1816, procuring the trees from Delaware County. If the trees were from Johnny Appleseed's nursery, it is not known by Kile's descendants. A few of these trees are yet standing on the old place now owned by his grandson, Lon Ramey. Hugh Hartshorn, who appeared in 1822, was a hatter. He manufactured hats of lambs' wool and kept a small stock for sale. This was quite an enterprise in the wilderness, but Hartshorn found it unprofitable, and started for some greater paradise for hatters. Roswell Clark began burning lime in 1819, and for many years supplied

Mount Vernon with vast quantities, which were usually sold for 50 cents per bushel. John Manville made brick as early as 1823. This was a very important and useful industry, as the early settlers with difficulty obtained material for building chimneys. Preston Hubbell, who died in 1821, was the first person buried in the Bloomfield Cemetery. Christina Hess, born in the spring of 1817, was the first child born in the township. Chester Rosecrans was born in the fall, being the first male child. Two marriages, probably the first, occurred in the fall of 1819, the first one being Eliza Whitney to George Manville; the second, Melvina Hubbell to William Sanford. Benjamin Taylor was the first Assessor, and made his returns in June, 1818. The following was an early divorce *a mensa et thoro:* "By mutual consent, James C. and Rebecca Wilson, of Bloomfield Township, Knox Co., have this day agreed to dissolve as being man and wife." The first brick house in the township was built in 1824, by Roswell Clark; the house is yet standing, and is owned by Joseph Conway. In 1825, John Manville erected the second from brick made by himself; this is also standing, and is owned by Nathan Moore. The first frame dwelling-house was built in 1828 by Sheldon Clark, and is yet standing. The first frame building was a barn erected by Washington Hubbell in 1823; it is still standing on Marvin Lyon's farm. William Chase and Henry Weaver, Esq., are running a large tile factory at present, about half a mile southwest of Sparta. Joseph Conway is burning an excellent lime on Roswell Clark's old farm.

The first religious society was established on Clark street in 1818, by the Methodists. The first families to join were those of Roswell Clark, Walker Lyon, Preston Hubbell, John Manville, John Helt, William Ayres and a few others. Elder Thomas conducted a wonderful revival in 1819; whole families were converted, and the meetings were thronged with those seeking salvation. Every man in the neighborhood was converted except Seth Knowles, who seems to have been a sort of Voltaire or Bob Ingersoll, and held aloof from their meetings in scornful disdain. He was a profane man, and took especial delight in annoying the worshipers on their way to meeting by the use of irreverent expletives. The meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers, or in new barns. On one occasion several "ungodly boys," wishing to have some fun, concealed themselves in the loft of a new barn on Clark street, and deliberately planned the first Judgment on record. The members assembled and everything went off smoothly. The first inspiring songs were sung, the first prayers delivered, and the minister, in his suit of homespun, arose in the pulpit and began firing the souls of his auditors with his rude eloquence. Soon the room became filled with one glad chorus of shouts and hallelujahs. At this instant a terrific thundering was heard above, as if the day of doom had dawned. For a moment, all below was as still as death. Some, with dumb lips, stared wildly at the ceiling; others, more acute, soon discovered the hoax. The boys had dislodged a large heap of rough timber which had been suspended above, and which, in falling on the floor of the loft, had caused this thundering sound. Without waiting to see if their efforts to bring the world to Judgment would be successful, the boys jumped from the loft and disappeared in the woods.

In 1823, a log cabin was erected near Roswell Clark's, built by subscription, and designed both for a schoolhouse and church. In 1839, the present Methodist Episcopal Church at Bloomfield, the oldest church building in the township, was erected. Additions have since been made to it. Roswell Clark was one of the most influential members in early times, and his acts were carefully scanned and observed. One Sunday he so far forgot himself as to boil sugar water nearly all day. This conduct created much gossip among his fellow-members, who finally instituted a church trial, which resulted in his being convicted of having violated the Sabbath. After the trial, some sympathizing friend asked him if he was sorry.

"Yes," said he, "I'm sorry I had no more water to boil." In 1822, Rev. James Smith, from Mount Vernon, established a New Light Church Society, in the vicinity of Sparta. It grew and prospered, and for many years was the strongest society in the township. Elder William H. Ashley figured prominently in this society for many years. The meetings were first held in the settlers' cabins, afterward in the schoolhouses, and finally in the Christian Church at Sparta, erected in 1841, at a cost of about $1,200. A Methodist society was organized near Sparta, about 1822. It was a strong one, and did much to improve the morals of the settlers. Their church at Sparta was built in 1842, costing about $1,400. Previous to 1876, Elder McCulloch, of Nevada, Ohio, had preached in the Christian Church at Sparta. Being a man well instructed in the fundamental doctrines of his church (Advent Christian), and able to support them by a powerful array of Scriptural evidence, he succeeded in changing the faith of some of the members, and in creating a spirited controversy on doctrinal points upon which the church had previously been harmonious, if not united. A few members, led by Robert Chase and Elder Lohr, attempted to silence the discord, but failing, a movement was effected, which banished McCulloch and his followers from the church. This highly dissatisfied those whose faith had been changed. They looked upon the action as arbitrary, dictatorial and oppressive. They, therefore, though few in number, resolved to build themselves a church. Accordingly, at a meeting held at the residence of John Blinn, on the 20th of May, 1876, the following covenant was entered into:

"1. We whose names are subjoined do hereby covenant and agree by the help of the Lord, to work together as a church of Christ, faithfully maintaining its ordinances, taking the Bible as the only rule of faith, practice, church order and discipline, making Christian character the only test of fellowship and communion.

"2. We further agree, with Christian fidelity and meekness, to exercise mutual watch—care, to counsel, admonish or reprove as duty may require, and to receive the same from each other as becometh the household of faith."

With these principles of faith, the little party of Christian workers launched out upon the troubled waters. Their church was immediately erected, the Universalists, other denominations and outsiders assisting them to the extent of $100 or $200. By the conditions of subscription, the doors of this church are open to any and all Christian denominations to worship God after the dictates of their own conscience. John Blinn has been the leading spirit in this church since its organization, having paid, in money and labor, fully one-fourth the cost of construction.

In 1850, the Wesleyan Methodists erected a small church one and a half miles west of Sparta; but the building, for several years past, has been used for other purposes. The United Brethren own a small church in the southern part of the township, where they are wont to assemble for the worship of God. The Methodists in the northeastern corner, have lately erected them a fine church, costing about $1,400. They have quite a flourishing congregation. The citizens of the township, as a whole, are zealous in promoting the success of their religious faith.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge, at Sparta, was instituted April 12, 1855, by Grand Master T. J. McLane. There were but six charter members: Nathan Harris, G. W. Smith, M. B. Allen, H. N. Bradley, T. S. Wilson and A. C. Gilbert. Nathan Harris is the only charter member now living in the vicinity of Sparta. Within a year after its organization, the lodge had forty active members. Their hall was built in 1867, they owning the upper story, and the township using the lower story for a town hall. The lodge paid about $1,100, and the citizens of the township about the same, making $2,200, total cost for the building. The present officers are: N. B. Allen, N. G.; N. Harris, V. G.; H. M. Bradley, P. S.; G. W. Smith, T.; and A. C. Gilbert, R. S. The lodge

meets every Saturday evening, and is known as Sparta Lodge, No. 268, I. O. O. F.

The Masonic Lodge was organized under dispensation, and a charter obtained in October, 1868, when it was duly constituted. The charter members were C. S. Pyle, E. B. Cook, A. J. Roberts, Calvin Gunsaulus, Lewis Cahan, J. H. Osborn, H. P. Ashley, Milton Ashley, Henry Blinn, T. G. McFadon and Leonard Murray. S. W. Stahl organized the lodge under the dispensation and J. N. Burr constituted it under the charter. The present officers are: Lester Gloyd, W. M.; B. D. Buxton, S. W.; J. Throckmorton, J. W.; William Taylor, Treas.; Henry Hulse, Sec.; A. J. Roberts, S. D.; C. A. Sprague, J. D.; T. E. Orsborn, Tiler. Their hall was erected in 1868, at a cost of $1,500, the fraternity building the upper, and F. G. Jackson the lower, story. The lodge meets once a month, and is known as Bloomfield Lodge, No. 422, A., F. & A. M.

The first school in the township was taught by Miss Melvina Hubbell, in the summer of 1819, about half a mile southwest of Sparta, in a log building intended for a dwelling. In the fall of 1819, a log schoolhouse was built near the old Swetland farm, and during the succeeding winter, Dr. A. W. Swetland kept school there. It was a "subscription school" and was the first taught in a real schoolhouse. Each scholar paid $1.50 for the term of three months. The teacher made a specialty of penmanship. Roger Blinn also taught a few scholars in his dwelling house the same winter. School was kept in a log schoolhouse, near Peter Kile's, in 1820. Just south of the cemetery, a schoolhouse was built in 1820, and William Sanford was the first teacher. This school was one of the best in the township up to that time. Children left other schools and went to Sanford. Dr. Bliss sent his daughter Maria to him, that she might study Murray's Grammar. Sanford had as high as thirty scholars. The early schoolhouses were often mere shells, destitute of all conveniences or attractions. The books were so few as to almost escape observation. The A, B, C's were often learned from a piece of oiled paper, through which the letters had been pricked with a pin. The early schoolhouse at the cemetery took fire one windy, winter night, and burned to the ground, consuming what few books and slates the pupils owned. In 1823, a small, hewed-log schoolhouse was built on Clark street, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire. This was found to be too small, as it was required to do the duty of a church as well; so, about 1830, a much larger one was erected near it. The Methodists held their meetings here. Emmet Cotton taught school the winter of 1824–25, in a log schoolhouse, in the southern part of the township. The first schoolhouse in Sparta was built in 1829, and was located near Mr. Speck's saw-mill. The second was built near the present Christian Church, about 1846. The present one was erected near the commencement of the late war. Schoolhouses in various parts of the township have arisen, serving their allotted time, and, falling into ruin, new and improved ones taking their place. No school buildings of any great value have been erected in the township.

One of the best schools in the township is taught by W. C. Barr, near Col. Brown's residence. Mr. Barr is a fine scholar, reducing his teaching to a system, and the patrons are amply repaid by the rapid strides made by their children in the path of learning. He has demonstrated the advantage and necessity of education. The Sparta District enumerates about one hundred scholars, and has an average attendance of seventy. The school is graded, and two teachers are employed. Burton Ashley is the teacher in the higher department, and Miss Mary Chase teaches the lower department. Mr. Ashley has aroused much interest and enthusiasm in the school.

In 1823, Aaron Macomber settled about half a mile northeast of Sparta. He made wooden bowls from cucumber wood, turning them out with machinery run by a horse. Hugh Hartshorn lived near him with a small storeroom of hats which he manufactured from wool in a small

log building near his house. In 1824, Macomber secured the services of Eastman, the Knox County Surveyor, and laid out a small town which, in honor of its founder, was named Aaronsburg. It does not appear that any lots were sold, and the town soon died. In 1827, Lemuel Potter laid out a town across the street from Potter's hill, the surveying being done by Samuel Bryant. Potter named the town Rome, but it did not bear any resemblance to ancient Rome. It passed into oblivion, and, like the dead, was slowly forgotten. The village of Bloomfield was surveyed and platted April 18, 1845, the surveyor being Thomas C. Hickman, and the projectors and proprietors Elizur Loveland and Alexander Marvin. The town was originally laid out into thirteen lots, and owing to the exasperating indifference of some of the citizens, has never been increased by additions. The first building was erected by Floyd Sears, in 1846. It was located on the southeast corner and designed as a storeroom. Into this room William Kincade, of Martinsburg, moved $2,500 worth of goods, which Mr. Sears sold on commission. At the end of eighteen months, Mr. Sears and his brother-in-law, L. F. Dewitt, succeeded Kincade with a general assortment valued at $3,000. In 1854, Eli Hollister bought them out and moved his stock into a new building on the northeast corner. He was followed by Knode, Sheldon, Bottomfield, Chase & Richard, Wright & Vail, Smith, Harris and Harper. During the war, an excellent business was done here. Marvin Lyon opened a shoe-shop in 1862; in 1873, he began with a general assortment of goods, and at present has a stock valued at $1,000. Robert Patton was the first blacksmith, working in a shop erected by Floyd Sears in 1847. Samuel Harvey made wagons in 1852. John Millison did a small undertaking business. Charles Sprague had a tinshop in 1868. Larkin Hobbs made barrels, tubs, etc., in 1857. Mortimer French kept a saloon in a brick house west of Bloomfield in 1857. One dark night, a party of disguised men went to his saloon, broke open the door, and emptied the liquor into the street. That was the last of his saloon. William Scuddle erected a steam saw-mill in 1850, John Cavert being the sawyer. A schoolhouse was built in the town in 1852, and another, just north of the town, in 1877; Earnest Lyon is the present teacher. Dr. McClernand located near Bloomfield in 1842; he was followed by Drs. Hubbell, Mendenhall and Hess. The post office was secured at Bloomfield, in 1833, by Samuel Whitney, who became the first Postmaster; Marvin Lyon is the present Postmaster. The present population is about fifty-five. Bloomfield was once a promising town, but it has been badly blighted.

The first building in Sparta was a double log cabin, built by William B. Carpenter, in 1826, and located where Dupee & Bowman's hardware store now stands. A month afterward, he erected a small log building across the street, just opposite his dwelling, to be used as a storeroom, into which he put $250 worth of goods, consisting largely of whisky. The second dwelling-house was built in 1828, by Joseph Skinner, who was a carpenter by trade, and located in the western part of the town. The third was built by David McGinnis in 1829; this man kept travelers, and in one part of his cabin kept about $100 worth of notions. Osgood Dustin erected his cabin in 1830. These four families comprised the population in 1830, the total being eighteen souls. Carpenter had an ashery, exchanging his goods for ashes, which were made into "scorched" and "white salts," and a small amount of "pearlash." In December, Carpenter sold out to Dr. A. W. Swetland, who placed in the storeroom, about $4,000 worth of goods. The Doctor's brother, Fuller, clerked for him during the winter of 1832–33, and in the spring of 1833, the Doctor and his family came on from Delaware County. After this, Sparta, then known by the general appellation of Bloomfield, became an extensive trading-point. The Doctor's first stock of goods was steadily increased, until in 1850, it invoiced at $12,000. The ashery was run by him

in connection with the store, goods being given in exchange for ashes. This ashery became one of the most extensive in Central Ohio, yielding as high as fifteen tons of excellent "pearl ash" per annum. The town began to improve, and the settlers poured into the surrounding woods. All got their goods at "the store" largely on trust. Swetland dealt largely in wheat, pork-packing, flax-seed and butter, at one time buying 3,000 pounds of the latter for 6 cents per pound and selling it in New York for a shilling. He usually lost on his pork, as the cost of transporting such bulky staples swallowed up the profits. Teamsters were employed to convey his produce to New York, and to bring back a load of groceries, dry goods, etc. He carried on a vast trade for a quarter of a century, but in 1854, he was compelled to close his store. Though eighty-three years old, he still lives, hearty and hale, with mind as clear as ever, at his old home in Sparta. He was the projector and proprietor of Sparta, helping survey it in 1837, and giving it the name it now bears. He secured the post office in 1838, and was the first Postmaster. The surveyor was Johnson Stone, of Knox County, laying out twenty lots on each side of the Columbus road, making forty in all. Additions have since been made by Seth and Frank Swetland and John Blinn. In 1835, Chase & Bliss had a small stock of goods in Eastern Sparta. In 1838, Potter & Bliss had $1,800 worth of goods on Potter's hill. This firm erected the building now occupied by Chipps & Hulse, into which they moved their goods. The building has since been remodeled. In 1840, the town had a population of about fifty. William Chase became Dr. Swetland's successor, buying him out in 1854, and entering into partnership with his brother John. Reuben, another brother, became a partner in 1862. This firm did a remarkable business for a country store, the sales, some years during the war, amounting to $40,000, making it necessary for the firm to take out a wholesale license. They dealt largely in wool, buying, in 1863, 106,000 pounds, which were sold for 75 cents per pound. Sheep were bought and sold, and handsome profits realized. Sparta has always been a lively business town. Byron Swetland kept a stock of goods for many years. In 1838, Benjamin Chase established a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill in Eastern Sparta; he did an extensive business, carding, during the summer season, from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds of wool. He owned the mill for about ten years, when it was sold to other parties, who continued the business afterward. Charles Osborn was the last connected with it. During the war, Elisha Cook ran a steam saw and grist mill in the old factory buildings. A few lawyers have braved the frowns of the Spartans and located here; P. C. Beard and Wesley Harris, formerly, and Henry Weaver at present. Dr. Swetland was the first physician in Sparta, though he did not practice. Dr. Thomas Richards was the first practicing physician in the town; he was followed by C. M. Eaton, Harvey Ames, James Page, Burns, Wilson, Gunsaulus, Tims, Bliss and Buxton. Dr. Buxton has just received the nomination for Auditor at the Republican County Convention.

Nancy M. Ashley was the first milliner in Sparta, locating there in 1836; she was followed by Mrs. Elizabeth Ashley, Mrs Inscho and others. The present milliners are Mrs. W. C. Harris and Miss Bell Bliss. Misses M. E. and Sue Fry are the Sparta dressmakers. Among the business men of the town are John Inscho, furniture dealer, cabinet-maker and undertaker; Louie Gaynes, barber and restaurant-keeper; J. O. Wetsel, harness-maker; E. E. Green, druggist; Dupee & Bowman, general hardware stock; J. A. Sheldon, general store; J. P. Vail, a general assortment of goods; Chipps & Hulse, a large general stock of goods.

On the 8th of November, 1879, a daring and successful burglary was committed in Sparta. A number of men broke open J. P. Vail's store, blew open his safe with gunpowder and took from it $1,530 belonging to himself and different parties in and around Sparta.

The citizens of Sparta are intelligent, temperate and moral. They have no saloon, and, should such a pestilence strike the town, it would be looked upon as a dire calamity. For a few years prior to 1870, the Spartans had noticed with pride the growing beauties of their town. Several ambitious men desired the incorporation of the town, but, unfortunately, there were not enough favoring it to accomplish that result. Concluding that there was "wisdom in counsel," they deliberated in private, easily securing the incorporation of the town. Like Lord Byron, the citizens of the city awoke one morning to find themselves famous. They immediately began to assume metropolitan airs, and a few have not yet recovered from the epidemic of aristocracy with which they were afflicted. In a fit of enthusiasm, they erected street lamps, but at this point they ingloriously failed—became unwise, like the virgins of old. They ran out of oil, and the posts are all that now remain, a ghostly memento of former greatness.

South Bloomfield Township is one of the finest in Morrow County. In 1848, an event occurred which was bitterly opposed by the citizens. This was the separation of the township from Knox County by the formation of Morrow County. When the subject was first broached, and it became apparent that South Bloomfield must form a part of the new county, petitions and remonstrances were employed to oppose the scheme, but without avail. The township was closer to Mount Vernon than to Mount Gilead; the former city was larger and a much better trading-point; many of the citizens had friends living at or near Mount Vernon. For these reasons the citizens opposed the separation, and have ever since regretted being made part of Morrow County. No one to-day would oppose a measure that would reunite them with Knox County.

South Bloomfield has the finest country cemetery in the State. In 1821, John Helt and Matthew Marvin each gave half an acre to be used as a burying-ground. To this, additions have been made at different times, until the yard at present comprises sixteen acres. It is a private cemetery owned by nine men, who are trustees for life. They have absolute control of all portions not sold to lot-holders, and the lots are held in trust by them. These men are John Blinn, Floyd Sears, Warren Swetland, John Allison, John McGuire, Col. A. H. Brown, Jonathan Burnett, Daniel Chase and Rowland Rogers. There are 500 evergreens in it, many of them being over a foot in diameter. These consist of Norway and Scotch pine, American and black spruce, balsam fir, arbor vitæ, hemlock, weeping and other willows, Irish junipers, lilac, horse-chestnut, hard and soft maple, roses, etc. The situation commands an extensive view of all that region of country, and the prospect from the higher points would delight the eye of a landscape gardener. Many costly and beautiful monuments mark the last resting-spot of the loved dead. The Ewart vault contains the ashes of four members of that family.

CHAPTER XVII.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP—FIRST SETTLEMENT—EARLY SOCIAL CUSTOMS—PIONEER CHURCHES AND THEIR SUCCESSORS—SCHOOLS, ETC.

THE history of the settlement of a new country is an interesting study—to note the causes that determine the actions of the pioneer, and mark the guidings of that "divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may;" and, when the current of emigration sets in like the flowing of an ocean tide, the waves of population advancing and receding, gaining force with every advance, and each time conquering a wider area—to mark how the wilderness is lost in the landscape dotted over with fruitful farms and pleasant homes.

The tide of emigration to which the county of Delaware owes its early settlement, flowed in from the South and Southeast, along the old Granville road by the Alum Creek trail, and up the Olentangy River, settling up, principally, the southern portion of the county. The first families that found a home in this territory hesitated to plunge into the forests remote from the older settlements, which were then at Worthington, Zanesville and Chillicothe. Later, when the county was formed, and a business and social center formed at the county seat, the tide of emigration flowed further north, but still measured its advance by the proximity of its settlements to the newly formed center of communication. This was a consideration of vital importance to the pioneers in those days of blazed roads and unbridged streams. For years the county seat was the vital center from which proceeded the social and official currents that were the life-blood of the communities settled about it. Here was frequently located the only post office, grist-mill and store, while the sessions of the court, the payment of taxes, and the no less important business of the Board of Commissioners, demanded the frequent presence and attention of the pioneers. Under the operation of such influences, a large part of the northern and eastern part of the county was for years but little more than the common hunting-ground of Indians and adventurous whites. This large area of territory was formed into a small township called Sunbury, and from it, at various times since, smaller divisions have been formed, until now only the thriving village of that name in Berkshire, serves to perpetuate its name. Harmony was set off from this comprehensive township June 5, 1820; and, as first erected, included the northern half of Bennington, the northeast section of Peru, the eastern half of Lincoln, the whole of the present township of Harmony, and a strip of country of this width extending to the northern boundary of Crawford County. It retained this wide area of territory for a short time only. The erection of other counties curtailed its jurisdiction to the limits of the treaty line, and, in 1828, was restricted to its present limits by the erection of Lincoln Township. As now situated, it is bounded on the north, following the treaty line, by Franklin and Gilead, on the east by Franklin and Chester, south by Bennington, and west by Lincoln. The general character of the surface of Harmony Township is that of low, wet ground. The northern part was surveyed, in 1803, by Jesse Spencer, and the southeast section by William Harris, in 1811. The original field-notes that have been preserved show that the country was wet, the northeast quarter showing only narrow tracts of solid land winding among the swamps. These swamps the early settlers designated by names suggestive of their different characteristics. In the northern middle part of the township was an

extensive swamp called the Long Swamp; to the south and east a short distance were the Prairie and Feather Bed Swamps. About the middle of the township was located the Wildcat Swamp, and a little to the east of that is what is known as the Rosy Swamp. This quarter of the township has undergone a remarkable change in the course of clearing. The swamps have largely dried up under the influence of the sun and drainage, and the site of some of them is now some of the finest farming land in the township. Across the corner of this quarter of the township flows the Middle Branch of Owl Creek, and flowing up from the south, along the eastern border of the township, the southern branch of the same stream is found. This run, Gen. Taylor, the owner of the section, desired to have named after him, and it did gain the local name of Taylor Run, but it was soon lost sight of, and is now generally known as the South Branch of Owl Creek. Owing to the lay of the land, however, these streams afford but slight drainage, and do not form a conspicuous feature in the topography of the township. In the western portion of Harmony the Big Walnut takes its rise, formerly heading in a swamp which took the name of Big Belly, from a local name applied to the river. This stream flows south along the western part of the township, without reaching any considerable size in this region, and with but few branches. To the west of this stream, the surface is higher, and is fine, rolling clay land. East of the river, the general characteristics of the township prevail, and good drinking water is difficult to find. The general business of farming occupies the attention of the residents, which exacts a good deal of labor to render profitable, on account of the amount of draining necessary. When once thoroughly drained, however, the soil in most places, is a rich, black muck, that yields abundant returns. Stock-raising is engaged in to some extent, by the farmers, and some small fruits are grown for market.

The early settlement of the township is not very clearly known. The Commissioner's records of Delaware County show that Harmony was erected in 1820, but with such comprehensive boundaries as to suggest that it was formed as a matter of county convenience rather than on petition of any inhabitants that may have resided therein. So far as can be ascertained, no settlements were made within the present boundaries, until about 1826. The land was known, and would doubtless have been early settled if the status of the land had been better known. The southeast quarter had been bought by Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Ky. The southwest quarter was school land, and the rest was Congress and military lands. Many settlers who would have settled on this land, were diverted to other parts, because they did not care to hunt up the character of the land when there was plenty at hand just as good, where no difficulty of that nature existed. To set the matter at rest, however, early in 1824, William Davis, a resident of Knox County, wrote to Chillicothe for information, and in that year entered the first Congressional land within the present limits of the township. His land was located near the bend in the South Branch of Owl Creek, and is still occupied by his son. The first actual settler, however, was Alexander Walker, who had come some years before as one of the earliest settlers to the site of Chesterville. He came originally, from Washington County Penn., and stayed in Chester some fifteen years. He located his land where Hugh Green now lives, building his cabin on the banks of Owl Creek, but, following the bent of his mind, he left the township in a few years in search of a newer country. If not the second family, that of Charles McCracken was very closely following that of Walker. McCracken came to Chester from Lancaster County, Penn., but, finding the land of Harmony not so generally taken, entered a farm of a hundred acres in the eastern edge of the township, near where runs the Cardington and Chesterville road. Coming close upon this family was William Kramer, from Franklin County, Ohio, who settled on a small tract just west of McCracken, on the branch of Owl

Creek. The way thus opened was soon followed by those who had become restless in the older settlements and desired a newer country, and, notwithstanding the forbidding character of the soil, the northeast quarter settled up quite rapidly. The settlement was thus principally made up from the older settlements near at hand, and to considerable extent by those, who, after partially clearing up their farms, moved again to newer territory. Among those who came into this section within a few years of the first settlers, was James McCrary, originally from Licking County. He came to Chester, and from there moved to Harmony, settling on the land just north of Kramer, and on the opposite side of the stream. Zabad Pierce entered a farm in the same vicinity, and George Burns, who came from Columbiana County, located on the land now owned by Jacob Fogle.

On January 7, 1826, Samuel Hayden came into the township and settled on the Cardington and Chesterville road, just north of the stream, his farm lying right on the boundary line between Chester and Harmony Townships. He moved, with his parents, from Greene County, Penn., when about five years old, and settled in Licking County, in November, 1808. The two hundred miles which intervened was trayeled on horseback within the space of eight days, losing one day by a storm that compelled them to put up. William Hayden, his father, came by way of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, in order to bring their goods. The mother, with a fortitude rarely equaled, performed the long journey overland, riding on horseback, carrying her infant daughter, and leading a horse on which Samuel and his younger brother rode. The boys were hardly old enough to keep their position on horseback, but the mother's eye watched every motion with jealous care, bringing her little family safely through the wilderness to her frontier home. They moved into Newton Township and lived there some thirteen years. The father was a great hunter, and, it is said, made, with a companion, one of the most successful bear hunts known in the new country. His companion was not much of a shot, but owned a good dog, and was fond of the sport. Hayden, who was an expert shot, made the party complete, and usually showed good results for their efforts. At this time, the ground was covered with thick underbrush, and their usual plan was to separate, and, after a wide circuit, to meet at some point fixed upon, or be governed by a rifle-shot or the bark of the dog. On this occasion, after a short separation, Hayden heard the report of his companion's gun, and, hastening to the spot, found his friend greatly excited over five bears on one tree. "What have you killed?" asked Hayden. "Nothing," replied the other, "but look there!" On looking up, Hayden saw five bears on a white-oak tree, that, not enjoying the situation, had begun to show their teeth. The first shot had cut off one of the toes of a cub, and the excited hunter was about to put another shot into the cub, when Hayden called his attention to the fact that if the older ones saw a cub fall, they would come down and make it very lively for the hunters. He directed him to load, and shoot at the older ones, and at the same time, suiting the action to the word, brought down one of them with a well-aimed shot. Fearful that Hayden would get all the game, his companion, in his haste to load, rammed the bullet down first, and could not extract it. The result was that Hayden, taking them in order, killed the five in as many shots, three of them weighing 300 pounds each. The other two were cubs, which they carried home on their backs.

Samuel Hayden's cabin in Harmony was built on the hill, where the later residence was built. His wife was quite timid about the trees falling on the house, and was given due notice when one was about to fall near the cabin. Game was plenty, and, by removing the chinking between the logs, he frequently supplied his table with wild turkey or venison. In the year following his settlement here, it is said that Mr. Hayden walked barefooted to Mount Vernon and back, a distance of thirty-four miles, in one day, carrying a pail of butter, which he exchanged, at five cents per pound,

for powder and lead. This was the ordinary price for this article, and eggs sold for two cents a dozen, with no demand at that.

Soon after Hayden, Jeremiah Smith moved on to land in the northeastern part of the township, which he had entered as early as 1825. Mr. Smith came from Luzerne County, Penn., in 1824, and settled at Berkshire, but did not purchase any property until the following year, when, after looking the whole township over, he chose that in the northeast part of the township, sticking down two willow stakes to mark the land he had chosen. These were unintentionally left sticking in the mud, and the years have changed them into thrifty trees, which still stand a monument to the departed pioneer. The land was then pretty much under water, but there was quite a large cleared spot which bore a luxuriant growth of grass, and near by was an excellent spring. It did not take him long to discover that the land could be drained and made into excellent farming land, while the spring would prove a perpetual treasure. The grass-land, though too insecure for cattle or horses to walk on, would furnish an amount of feed that was a valuable consideration at that time. He at once entered 250 acres of this land at the office in Chillicothe, his deed bearing date August 5, 1825, and paid $297.02 in cash for it. He made no improvements on this property, however, until the latter part of 1827, when he put up a cabin, and in March of the following year moved his family into it. The prospect here was not inviting, and would have discouraged any one not trained to the hard experiences of the pioneer. The whole country here was but little more than a succession of swamps, many of them so soft as to mire the dogs of the coon hunters. On Mr. Smith's farm was a large beaver dam of semi-circular shape, enclosing about thirty acres of swamp, which was known as the Feather-Bed Swamp, on account of its softness. It seemed to have no solid bottom, a pole having been thrust into it to the depth of twenty feet without touching firm soil. Under the influence of clearing and draining, this has become firm and is now tilled regularly with the best results. The dam, though abandoned by the beavers, some time before the appearance of the settlers, was a very extensive affair, and so broad on top as to afford a building site for the first frame house built in the township, erected in 1837 by Mr. Smith. In digging the foundation, trunks of trees of the largest growth were found buried to the depth of ten or fifteen feet. In 1827, a settlement was made in the southeast corner of the Taylor quarter, by Enoch George; when a lad, he came to Chester with his father, an Old-School Baptist Welsh preacher, in 1811. He lived with his father until he married and set up for himself, when he went to Kentucky to see Gen. Taylor in regard to the purchasing of land in his quarter. The General was away from home, but soon after George met him in Columbus, and secured some 100 acres in the very southeastern corner of the quarter. Here he built his cabin and remained until the spring of 1829, when he sold to E. Saulsbury. About this time, Jonathan Frost made a settlement on the west side of the township, just above the east-and-west section line. Mr. Frost was a native of Putnam County, N. Y., and emigrated to Bennington in his seventeenth year. Here he remained six or seven years, marrying a daughter of Mr. Foss, who afterward entered land in Harmony Township. The latter was a native of Maine, and emigrated to Erie County, Penn., whence he came to Bennington during the winter on an ox-sled.

The southwest quarter of the township, was part of the land set aside for school purposes, and did not come into the market until late. Before this time, most of the available Government lands had been taken up, and the price of land had risen considerably, so that when this quarter was put upon the market at $1.25 per acre, it was considered remarkably cheap, and eagerly sought for by those not permanently situated. The land thus offered for sale was principally taken up by emigrants from Muskingum, Perry and Knox Counties. Previous

to this time, however, some half a dozen families had "squatted" upon this section, probably with a view of buying it when thrown upon the market. These families, who were principally from Maine, settled about 1819, and among them were the families of Timothy Foss, Symmons and Heald. The latter had a large family, one of which, Moses, was fatally bitten by a rattlesnake, the first instance of the kind known in this section of the State. He was some two miles from his home, and running home for remedies he heated his blood, and gave the poison opportunity to be thoroughly taken up in the circulation of the blood, which rendered all remedies ineffectual. Among the earlier families that came to this part of the township, was that of John Ralston, a native of Lycoming County, Penn., from whence he emigrated at an early age to Muskingum County, Ohio. From there he came in 1833, and entered seventy-nine acres at the office in Delaware. Among others, who came into this part of the township at this time, were Japheth West, from Clay Township, Knox County, Thomas Madden, Ashley Nutt, William Bennett and Christopher Stovenaur. In 1837, Enoch George, who had gone back to Chester after selling his farm in the southeast corner of the township, to Mr. Saulsbury, returned and bought eighty acres near Burns' Corners. Here he stayed but a short time, when he sold out, and, leaving his family there, he went to Iowa to work for a home. Familiar all his life with a timbered country, the rough fashion of the prairie winds discouraged his idea of emigration, and he bought 100 acres where he now lives, able at the age of eighty-one to build fence and do all but the hardest work about the farm. In the fall of 1840, Thomas Meredith, a native of Chester Township, came into Harmony and bought a hundred acres of land in the Taylor section, at $5 per acre. The cheapness of land all about this quarter, had left this part of the township for the most part unsettled, and Mr. Meredith found it, at that comparatively late date fraught with all the obstacles that the earliest settlers met. The price was considered exorbitant, and, though he owed but $80 and had a horse and ax besides himself and wife to pay the balance. His friends predicted that he would never accomplish it, Mr. Meredith was blessed with an unusual amount of trading shrewdness, and one of his first transactions was to trade the horse for a heavy yoke of oxen. This furnished him a valuable addition to his farming outfit, but, an opportunity soon offering, he traded this yoke of cattle for two yokes of lighter ones. One of these he sold for a horse and $40. The money was sacredly set aside toward extinguishing the debt, and the team turned to double account in the clearing. The horse was subsequently sold for $40, which furnished the balance needed to discharge the debt. This incident, though considered a trivial matter in this day, was an evidence of superior management in that day. Property was accumulated by hard work, and "wind-falls" or "God sends" were things unknown to the early pioneers. When he came into the township, Mr. Meredith brought with him eight hogs, which ran wild for a year or two in the woods. These were secured and killed, and he flattered himself that they would furnish him with a nice store of some of the commoner comforts to be bought at the store in Chesterville. They dressed some seventeen hundred pounds, and were sold for $1.50 per hundred, one-half to be taken in store pay. But in his plans, he had counted without his host. He had a doctor-bill and a few small debts, and, after paying them, he found himself in possession of a single dollar. With this he started for the store, but on his way met a creditor whom he had forgotten entirely. With him he left his last dollar, and had to get trusted for a few necessaries for his family.

The history of the early settlement of Harmony Township is robbed of much of that romantic interest which attaches to those years of peril, when the homes of the pioneers were turned into log fortresses, and life on the frontier was full of "moving accidents by flood and field." The swamps of Harmony had been quite an attractive spot to the savages in an early day. Wild fruits grew here in

fruitful abundance, and wild flowers, fit to grace the parlor of wealth, bloomed in every corner of the wood. A swamp which occupied a part of Mr. Meredith's farm, gained the name of "Rosy" from the profusion of flowers that brightened its damp recesses. This was also a favorite haunt for certain kinds of game that the Indians delighted to hunt. In the swamps near the center of the township, wildcats of great size were found, and, though but few remained for the whites to capture, it has gained the name of Wildcat Swamp, from the traditions of the Indians. The last of the savages were seen in this township about the year 1827. Their trails were found threading the woods in every direction, but the settlers soon monopolized whatever attraction the place had for the Indian, and he ceased to come to this part. There were a few camps on Taylor Run or the South Branch of Owl Creek, for a few years later, but the improvements of the whites began to encroach upon them, and they deserted the township entirely. Wolves ranged the woods in large numbers at an early date, and were the last of the wild inhabitants to leave. They frequently attacked yearling cattle, and occasionally made it dangerous for the settlers to go out at night unarmed. It is related of Mr. Frost and his wife, that coming from a distant neighbor's to their home, they were overtaken by night, and soon began to hear the howling of wolves. They hurried their steps, but it was not long before they found a small pack of these cowardly brutes closing in around them. Mr. Frost had armed himself with a good-sized stick, and managed to keep them off until a place of safety was reached. These animals were not usually so bold, and one was seldom seen during the daytime. They were closely hunted by the pioneers, as the county paid from $1 to $2 apiece for their scalps, and they were soon exterminated or driven from the country. At this time, there was a post-office, store, and mills at Chesterville, and this was the point of attraction to the settlement in Harmony. Cardington was scarcely known, and a blazed road from the northeast corner of Harmony Township, out to the treaty line, and thence along that line, was the only road to the two or three cabins that have since grown to the thriving village of that name.

The absence of any considerable streams, and the nearness of Chesterville, where mills, tanneries and store, supplied, the meager demands of the settlers, operated against the establishment of similar enterprises in this township. There were two saw-mills that were built rather early, one about 1835, on the angling, about three-quarters of a mile north of Jeremiah Smith's farm; and another by Chilcoat, on Owl Creek. These afforded the first opportunity for the improvement of their dwellings, which was improved by Mr. Smith, building the first frame house in the township. In 1846, William Bennett built a brick house in the south-eastern part of the township, and in 1850, John Ralston erected another, Jesse Vernon burning the brick on the place. Although no distillery was ever established in this township, the use of whisky was as general in the community here as in most of the communities of the time. Settlers took their corn or rye to the still, and got from one to three barrels to put in their houses almost as regularly as farmers of to-day put down cider. Log-rollings, raisings and huskings were impossible with-out whisky. Jeremiah Smith was an early temperance man, and, on the occasion of his barn-raising, he determined to put his principles into practice. His neighbors were early on the ground, to set the work moving, but, on looking around for the preliminary drink, they found it absent. A stand was made right there and no amount of persuasion or argument could do anything toward answering their demand. A boy was accordingly sent to a neighbor's for the requisite whisky, and the building went up without trouble. But the most of those old-time drinkers have been cured of the habit by the poisonous adulterations which have been resorted to, to swell the gains of the venders of this stuff.

The stock of the new settlements consisted chiefly of the hogs, ox teams and cows, which each

farmer needed as a part of his capital. The fare of the pioneer was meager enough in variety, and must have been poor indeed without milk. These animals were easily reared, and were usually safe from the attacks of such animals as inhabited the woods here. The greatest danger was of their miring in the swamps, or of their wandering so far away as to be lost. Horses and cattle wore bells, and each owner soon learned to recognize the sound of his bells on his own stock, and even the tone of the one on the different animals. The widow of Jeremiah Smith relates that on one occasion she went after the cows, but, after going a long distance and failing to hear any sound of their bell, she undertook to retrace her steps. She soon became confused, however, among the numerous trails that led in all directions through the woods, and realized atth she had lost her way. She stopped and listened for the sound of the bell of some of the neighborhood stock, and soon recognized the bell which was attached to their horse. She made for the direction from where the sound proceeded, and found several horses of the neighborhood quietly feeding together. She at once started them up, and, after trotting off together a short distance, they separated, each one instinctively making for their several homes. By following at the top of her speed, her dumb guides brought her safely within sight of her home.

The history of the early organization of the township is very incomplete. No hint is to be found in the records of the commissioners, and none of the residents of the township have any recollection of the matter. Messrs. Collins and Buck were prominent men in the section covered by the new township, and probably had much to do in determining its limits. The western portion, known later as Lincoln, was settled some years earlier than the eastern portion. In fact, at that time, Harmony of to-day was a wild swamp, inhabited only by wildcats and other animals. The name Harmony called out some pleasantries on the part of the surrounding communities, but there was probably nothing in the character of the settlement, either in the lack of that virtue or the presence of it, to suggest the name, but it was likely a thoughtless suggestion of some one, and adopted because others had nothing to offer. The first election was held at Buck's cabin, and Noah White and Lewis Hardenbrook were elected Justices of the Peace. The election in the spring of 1827 was held at the same cabin, when James McLain was elected Justice of the Peace. During the following year Lincoln was erected principally out of the territory of Harmony. At the next election in this township, Jeremiah Smith was elected Justice of the Peace, and served the community for a number of years. He lived here on his farm forty years, dying in the seventy-third year of his age.

The missionaries of that day were early in this community, bringing in the influences of the church to help mold society into a form of greater usefulness. The first denominational influence in the township was probably that of the Old-School Baptists. Their first place of worship was built near the middle of the township, and has been known as the "Wildcat Church." This society was organized about 1850, and at once set about erecting a building. It is still standing, a plain building, easily mistaken for a schoolhouse, erected originally for some $500 or $600. One of the earliest Pastors was Rev. George Fuller, who lived two miles west of Fredericktown. He was poor, but a very earnest man, and for years walked every week to meet his people. His salary was $100 per year, and, unfortunately, that was often largely in arrears. There are at present about fifty members, over whom Rev. Mr. Arnold presides as Pastor.

The Ebenezer Church is one of the older organizations in the township. This is located in the southeast part of the township, and was organized by Rev. Mr. Kaufman, an Old-School Baptist minister. Among the early members were Peter Powell, Tunis Ashbrook, Joseph Ullery, Charles McCracken and wife, James James and wife, and

Benjamin McCrary and wife. The church building was erected early, at a cost of $500 or $600. The members have either died or moved away, and services are only occasionally held there. Pisgah Church is of the New-School Baptist denomination. This is an old and large organization, and had its origin in the division of the old Chester Church, which occurred about 1836. Their first Pastor was Elder Thomas, who served the church for a number of years. During his administration, the church erected a place of worship about a mile east of their present building, which they used until 1876, when the present edifice was built, at a cost of about $1,000. The membership numbers about 125 persons; the present Pastor is Elder Pritchard. Harmony Chapel was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination in 1850. In 1831, Jeremiah Smith laid out a small cemetery, donating a quarter of an acre to this purpose, and in August of that year buried his first wife there. Later, he added another quarter of an acre, and, desirous of having a church established in the community, offered a building-site to any church that would build a place of worship on it. The proposition was taken into consideration by both the Baptists and Methodists, but the latter, coming first to a conclusion, were given the site, and Harmony Chapel was built. The first class was formed about two years previous, under the influence of such preachers as Russell Bigelow and Edward Smith. Among the members of this first class were Nicodemus Chilcoat, a Mr. Bates and Samuel Chipps, with their wives. Rev. Mr. Dubois was the first stated preacher, who was succeeded according to the polity of the church. There are now about thirty-four members, with Rev. Allen Moffet as Pastor.

The "Pleasant Hill" Church was built about this time, by the United Brethren denomination, but, not long afterward, they rather died out, and sold their building to the Old-School Baptists. A dissension, however, arose among the purchasers, which caused a split in the church, and the original owners sold it to private parties, and it is now used as a dwelling. These churches are, perhaps, better known by the popular names which circumstances have rendered pertinent and permanent. It is said that an eccentric individual by the name of Daniel Kimball, who used to boast that he owed something to the Indian race for his origin, took great interest in church matters, and, while rather favoring the Old-School Baptists, never allied himself with any denomination. It is due to him, perhaps, that Harmony Chapel is known more widely as the "Blackbird Church," than by its proper title. He never seemed to have a liking for the Methodists, and, passing the spot where the building was being erected, he noticed that a large number of blackbirds were sitting on the ridge-pole of the structure. He reported at once that the Methodists were building a church for the blackbirds. In the matter of Pleasant Hill Church, he seems to have been interested in the purchase of that building, and when the rupture occurred, disappointed and disgusted with the whole business, he gave it the name of Buncombe Church so persistently that it became the popular name in the community. The early ministers preached for some time in the cabins of the settlers, before the community was strong enough to erect places of worship. Jeremiah Smith seems to have afforded a place for preachers of all denominations, though not a believer in what is accepted by the orthodox church. At his cabin, at different times, services were held by Rev. William Doland and Rev. Henry Mott, of the Disciple Church, Rev. William Ashley, of the "New Lights," and others, who came on missionary tours. In the southwestern part of the town, Rev. Elijah Beard and Rev. William Linscott, of the New Light persuasion, and Rev. Christian Kaufman, of the Baptist denomination, were early preachers. Prominent among the early citizens of the township for many years was Edward Smith. He belonged to the Methodist Church, and had served on circuits in the Southern States, from where he was obliged to retire on account of his Antislavery sentiments.

He was a strong Abolitionist, and advocated that rupture in the church which occasioned the origin of the Wesleyan Church. He was a very energetic man, devoted to his duty, and a hard student of the Bible, reading it through, it is said, twelve times while on horseback. He was obliged, finally, to give up the ministry and turn his attention to teaching, to support and educate his family. He taught a school in Mansfield, that gained a high reputation, and while there, in 1835, published his philosophical grammar, which was simply an embodiment of his plan of teaching this branch of study. In 1841, he was turned out of the Conference, ostensibly for having said publicly, that the church had not improved in piety since the time of Wesley, but really for his Antislavery position in the church. He continued his attacks upon the evil with unabated vigor, and published, in 1851, a small paper called *The Wesleyan Expositor*, which he devoted to bringing about a separation of the Antislavery element from the Methodist Episcopal Church. He maintained his residence in the township until he died. He frequently assisted runaway slaves that were diverted from their usual track by close pursuit, and had arrangements in his house by which he could evade pursuers. During the agitation in regard to the organization of the county, he was a leader of the liberty party, and was one of those that were prominent in the coalition of the Liberty men and Whigs, to defeat the Democratic party in that movement.

A Sunday school was started in 1839, in a cabin just south of Smith's, which was maintained during the pleasant weather, but no permanent effort in this direction has been attempted until late years. The inauguration of week-day schools was somewhat late; as the community was small, and many were in limited financial circumstances. The first school, however, was held in a log cabin on Charles McCracken's lot, but who was the teacher, or how many scholars went to school, we have been unable to learn. Another log schoolhouse of the most primitive sort was built near the Smith farm. The fire-place was built in the side of the building, and the patrons would haul logs, which the teacher and scholars worked up into eight-foot lengths for the fire-place. The following statistics, gleaned from the Auditor's office, give the present status of the schools in this township, and makes an exhibit that compares favorably with those of other townships: The balance on hand, September 1, 1878, was $662.07; amount of State tax received is $310.50; local tax for schools and schoolhouse purposes is $1,048.06; total amount paid teachers during the year was $1,127.78; the number of schoolhouses is six; the value of school property is $3,000; teachers employed, gentlemen, seven, and ladies, five, making a total of twelve; the average wages paid for a month of four weeks, is to gentlemen, $40, and to ladies, $19; number of scholars enrolled are, boys, 105; girls, 97; average daily attendance, boys, 84; girls, 72; the balance on hand September 1, 1879, was $358.19.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

CANAAN TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTION—SETTLEMENT—INDIAN INCIDENTS—ROADS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS—PIONEER LIFE—EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

"DEAD men tell no tales"—so says the adage. Medical science, however, has disproved, this proverb in numerous instances, by postmortem examinations, compelling the cold remains to "tell the tale" of death. Besides, cemeteries give the lie to the assertion, making it possible to wrest from the marble slab, and even the unmarked resting-place, the story of previous existence. The spade or plowshare turn up a skull or leg bone, and the craniologist or ethnologist completes the skeleton, dresses it in flesh, paints the photograph and writes the history of the individual who has lain centuries among the dead. The desire to be remembered is one of the strongest emotions stirring within the human breast. Graveyards evidence this desire, and the mound raised above the sleeping dust testifies to a willingness to serve this desire on the part of the living. Everywhere we find the relics, mementoes, monuments and souvenirs of a dead past—all contradicting the adage, wresting from the sealed lips of that dead past its history. Canaan Township has its monument, like a finger-post, pointing backward across the gone-by centuries. Whatever may have been the motive, somebody raised a mound in the southwest corner of the township, which stands like a relic of former existence—a mound, double now the two parts, separated by several rods, once joined by an earthwork, since leveled by the plowshare and almost obliterated—the whole not far from parallel to the Middle Fork of the Whetstone, which flows by at a little distance. The shape of the structure, and its relation to the river, tell us of its purpose as a fortification for defense against the encroachments of an enemy from that direction. Centuries before the civilized white man ever saw the Whetstone, probably long before the wild war-whoop of the dusky savage echoed through these forests, this mound was built. Who built it? The archæologist answers: The Mound Builders. Then, from the relics that have been exhumed from some of these structures, he tells us about a distant past, a strange character, a probable, if not certain history, following him through the States to Mexico, retreating, fighting, defending himself against an ever-victorious foe. When they came to this mound, whether or not a struggle ensued, if an easy victory was gained, or a brave defense made—these are subjects for the play of fancy, but, in reality, are shrouded in mystery. The fact exists—has existed through a history scarce less mysterious, a history of savageism, a history beginning no one knows when, and ending with the coming of the white man and civilization.

Canaan Township originally embraced the territory at present forming four townships: Tully, Scott, and Claridon Townships, in Marion Co., and what is now Canaan Township, in Morrow. It is supposed that a Mr. Stewart (a pioneer of this territory, with whom we have nothing to do beyond this fact) gave it the name. The division into the present townships with their present boundaries occurred in 1821. Whatever may be said of the other townships, the territory now known as Canaan Township seems to have been fitly named. Figuratively, it is a "land flowing with milk and honey." If Asher should "dip his foot in oil" because of the territory his children were to occupy in the Canaan of old, surely the citizens of this modern Canaan are blessed with an equally rich inheritance. No more fertile soil

* Contributed by Rev. W. O. Peet.

can be found in Morrow County, if, indeed, any soil be found more productive. This fact is manifest in the timber which originally covered the entire territory, making it a dense wilderness, while such varieties as hickory, oak, ash, beech, and maple were abundant, yet walnut was most common among the trees of its forests. A large portion, perhaps a majority, of the fences are made of walnut rails, while from the maple trees sugar was made in quantities sufficient to more than meet the wants of pioneer life. Besides, the forests abounded in game, so that the pioneer had at hand the necessaries for living while subduing the forest and preparing the way for the enjoyment of life's luxuries. However, this territory was developed last of all in the county, and that, too, most slowly, by virtue of the fact that it was low and flat and swampy, thus presenting an almost insuperable barrier to development. It would seem that Slow Creek, South and Middle Forks of the Whetstone, ought to have drained the soil, winding, as they do, their circuitous courses through the territory, but the event shows that the forests must needs be felled, allowing the sunlight to penetrate the soil, the spade and plowshare to turn it up, thus exposing it to the sun's rays, and the laying of the under-drain before much of development could be had. This has been accomplished, so that now the farmer enjoys an abundance of fruits in their season.

Canaan Township is located in the western part of Morrow County. It is bounded on the north and west by Marion County, and on the south and east by Gilead and Washington Townships of Morrow County, and is known in an early survey as Township 5 Range 17.

The history of this territory begins in the year 1821. It was in the spring of that year that Mr. Jacob Rice came from Greenfield, Fairfield Co., Ohio, prospecting for land and a home. He found an unbroken forest, a swamp, the Wyandot Indians, Mr. Comfort Olds, and Abraham G. Andrews. Mr. Andrews had entered land immediately south of the mound above described, just one week before, while Mr. Olds had taken possession only the day before of some land he had entered in the near vicinity. Mr. Andrews was sick of his bargain, and induced Mr. Rice to buy him out. This first sale of property, within the township, occasioned, on the part of Andrews, merely a ride from the land office in Delaware to the land itself, and the expense of executing and filing the deed. On this land Mr. Rice has always resided, though, at the present time, it is owned by his son. Here he built his cabin, while, on the adjoining quarter-section, Mr. Olds was likewise busily engaged. They became acquainted with each other in the unbroken wilderness, Mr. Rice being led to where Mr. Olds was working, by the sound of his ax. They were neighbors, and must associate with each other, because there were no other neighbors within several miles. When Mr. Rice had completed his cabin, he returned to Fairfield County for his family. In August of this year, he gathered together the articles absolutely necessary, and moved into his new home. At that time, his family was composed of a wife and three small children, and, with the conveniences at hand, four days were occupied with the journey—a journey which now would hardly occupy four hours. This was the best season of the year for his purpose, as at this time the streams whre so low they might be easily forded.

An illustration answering the Scriptural question, "Who is my neighbor?" is given of these early days, and is worthy a record where it may not be obliterated. Mr. Olds was very poor and must have suffered for the necessaries of life had it not been for his stranger neighbor, Rice, who divided with him the supplies he was able to obtain, bringing them with him from Greenfield. There was no thought that any return would be made for these things, but a time of need brought about a possibility of restoration when it was especially appreciated. Mr. Olds removed to the plains in Marion County and put up a horse-mill. The sickly year came. The squirrels stole everything. Corn was worth $1 per bushel, and everything else in proportion. Mr. Rice went to the mill at the

plains, and obtained two bushels, for which Mr. Olds would receive no remuneration. Corn was too valuable to sell, but not to be given away to one who had proven himself a "friend in need."

During the same year came two other families and built cabins for homes in this wilderness, adjoining those occupied by Rice and Olds—Nathan Arnold and Asa Gordon. The following spring there were two more families—William Coonrad and Mr. Welsh. During the following summer came Matthew and Thomas Merritt, and settled in the central part of the town, calling the settlement "Denmark," the name by which the little village has since been known and called, although the post office which was located there, and kept by them, was then called, and has always been known, as Merritt Post Office.

Among the early settlers are found the names of Jeremiah Doughty, David Christy, Daniel Cooley and Zenas Leonard. Some of these remained and became part of, their lives inwoven in, the history of the township; while others moved away, and are forgotten by those who remain, in every respect save that they formerly lived here.

One other character still lives here who came among the very first settlers, who has exerted a greater influence in the township than probably any other—around whom the whole history of the township may be said to have crystallized—Mr. John Boyles. He was born near the State line, between Virginia and Pennsylvania, June 13, 1790. He was the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Hunt) Boyles, natives of the State of New Jersey. He first came to the State of Ohio in the fall of 1806, and settled in Knox County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. During the summer of 1823, he came to Morrow (then Marion) County, and settled on a farm in Canaan Township. It contained a quarter-section of land, located in the near vicinity of Denmark, and now occupied by Mr. Christian Grover.

The following spring township election presented some facts worthy of chronicling in this place; there were to be elected two Justices of the Peace, three Trustees, two Constables, one Town Clerk, one Treasurer, two Overseers of the Poor, and two Fence Viewers, and at that time there were but ten voters in the township. Comfort Olds, Matthew and Thomas Merritt acted as judges, while John Boyles and Jacob Rice were clerks. Of course, it was necessary that some of these should hold more than one office. At this time, the two clerks, John Boyles and Jacob Rice, were made Justices of the Peace. Mr. Boyles held this office eight years in succession. He was also made Town Clerk, and held this office for fourteen years, much of the time without remuneration, even furnishing his own stationery for the keeping of the records. This was the season for the Presidential campaign, always a season of excitement, but in this part of our great country it seems to have aroused but little interest. Only five votes were polled, and no majority appeared in the returns, since Messrs. Olds and Boyles voted for Clay, the two Merritts for Adams, and Mr. Rice for Jackson. The next Presidential campaign presents quite a contrast, since, out of the about thirty-five voters, there was about twenty-five majority for Jackson. In this year of grace, 1880, it is estimated that the majority for Garfield will be proportionately large in harmony with the increase in the township of the number of its voters.

We said Mr. Rice found, on his coming, the township inhabited with the Wyandot Indians. These were friendly, and not unfrequently were employed by the white settlers in clearing their land, log-rolling and the like. Mr. Rice tells of one Tom Lyons, "the homeliest old de'il you'd ever seen." His wife, however, was a marked contrast to himself, very fine looking, with hair "long enough to drag on the ground;" she was the envy of many a white woman, while Tom was exceeding proud of her, and treated her with the courtesy and respect accorded to the wife in Christian communities. A story is told concerning the birth of Matilda Merritt, now Mrs. Davis, the first white child born in the township, which may illustrate not only the friendliness of the Indians, but

also the humanity in the heart of the race as a whole. Mrs. Merritt was alone, her husband and father in-law having gone to a raising. Two old squaws living near, discovered her in the midst of travail and pain; they came to her relief, bringing their experience, and, with hearts full of sympathy, and kind and tender hands, performed the delicate service of midwives, in this her hour of sorrow.

In marked contrast to this is the story told by Mr. Wash Harris, who now resides in Denmark, in the house where his Grandfather Merritt used to live. He well remembers hearing his grandmother tell how she was left alone when a squad of Indians came to their cabin; they brought with them a number of scalps of white men, which they laid in a row upon the floor, and beside them placed the tongues of the whites, which they would count over in their Indian tongue, apparently gloating over them with savage vengeance. They left her, however, without molestation or attempted injury.

But pioneer life has many hardships and privations. At times, the pioneer must suffer for the necessaries of life but for the common humanity which leads the pioneer to divide his provisions with his more needy neighbor. We have seen how Mr. Rice was helped out of a close place by one whom he had relieved when in need. Mr. Boyles tells a similar incident: He had lost a part of his team, thus preventing his raising a crop, and exposing him to want, if not starvation. He had a friend in Knox County, who loaded him up with such things as people in pioneer life most need—powder, shot, flour, etc.—instructing him to trade with his fellows for skins of animals they had shot. At other times, he would have suffered had he not been an expert hunter. Game was abundant, and his faithful rifle never failed him in his extremity. In numerous instances has he shot bears when in the act of stealing a "porker."

At this time, there was but one road through the township, and in very truth it might be said to have been all over town, since the shortest way to Mount Gilead was the one chosen till that one became so badly cut up as to make it impassable, when it became necessary to go farther round. However, there was one which might, by a stretch of fancy, be dignified by the name of a road. It was part of an army trail and "blazed" from Chesterville to Upper Sandusky. But, of course, roads are a necessity, and Mr. Boyles was appointed by his fellows to secure the assistance of the County Commissioners. They entered into a contract to prepare half of the road on condition that he prepare the other half. He went out one morning before breakfast and secured the promise of twenty-one men to do twenty-one days' work. In one day, these men cut the road through the entire township, removing all the underbrush and smaller trees. This is quite different from the road-building of to-day. The road spoken of is known as the State road, and was then employed as the mail route. There were no bridges in those days, and at the time of high water people must stay at home, waiting patiently till the waters subsided, or ford a muddy river almost all the way to their destination. Three men, John Boyles, Matthew Merritt and Zenas Leonard, cut the first road running through the township from Claridon, on the west, to the southeast corner. All these contrast painfully with the pikes that traverse the township now in every direction, with good substantial structures bridging the streams at every crossing; but then a road was a road, even though it was but an opening through the dense forest. It made a hole through which the sunlight could penetrate, furnished a way out to, and communication with, the world outside, let civilization enter, and prepared the way for the present successes which are but a prophecy of grander achievements in the future.

Among the later revivals—1827—we find the names of Thomas Patton, William Feigley and James McKeever. Mr. Patton was born in Ireland in 1787. On coming to America he entered land in this township, and upon his arrival at Mansfield, it was necessary to secure a guide to the land he

had entered—blazing their way as they went. From their experience, we learn the struggles, hardships and dangers incident to pioneer life. Mr. Patton was very poor, so much so he could not secure many of the real necessities of life. He hadn't even a team at the time of his coming. This made it necessary to pack many things upon their backs. He raised a pair of steers from the cows he brought with him—waiting till they were grown—employing his time in clearing his land and fencing it. His cabin was built near a spring, and at one time his wife went after a pail of water, was lost in the woods, and, after wandering round for some time, was at length led home by the cries of her infant child. Later, Joseph Patton and his sisters were left by their father to finish hoeing a patch of corn. This kept them busily employed till after dark, when at length they were startled by the howling of wolves not far away, which was responded to by two other packs of those savage beasts in opposite directions. They heard the tramping of their feet, and not unfrequently saw their eyes glistening through the dark—their incessant howlings making the woods hideous the while. Their father heard those frightful howls, rushed into his cabin, seized his gun, and hastened out to the rescue of his children thus exposed to danger, firing as he went. He was just in time. They were hardly rescued—had hardly reached a place of safety—ere they heard the wolves howling their disappointment.

On another occasion, when Joseph Patton and his father were working in the woods, they saw, not far away, a huge drove of wild hogs approaching. They had only time to climb into some trees when the swine scented them, and rushed madly to their place of refuge. They tore the bark off these trees with their tushes, and tore down all the bushes and saplings in the near vicinity, apparently maddened with disappointment in not securing their prey.

Mr. McKeever, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, came to Canaan in 1827, on an exploring tour. The country pleased him so well that, on returning to Pennsylvania, he immediately sent his family out, remaining behind to earn the necessary funds—$60 he had borrowed for this purpose. He worked five months at $4.50 per month, and then had his leg broken by the kick of a horse. He now borrowed more money, to enable him to come to his Western home, and soon after paid the entire debt by splitting rails at 37½ cents per hundred, and clearing land at $2.50 per acre, cutting all the trees less than eighteen inches in diameter, and burning the brush. William Feigley came soon after, walking all the way from Pennsylvania, and entered land adjoining that owned by McKeever.

The milling privileges of the township have always been exceedingly limited, and at the present time it is difficult to decide which was first in the order of building, to say nothing at all of the time of erection. In an early day, it was necessary to go to Mount Vernon to get wheat ground, as now it is necessary to go beyond the boundaries of the township for milling of any character. Mr. Boyles rigged up a rough structure run by horse power for the grinding of corn, and with it was able to grind twelve or fifteen bushels per day. But a mill of such description would not be employed longer than circumstances made it a necessity, but in that early day it was regarded as a great convenience. Probably the first saw-mill run by water power was built on the Middle Fork of the Whetstone, about 1825, by one William Shaffer. It was run by several different parties but soon *run* down. Mr. Rice also built a saw-mill, about 1833, on the Middle Fork of the Whetstone, but four years later he moved to the South Fork, where he ran it till 1851, and the ruins of it may still be found. But Canaan is essentially a farming district. The soil is too rich to be encumbered with mills when these are so convenient in the adjoining township, and farming pays too well for any one to engage in anything else. Of course these intelligent farmers know the worth of such advantages and are able to appreciate their value, but they can stand upon the boundaries of their extremely fertile township and see the smoke-stacks

of saw and grist mill, so that these are sufficiently convenient for all practical purposes.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in Denmark, near the site of the present one. But what a contrast! Now, a neat, commodious structure—an ornament to any community—with all the appliances necessary for successfully training "the young idea;" then—but how shall we describe it? Fancy and imagination are absolutely necessary in order to get a fair idea of the structure. Let the reader imagine a log house, round logs at that—rudely constructed shingles or tiles for a roof—large stick chimney in the rear daubed with mud, as, indeed, are the chinks between the logs—an entrance, evidently sawed through the front, after the logs were laid in place, about six feet high and three feet wide, closed by a batten door of rough oak boards—a half-dozen square openings for the windows—and he will have a comparatively good conception of the exterior. Let him enter; the rough door swings upon its creaking hinges, and, in the "dim religious light," admitted through those greased paper windows, he will discover benches made of slabs, flat only on one side—a shaky desk, behind which the "schoolmaster" sits—the fire-place in the rear larger than the modern furnace, with room for "back-log and fore-stick," requiring the strength of several of the "big boys" to roll them into their place. It was in such a "schoolhouse" as this that Jud Dodd taught the first school ever "kept" in Canaan.

> "Blackboards, maps and charts in plenty,
> Now hang round the common school."

Not so *then*. The appliances furnished to the hand of Mr. Dodd, as assistants in training the young idea in this backwoods school, were exceedingly meager. Indeed, they were confined to Webster's Spelling Book, the New Testament, and the birch sprout. With the first they were taught the alphabet and to spell; with the second they were taught to read—grand truths of morality and virtue, obedience to which were enforced by thorough application of the third. Nevertheless, the privilege was highly prized, as we see clearly when we remember that pupils came all the way from Claridon Township, of Marion County. But "schoolmasters" had their favorites in those days, as well as in later times, and among the "big girls," Phœbe Leonard was the favored one to whom Mr. Dodd "showed partiality," and Esquire Boyles performed the ceremony which made them *one*—the first wedding ever solemnized in the township.

The first religious efforts in Canaan were Sunday schools. Mr. Boyles tells how that first Sunday school was held in a log cabin. The elder Merritt was the superintendent. He had been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, in Knox County, and now took charge of the Sunday-school work. It differed materially from the Sunday schools of to-day. The younger scholars were taught to read, while the older scholars recited the verses of Scripture they had committed; and in this respect, Mr. Boyles thinks, in advance of the present system in the matter of getting the truth into the mind of the young. In this centennial of the modern idea of the Sunday school, it may well be questioned if the present system is very greatly in advance of that employed half a century ago.

Occasionally, preaching was had in connection with the Sunday schools in these early times, if haply an evangelist or "circuit rider" were in the vicinity. Rev. William Mathews was one of the early preachers. He formed a society, in 1825, at Denmark, of the Presbyterian denomination. The services were necessarily very irregular, owing to the fact that Mr. Mathews' charge was very widely extended, he himself residing in Knox County. They were usually held in the schoolhouse. About four years after its organization, Rev. Henry Shedd, of Mount Gilead, was called to the charge of its interests. At this time, it numbered forty-eight members; Luther Brown, Rufus Dodd and John Jamerson were Elders. Rev. Mr. Shedd preached regularly one-fourth of the time for two years, then one-third of the time for two years, after which time there was a vacancy in this pulpit. Previous to his pastorate, they had worshiped in a schoolhouse, but, under

his administration, a log church was erected. Among the preachers who served this church is one Rev. William K. Brush, who settled there—the only settled Pastor the church ever had—and under his administration the church was greatly increased in its membership. The log church now gave place to a frame structure. But after this time, we find short pastorates, and vacancies in the pulpit growing constantly longer, till at last the property was ordered by the Presbytery to be sold.

The North Canaan Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized, in 1833, by the Rev. James Wilson. It was then merely a class of five members, over whom Mr. Jacob Geyer was appointed Class-Leader. In the year 1842, a protracted meeting was held at the home of Mr. Geyer, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp. This meeting resulted in a large number of accessions, and a more complete organization was made, with the following official board: Class-Leaders, Jacob Geyer, Jacob Harrison and John Campbell; Stewards, Abraham Foulk, Jacob Geyer and Richard Stime; Trustees, Abraham Foulk, Jacob Geyer, Jacob Harrison, S. Valentine and John Campbell. The first church edifice was of hewed logs, and erected in 1846. Prosperity marked the history of the church till 1861, when the old log building was superseded by a beautiful frame structure; when in the act of raising the building, a part of the frame fell, and several workmen were caught beneath the falling timbers, and, though several were seriously hurt, yet no one was fatally injured. When the raising was going forward, a neighbor drove up with a fast-trotting horse, and many of the by-standers were attracted out to the road to see him try his speed, and by this means were out of danger when the building fell. The work progressed, however, to completion, and was dedicated in the fall of the same year. Its value at the present time is estimated at $1,500. It is connected with the Caledonia Church, and with it forms what is known as the "Caledonia charge." For a country church, it is regarded as one of the most flourishing societies in this region of country. A Sunday school is here kept up the entire year, and Mr. N. A. Campbell is the present Superintendent. The church has a membership numbering eighty-four. Rev. C. Baldwin is the present Pastor, and the official board is as follows: Class-Leaders, Harrison Kenniman, S. Strawman, J. N. Campbell, Jacob Geyer and A. M. Smith; Stewards, Dr. C. Hahn, J. N. Campbell and Samuel Strawman; Trustees, John Campbell, S. Strawman, Robinson Geyer, A. M. Smith, H. Kenniman, Alfred Campbell and J. N. Campbell.

The Denmark Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1849, with Rev. John Orr as Pastor, and Jacob Aye as Class Leader. The church edifice was erected in the following year and dedicated by the Presiding Elder, Rev. John Quigley, assisted by the Pastor, Rev. William Boggs. The value of the church property at the present time is estimated to be $1,000. It embraces a membership numbering sixty-five, while the Sunday school is flourishing to a remarkable degree under the joint management of S. B. Shaw and George Gruber. This church forms part of the Iberia Circuit and has been under the same pastoral management through all its history. Rev. C. L. Conger is the present Pastor, while the official board is as follows: Class Leaders, William S. Aye and John Linder; Stewards, George Gruber and Thomas Curl; Trustees, William S. Aye, John Adams, Christopher Gruber, Martin Sayers, Elijah Wagan, Thomas Curl and John Linder.

The other churches of Canaan Township, of which there are two, belong to the Protestant Methodist denomination, and, belonging to the same charge or circuit, are under the same pastoral oversight. One of these is located at Denmark, and evidently the society is in a flourishing condition, judging by the beautiful brick edifice recently erected, at a cost of more than $5,000. Indeed, it has been dedicated to the worship of God since the preparation of this history. The other church is located in what is known as the "Queen Settlement." The society which worships at this place was organized by Rev. Daniel Howell,

about 1837, and at the same time received into what was known as Frederick Circuit, at that time known as a "four weeks circuit," requiring four weeks for the Pastor to visit all the societies placed under his pastoral charge. Mr. James Queen was appointed the first Class-Leader, and the members composing this little society were as follows: James Queen and wife, James Giffin and wife and their two daughters, William Queen and wife and their two daughters, and Mrs. Dennis Lannum.

The society at first worshiped in a log schoolhouse belonging to the settlement. In marked contrast with the congregations of to-day is the appearance of that congregation assembled in that log schoolhouse forty years ago; perhaps, also, their sincerity and devotion would mark a striking contrast to the hollowness and formality of to-day. They came to church, following a course blazed upon the trees; clad in linsey-woolsey, cowhide shoes, and the ladies with handkerchiefs over their heads, or, at best, plain sun-bonnets. The building in which the society at present worships, was erected in 1866, at a cost of $1,100. It is thirty by forty feet in size. The cost of the church and its real value are made to harmonize by the fact that it was built largely by the members themselves. Some of them were carpenters, who got out the timber from their own woods, had it sawed at the mills, and, with their own hands, put it in place. By this means the actual cost was lessened greatly. Under the charge of the present efficient Pastor, Rev. Gaines Tyree, the church is in a very flourishing condition. During the past winter, a revival was had which resulted in some thirty accessions to the church, which now numbers about seventy members.

CHAPTER XIX.

PERRY TOWNSHIP—ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—SETTLEMENT—GROWTH AND INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—ITS VILLAGES.

IMMEDIATELY after the close of the war of 1812, or at least as soon as the news of peace was confirmed through the country, the mass of the people of the older-settled States of the East, were seized with a mania for Western emigration, and, although the sagacious editor of the New York *Tribune* had not then promulgated his sensible advice to young men to go West, yet thousands of both the young and the old men, caught the Western fever, the result of which was a great rush of emigrants to the rich lands lying away toward the setting sun. To Central Ohio they were flocking by hundreds and thousands, even before our last war with England; and the township treated in this chapter, contained the cabin of more than one adventurous pioneer prior to that event. The boundless regions, unoccupied beyond the mountains, the rich valleys, the fertile plains, and, above all, the cheap lands, were inducements that brought them hither in numbers. Here land was plenty, and it was cheap. As we have said, a few brave and hardy men had ventured into this section before the war of 1812, but, after its close, the influx of immigration was large, and the country here was rapidly settled.

Perry is a fractional township, comprising but eighteen sections of Town 19, in Range 19, of the Congressional survey. At the time of its formation, it was in Richland County, and, with Perry Township, of that county, formed a full township. But at the organization of Morrow County in 1848, the line passed through Perry from north to south, dividing it equally between the old and the new county. At present, it is bounded on the north by

Troy Township, on the east by Richland County, on the south by Franklin Township, and on the west by Congress Township. Its population in 1870, was 1,044, and the present census will probably not change it very materially.

The water-courses of Perry are small, and few in number. Its largest, perhaps, is the North Fork of Owl Creek, which has its source in Section 30, and flows almost in a southeast direction, passing out at the southeast corner of the township. There are one or two tributaries of Owl Creek, but they are so small that they are nameless on the maps. Across the northeast corner, flows the Clear Fork of the Mohican Creek, or river, as it is called. It has its source in North Bloomfield, and, like Owl Creek, flows nearly southeast, and passes out through the southeast corner of Section 4 of Perry. It furnishes the power to a large flouring-mill which stands on Section 5, through which it flows. Lost Run is a small stream that rises in the southwest corner of Section 21, and, running through Section 28, passes out near the center of the east line of the section. In the northeast part of Section 7, a small stream rises, and, flowing nearly east, passes from the township through Section 9. It is, we believe, the South Fork of Mohican, though it is not named on the map. These, with their tributaries, comprise the natural system of drainage, and at the same time afford an ample supply of stock water.

The surface of Perry Township is not rough or broken, but sufficiently rolling as to require little or no artificial draining. The soil is good, and produces corn, wheat and oats in abundance. Considerable attention is also paid to stock-raising. The township is well timbered, and such growths as walnut, oak, hickory, elm, ash, sugar maple, cherry and beech are common, or were before so much of the forests were "transformed into smiling fields." The great demand for walnut timber is fast thinning out that valuable species. The number of saw-mills in operation in the country are making considerable havoc among the other species suitable for lumber. No railroads cross the township, but the shipping of its surplus products is done from Mount Gilead and Bellville.

The first settlement of Perry Township dates back nearly seventy years, and was made in the southern part, in the Owl Creek Valley. John Ogle is supposed to have been the first white man to erect a cabin in the Morrow County part of Perry Township, and came as early as 1811. He was from Bedford County, Penn., and entered the land upon which he settled, after his arrival. He and the Blairs came together, and they had to cut a road from Mount Vernon to the place where they located. Mr. Ogle was a great hunter, and killed many bears and deer. He once killed a white bear, an animal that was rather scarce in this country. He died many years ago, and his son, John Ogle, now lives upon the place where he settled originally. Benjamin Hart settled in the township in 1812, the next year after Ogle. By some it is claimed that he came in the fall of 1811—the fall after Ogle's settlement. Mr. Hart also came from Pennsylvania, as did the majority of the early settlers in this part of the county. He has been dead some twenty years. He had several sons, one of whom, Enoch Hart, entered the land on which the town of Williamsport now stands. These sons are all dead, or have moved away. The widow of Enoch Hart lives in the north part of Congress Township. Philip Stilts, David Carr, James Welsh, and James Huntsman came among the early settlers. Stilts was from Maryland, and came in the fall of 1816, the others in 1817, and also were from Maryland, with the exception of Carr, who was from New Jersey. They were all men of families, are all dead, but some of them have representatives still living in this section of the county. Lawrence Lamb came to the settlement in 1816. He entered his land in 1812, but did not occupy it until 1816. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after its close he moved to his new home. He came here from Harrison County, Ohio, but was originally from Pennsylvania. In moving to his new home, he stayed over night with the Zimmer family, and the next night they (the Zimmers) were murdered

by the Indians. He died many years ago. John Shauck, another of the early settlers, and also from Pennsylvania, entered his land in 1814, and settled on it soon afterward. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died about 1863–64. Francis Baughman, from Maryland, settled about the same time of Shauck. His youngest son, Josiah Baughman, now lives upon the old homestead. His father died about twenty years ago.

Adam Lucas, Abraham Hetrick and John Ely came from Pennsylvania. The first two came about 1816; the latter a few years later, perhaps. Lucas settled one and a half miles southeast of the village of Johnsville, and is yet living, but is at present a resident of the village. He is nearly ninety years old. Hetrick settled one mile east of Johnsville, and is also living. Ely died some twenty years ago, and is elsewhere mentioned as one of the proprietors of Johnsville. Martin Shafer was from Maryland, and settled one mile north of the village, where he died thirty or forty years ago.

A family, to which is attached considerable history, is the Singrey family. Jehu Singrey came from Baltimore County, Md., and arrived in September, 1815, settling on the site of Shauck's Mill. He entered 160 acres of land where Dr. Singrey, his son, now lives. Upon this land he built a cabin, and moved into it in the spring of 1816. There was, at the time of his settlement, an encampment of about 150 Wyandot Indians, near by, and who remained there for some seven years, but were friendly and did their white neighbors no harm. Their chief was Tom Lyon. While looking at this land before entering it, Mr. Singrey met with three Indians out hunting with bows and arrows; he shot a deer, which he divided with them. After that they entertained a very high regard for him, and always called him the "White Chief"—chief being among the most honorable titles known to the Indians. Mrs. Singrey used often to bake bread for them, also would exchange bread with them for fresh meat, and, during the time the Indians remained there, they lived on the most amicable terms. The fifth year after Mr. Singrey settled here, he raised more wheat than he needed for home consumption, and so took a load to Mount Vernon, where Gilman Bryant offered him 12½ cents per bushel for it "in trade." But he declared he would feed it to the hogs before he would sell it for that price. He took it on to Zanesville, where he sold it for 15 cents a bushel, taking pay in sugar, rice, salt and leather. Mr. Singrey died in 1847; his wife in 1831. His father, Christian Singrey, was a native of Luzerne, Switzerland, and emigrated to the colony of Pennsylvania in 1746. In 1753 he took out naturalization papers, which are now in the possession of his grandson, Dr. Singrey, of this township. Although they are dim with age, they still show the great seal of the English Government. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and held a commission as such under Gen. Washington. Dr. D. M. S. Singrey lives on the old homestead where his father, Jehu Singrey settled in 1816, and is a practicing physician. Upon this place, an ash tree was cut in 1866 by Joshua Singrey, a brother to the Doctor, which had been "deadened" ten years before. In splitting the tree, which was a very large one, it was found to have been "girdled" once before, as is the custom in deadening trees. However, it had not died from the effect, but had continued to grow, and upon counting the "year marks" or rings in the grain of the wood, there were 173 outside of the first girdle. As the tree was cut in 1866, and deadened ten years before (1856), the difference between the latter date and 1880 (twenty-four years) added to 173, shows that the tree had been girdled the first time 197 years ago, or in 1683. The question is, who did it? Marquette or Joliet with their little hatchet? We give it up. When the circumstance was discovered, the tree, or that part of it, was split into small pieces, and the marks of the ax were plainly visible all the way around the tree. Scores of people visited it, and all agreed that the tree had once before been girdled.

Another pioneer of Perry Township was William Lockart, a Revolutionary soldier. He came from Pennsylvania in 1833, and died in 1846, at the age of 87 years. Dan Mitchell was from Washington County, Penn., and settled in the township in 1823, where he lived until the fall of 1823, when he removed to Congress Township. William Halferty was a settler of 1822, and died in 1828, leaving his wife in the woods with a large family. She is still living. Rev. Benjamin Green was from Baltimore County, Md., and settled in Perry in the fall of 1817. He was a Baptist preacher, and traveled across the mountains as a missionary preacher. He was one of the early Pastors of the old Baptist Church, at Shauck's Mill. Adam Baker settled on the line between Perry and Congress Townships. He was a native of some one of the Franco-German provinces, and a soldier under the first Napoleon. He accompanied that famous General on his ill-fated expedition to Moscow, and was one of the few of that grand army of 600,000 men who survived the disastrous retreat from the ancient capital of the Russias. Although he could speak little English, yet, whenever the name of Napoleon was mentioned, his eye would blaze with excitement, and he would take off his half-military cap, which he always wore, and show the scars upon his head—the effects of wounds received while fighting under "Fleur de lis" of France. He died a few years ago. Samuel Dennis came from Pennsylvania in an early day. He, too, is dead. He was drafted as a soldier of 1812 in Pennsylvania, but hired a substitute. Henry Stephens was an old settler here.

Among the early industries and pioneer improvements of Perry Township were mills, tanyards, carding machines, blacksmith-shops, etc. The first milling was done at Mount Vernon, and other places equally remote. One of the first mills in the township was a grist and saw mill on the Clear Fork of the Mohican, built by Ely & Shauck, fifty years or more ago. It is still in existence, though with numerous changes and improvements, and is located about a mile northeast of Johnsville. One of the finest mill-races in the country is at this mill, it being nearly a mile in length, and bringing the water from the creek. The mill building is an excellent and substantial frame; a good saw-mill is in connection with it, and, combined, they are not surpassed by any mill property in the county. It is said that this mill was the very making of Johnsville and the surrounding country. Two good dwelling-houses have been erected near by for employes. These, with the mills and church, give the place a rather lively appearance. From the summit of the hill above the mill, one has as fine a view as the country affords, and it is somewhat suggestive of standing on Mount Pisgah and overlooking the promised land. An excellent covered bridge spans the creek, or river, at the mills.

A church of the Old-School Baptists was built here at the mill about 1825–26, and ten years afterward was burned. It was used both as a church and schoolhouse. A brick church was built about 1845–46, and served the congregation until 1877, when the present new frame was erected. Rev. Benjamin Green was one of the first Pastors of this church, and Rev. Milton Smith the last regular Pastor. He died recently, since which time the church has been without a shepherd, and now has only occasional preaching. One of the oldest graveyards in the township is adjacent to this church.

The first school taught in Perry Township was by Lawrence Van Buskirk, in 1817, near where Joshua Singrey now lives. He taught in the Owl Creek settlement several terms in succession. The next schools, perhaps, were taught in the villages of Johnsville and North Woodbury. The schools of the present day are in a flourishing condition, and in striking contrast to those of that early day. The following statistical information shows the advance made in educational matters: Balance on hand September 1, 1878, $1,310.22; State tax, $321; local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $377.50; total amount paid teachers in year, $933; number of schoolhouses in township, 3; value of school property, $4,000; teachers employed—male

4, female 1—total, 5; wages per month—male, $35, female, $15. Enrollment—males, 83; females, 74; average monthly attendance—males, 49; females, 46. Balance on hand September 1, 1879, $906.24. In proof of the interest taken in educational matters in early times, Elizabeth Hart, it is said, walked four miles to school alone during one whole winter, and that, too, when she was but twelve or fourteen years old.

Perry Township has two "first births." A daughter of Benjamin Hart was one of the first, and Phœbe Ogle the other; both of these are claimed as the first. Their fathers were the first two settlers, Ogle coming in 1811, and Mr. Hart in the fall of the same year or the next spring. Which is entitled to the preference, we are unable to say, and, as they are both ladies, and ladies are usually sensitive about their ages, we refrain from giving dates. Henry Sams' was the first funeral which occurred in the settlements. The first wedding is not remembered.

The township of Perry was organized in the spring of 1817, and attained its name in the following manner. Abraham Hetrick and Philip Stiltz, who were living here at the time of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, resolved to perpetuate that event by giving the name of Perry to the neighborhood where they dwelt. This name was confirmed, when, in 1817, the organization of a township took place. Eleven men met in the early spring of the year mentioned above, at the house of Philip Stiltz, on Section 16, and proceeded to organize the township by electing the necessary officers. Jehu Singrey was elected Justice of the Peace and Treasurer; William Van Buskirk, Constable; John Stout, Abraham Hetrick and Peter Wirick, Trustees; Jonathan Huntsman, Clerk. When Morrow County was formed, the township was divided through the center, and each half, both in Richland and Morrow Counties, retained the name of Perry.

In olden times, before the era of railroads, the business of teaming was very extensive. Goods were hauled in wagons from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and even from New York. David Paxton, of this township, was one of these old-time teamsters, and made many a trip to those Eastern cities with his large wagon drawn by six horses. Such a trip took up about two months by traveling "every day and Sunday too," and the expense of the trip was not far short of $100. But the introduction of railroads and the iron-horse have displaced these old road wagons, and these old-time teamsters find themselves, like Othello, with their "occupation gone."

In addition to the Old-School Baptist Church at Shauck's mill, of which mention has already been made, Perry Township has another, outside of the villages. The Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated a few hundred yards north of North Woodbury, was organized more than forty years ago. As early as 1835–36, a few persons met out of doors near the site of the present church, among whom were George B. Hosler, Martin Bechner, Samuel Hoffman, Henry Sowers, Sr., Peter Baker, John Snyder, Henry C. Buhl, Henry Sowers, Jr. and others. They were members of the German Reformed and the old Lutheran Churches. In 1836, they employed Rev. Samuel Leiter, of Mansfield to preach for them. He was of the German Reformed Church, and administered the sacrament to the members of the new congregation. About this time, Peter Baker donated one acre of land, upon which, during the summer of 1839, they erected a frame building 35x40 feet. Rev. Mr. Myers preached the sermon at the laying of the corner stone. During the summer of 1840, Rev. Barney Hoffmann preached to them. He was from Pennsylvania and was of the Evangelical Lutheran. In December, a protracted meeting was held, when the society was organized into an Evangelical Lutheran Church, and increased to over one hundred members before the close of winter. Rev. Mr. Hoffmann remained about eighteen months, and was followed by Rev. George W. Shaffer, who remained two and one half years. In the mean time, they employed also Rev. Jacob Siddles, of south-western Ohio. The two ministers

held a revival in 1843, at which the membership was increased to one hundred and seventy-five. Rev. Siddles remained seven years, during which time the church prospered. After him came Rev. Mr. Tobias, who remained one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Peters, whose eyes failed, and he stayed with them but six months, when Rev. Goodlin was employed. He remained five years, and then Rev. A. Donaldson, of Oberlin, came for half a year. He was followed by Rev. A. R. Brown, who remained for four years, and was succeeded by Rev. Emerson, of Kentucky, who stayed one year. In 1860–61, the old frame building was taken down and a new brick (the present church) was erected on the same site. The Pastors since then have been as follows: Rev. D. J. Foust, six years to 1867; Rev. Mr. Gilbraith, two years to 1869; Rev. E. W. Lowders, two years to 1871; Rev. Gilbraith, two years to 1873; Rev. Truckingmille, three years to 1876, and Rev. G. M. Heindel four years to the present time. It was formerly known as "Woodbury Church," but in 1873 the name was changed to "St. John's Church." The present membership is about 140, and their brick edifice cost between $5,000 and $6,000, in 1861. An Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School was organized about twelve years ago. Previously, it was a union Sunday school through the summer, and in the winter months was discontinued. The first Superintendent was W. Eckman. The present Superintendent is William Huntsman, the average attendance about seventy, and the school lasts the year around.

The village of Johnsville was laid out December 17, 1834, by John Ely and William H. Shauck, and the plat recorded in Richland County. It was named for Ely by adding the word "ville" to "John," his first name, thus forming the name "Johnsville." Both owned a quarter-section, and on a part of each man's land the town was located, and each entertained a laudable desire to perpetuate himself, by giving his name to the town, but, being unable to agree as to which one should be thus honored, they finally cast lots, and the lot fell upon Ely. The first residence in this place was built by Francis Holmes, and is now occupied by Dr. Davis. The first merchants were Boyd & Ackley, who opened a store about the year 1837, and the next year were succeeded by Creigh & Shauck. Asa Cover opened a tavern about 1839–40, which was the first in the town, and was continued until 1860. The first post office was established somewhere near 1825, by John Shauck, at his residence. The office was named for him, a name it still bears, and he was the first Postmaster and held the position until the office was moved to the village, in 1838, when John T. Creigh became Postmaster. Mr. Creigh was a man of considerable prominence; was one of the first County Commissioners, and was elected to the State Senate in 1854. The present Postmaster is John W. Thomas. The first blacksmith was William Shauck. Who taught the first school could not be learned. The town has an excellent schoolhouse, which is a frame building, two stories high, and was built in 1858–59. A union school is maintained, and is at present in charge of Prof. David Andrews. Johnsville forms a special district, and the following statistics from the Auditor's books show the present flourishing state of its school: Balance on hand September 1, 1878, $273.42; State tax, $169.50; local tax for schoolhouse purposes, $680.40; amount paid to teachers within the year, $592; one schoolhouse, value, $1,200; teachers, two—one male and one female; amount paid teachers per month, male, $50, female, $30; enrollment, male, twenty-five, female, twenty-seven; daily attendance, male, fifteen, female, fourteen; balance on hand September 1, 1879, $468.20.

The present business of Johnsville may be summed up as follows: Three general stores; one drug store; one furniture store; one stove and tinware store; one grocery store; two shoe stores; two taverns; three harness and saddle shops; one blacksmith-shop; one wagon-shop; one carriage-shop; one paint-shop; one restaurant; two physicians; two churches; one schoolhouse, and one Odd Fellows' lodge. Mr. J. J. Cover,

who located in the village in 1840, is now the only male citizen living who was here at that time. A fact worthy of note in connection with the town is, that every man who came to it, and stuck to business, got rich. Two men are remembered who came poor, amassed fortunes, became too large for the place, removed to towns where they would have more room, and grew poor in less time than it had taken them to get rich. Considerable business is done, though it is not the lively place it was twenty years ago. Mr. Cover informed us, that, in its palmiest days, he paid out in one year, for flax-seed alone, $22,000, and that his firm did a large business, for a small town like Johnsville, in pork-packing. Railroads passing some miles from the town have, to some extent, drawn away the trade to other points, and it does not present the bustling activity of former years.

There are two churches in the village, United Brethren and Baptists. The former was built in 1850, at a cost of $1,250. Daniel Cover, George Hiskey and E. Shauck were the Trustees when the house was built. The present Pastor is Rev. J. F. Smith, and his flock is about thirty-five in number. A Sunday school is kept up the year round, and the present Superintendent is, Andrew Tenant.

The Baptist Church was organized about 1860 by Rev. Mr. Moffin, and a church edifice built the same year. William Shauck, Jeremiah Kelley and Jeremiah Fringer were the first Trustees. The membership is about forty, and the Pastor is Rev. A. W. Hall. W. A. Cover is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which lasts all the year, and is in a flourishing condition.

Johnsville Lodge, No. 469, I. O. O. F., was instituted in April, 1871, by H. Y. Beebe, Grand Master, and W. C. Earl, Grand Secretary. The Charter members were J. W. Steffer, Abraham Miller, C. D. Dice, Jeremiah Kelley, Henry Shenefield, J. B. Sheffer, V. E. Dye, Aaron Kelley, Thomas Riley and Asher Craven. The first officers were: Jeremiah Kelley, N. G.; Thomas Riley, V. G.; V. E. Dye, Secretary; and Henry Shenefield, Treasurer. The first Trustees were Abraham Miller, Asher Craven and J. W. Steffer. The present officers are: J. R. Algire, N. G.; John Lucas, V. G.; D. M. Hershner, Secretary; Thomas Coles, Permanent Secretary; and J. W. Steffer, Treasurer. Trustees, Jacob Shively, Abraham Miller and John B. Sheffer. There are about forty-six active members on the roll.

The population of Johnsville is not far from 300, and buildings, stores, and in fact the very appearance of everything denotes a village whose people are prosperous and intelligent.

The village of North Woodbury was surveyed and laid out by Elisha Cornwall, David Tuthill and Charles Campbell, who owned the land upon which it was located, and the plat was recorded June 21, 1830, in the Recorder's office of Richland County. Terry and Cornwall, hatters by trade, built the first residence in North Woodbury. The first store was opened in the spring of 1835, by John Markey, John Ruhl and Elkanah Van Buskirk; Markey owning one-half, and the other two one-fourth each. This was but a branch of a store at Bellville, owned wholly by Markey. In the spring of 1836, they built a storehouse on the site of the present store-building. The fall previous (1835) Morgan Levering bought the interest of Markey, and in 1836 VanBuskirk withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Ruhl became an equal partner with Mr. Levering. The history of this firm (Levering & Ruhl) possesses almost as great interest as that of Dombey & Son, of one of the Dickens novels. Levering & Ruhl continued business until the fall of 1851, when a dissolution by mutual consent, took place, Levering remaining in the business until his death in 1860. After his death, John Ruhl bought the stock, Allen Levering (son of the deceased Levering), who was not of age, agreeing to take a half-interest upon attaining his majority, and thus in a short time the firm again became Levering & Ruhl. Levering sold out in 1863 to Norman Merwine, who, with Ruhl, continued business six years, when Merwine sold to R. B. Levering, a younger brother

of Allen, and again the old sign of Levering & Ruhl, became, like Mrs. Toodles' door-plate, a handy thing to have, not in the house, but on it, for it had never been taken down from the beginning of the partnership of Levering & Ruhl, in 1836. This copartnership continued six years, when Mr. Levering sold out to his partner, who still continues the business, but has moved from the old stand across the street.

Van Buskirk, after selling out to Levering & Ruhl, started a store on his own account, but did not continue long, when he closed out and removed to Missouri. The next venture was a store, opened by a man whose name is now forgotten, but was conducted by one Hull. J. Rhinehart and Henry Sowers also had a store, but neither it nor the one carried on by Hull continued in existence very long. There is now but the one store (Ruhl's) in the place. The post office was established October 27,1843, and John Boner was the first Postmaster. The name of the post office was Woodview, a name it still bears, and Amos Ruhl is the Postmaster. The first tavern in North Woodbury was kept by Richard Sherley. A Mr. Paxton was also an early tavern-keeper, as well as a man named William Kreps, and one Acton. George Kepper was the first shoemaker; Adam Bechtel was the first tailor; Adam Hoffner, the first wagon-maker; Peter Burkeybite was the first blacksmith. As stated above, Terry & Cornwall were hatters, and manufactured these handy "implements" from wool.

It was an extensive business in those days, when people made everything they wore, instead of buying it. Timothy Sherley was the first cooper. The first schoolhouse in the village was of logs, and was built about 1832. Among the first teachers, were Dr. Floyd, and a man named Spears. A handsome schoolhouse now ornaments the town. The first cemetery was laid out by George B. Hosler, and Elizabeth Ruhl was the first person buried in it. A tanyard was an early institution of Woodbury, and was kept by Peter Rauhauser. A distillery was kept by one Hilderbrand, but did not last long. North Woodbury was once a lively town, and did a large business, but, like Johnsville, a lack of railroads cost it the most of its trade. A carriage factory here at one time did a thriving business. Among the doctors who have practiced their profession in the village, are Drs. Rundall, Hull, Main and Ruhl, the latter a practitioner at present.

The Albrights organized a church here between 1830 and 1835. Among its early members were Adam Lucas, Samuel Dennis, Michael and George Rhinehart, and their families. One of the early preachers was Rev. Mr. Baumgarten. Rev. Mr. Leiter also preached occasionally in the town. The first church edifice was built about 1838, and was a large frame. When it became old and well worn, the society bought the church building of the United Brethren, who had, in the mean time, formed a society and erected a church. Their society, some of the original members of whom were John Wibling, Adam Bechtel, George Nickey, Samuel Miller and Joseph Klinefelter, growing weak from deathand removals, they sold their building to the Albrights, as we have said, and who still occupy it, after thoroughly repairing it. The present Pastor is Rev. Mr. Bowen. A good Sunday school is maintained, of which, we believe, Dr. Davis, of Johnsville, is Superintendent. Mr. Dennis, one of the original members of this church, lived to be over ninety years of age, and Mr. Lucas is still living, though a member at present of the Lutheran Church.

North Woodbury once had quite a nice little library, which was established in 1841. Any one could become a member upon the payment of $2, and signing the constitution. The officers were a President, Vice President, three Managers, a Librarian and Treasurer. The old record books are before us, and the names signed to the Constitution, which is transcribed in them, recall many of the pioneers of the village and the township. The library was long a source of interest to the town, but was finally allowed to go down. The

books, however, are still in the town, and are stored away in some old garret. It is altogether probable that the library will be revived again at no distant day.

CHAPTER XX.

BENNINGTON TOWNSHIP—DESCRIPTIVE—LAND WARRANTS—COMING OF THE PIONEERS—THE BENNINGTON MYSTERY—VILLAGES—RELIGION—EDUCATION—EARLY TEACHERS.

WHEN the war of the Revolution had severed the colonies from Great Britain, Congress, to reward the soldiers of Independence for their gallant conduct on the field of battle, issued Western land warrants of one or more hundred acres, to those who had armed to fight for their country. These warrants afforded vast opportunities for speculation to the opulent men of the East, who purchased them of the holders at enormous discount. Great inducements were held temptingly before poor men in the East, to secure the rapid colonization of the boundless forests and fertile lands of the West. Poor men, unable to make but a precarious living in settled localities, pushed westward to secure homes, which, with care, would place them in affluent circumstances in after years. The warrants were sold to such as contemplated a change of residence, and handsome fortunes realized in their sale by speculative men of capital. Military land warrants, given to Revolutionary soldiers by Congress, comprised the western half of Bennington township. The military lands were divided into sections, each embracing four thousand acres, and four of these constituted a township. A whole section was usually purchased by the speculator, who held it until rapid settlement in its vicinity had greatly increased its value, when, after being surveyed into lots of divers sizes, it was thrown into market. Large bodies of land were thus held by capitalists, one man often owning thousands of acres. In about 1808, Jonathan Dayton purchased the land warrants of Section 3, Bennington Township, and, shortly before the war of 1812, offered this section, which contained the usual four thousand acres, for sale. Dayton owned vast tracts of lands in Ohio, both before and after its admission as a State, one of them being located in Montgomery County, and a populous and beautiful city there to-day bears his name. When he disposed of the last of his Bennington Township land warrants, the records fail to show; but the greater portion of the earlier settlers in that section received their titles from him. About the time Section 3 was purchased, the father of Thomas Saulter secured the warrants of Section 2; but, dying soon afterward, the ownership descended to his son, Thomas, who, immediately after the war of 1812, advertised the warrants for sale. When the war cloud of 1812 swept over the land, it disturbed, for a time, the rapid settlement of these sections; but, immediately after the close of hostilities, surveyors were employed to subdivide the sections into lots or sub-sections of various sizes, usually of eighty-five, one hundred or two hundred acres. As early as 1804–6, pioneers had come in what are known in the West as "prairie schooners," and had formed settlements at Sunbury, Delaware, and other portions of Delaware County. In a few years, these settlements became quite populous; and, land in their vicinity becoming dearer than many could afford to pay, settlers began to branch out into the trackless forests. In 1812, when it became known that war between Great Britain and the United States was a settled and startling truth, the pioneers of Ohio, aware of the treacherous nature of the savages, and knowing that attacks from them would come unheralded, made rapid preparations for their

safety by the erection of strong fortresses and stockades. These forts, capable of resisting sudden onslaughts by the wily savages, were erected in the more populous localities. Messengers were dispatched to carry warning of danger to venturous settlers on the outskirts of the colonies. Families often came in confusion and excitement to these forts, with thrilling stories of narrow escape from impending conflict with Indians.

But one settler is known to have lived in Bennington Township prior to the war of 1812. This man was John Rosecrans, a distant relative of Gen. Rosecrans. As the settlers slowly began to leave Sunbury and Delaware, and to locate north along the banks of Walnut Creek, John Rosecrans finally overstepped the present southern boundary of Bennington, and built a small log cabin about half a mile north of the present site of Pagetown. This cabin was built in 1811, and a small clearing made around it, barely sufficient to insure its safety in case of wind-storms. In 1812, he raised a small crop of corn and potatoes, which, with the addition of a little wheat flour obtained at Delaware, constituted his vegetable diet, while his never-failing rifle supplied him with any quantity of the choicest venison or turkey. He had a wife, but no children, and was a great hunter, roaming the forests for miles around, in search of more stirring adventures with animals of greater courage and ferocity than deer and wolves. One day in the winter of 1811–12, while hunting in the woods about eight miles from his cabin, becoming hungry with that unlimited appetite known only to the hunter, he shot a large turkey, and, striking a fire, made hasty preparations to enjoy his repast. He tore off the skin, and, cutting a generous portion of the tenderest flesh, held it on the point of his hunting knife before the blazing fire. When sufficiently browned to satisfy him, it was quickly devoured, and the act was repeated until the best portions of the fowl had disappeared. When his appetite was appeased, he scattered the burning brands, that the fire might do no damage, and again struck into the woods. He had gone but a short distance, when he heard a peculiar sound above his head, and glancing quickly up, saw the green, glaring eyes of a huge wildcat fixed upon him from a large limb, behind which it was endeavoring to conceal itself. It was about forty feet above him, and, raising his rifle, he took deliberate aim at its head and fired. With one convulsive spring, it bounded to the ground, striking within a few feet of where he stood, scattering and tearing up the leaves and snow in its dying struggles. It was one of the largest of its kind, and had a fine mottled skin, which was made into a cap, and was worn by Rosecrans for many years.

The Indians did not become troublesome until the autumn of 1812, when they began to appear in war paint and feathers. Small hostile bands were seen roaming the forest at various points, and reports were circulated through the settlements to beware and to seek safety in the forts. Although Rosecrans was aware of the proximity of danger, he had delayed going into safe quarters for some time. One morning, he heard a turkey gobble in the woods near his cabin, and, from the coarseness of the tone, judged that it must be a large one. It continued to gobble at irregular intervals, until the apprehension of Rosecrans was aroused. Thinking that it might be something far more dangerous than a turkey, he grasped his long rifle, and, with his knife in his belt, stole cautiously out of the cabin, on the opposite side from the turkey, instructing his wife to bar the door securely after him. He took a circuitous route, and crept forward with the utmost caution. In about twenty minutes the sharp report of his rifle was heard, and shortly afterward Rosecrans came swiftly into the clearing, but with no turkey. He hurried into the cabin and told his wife to make immediate preparations to start for the fort. They hastily packed some clothing, and, barring the door as best they could, started rapidly on foot toward the fort, the husband with his rifle in his hand, on the alert, leading the way. He told but few what he shot that morning in the woods, and was usually reticent when the subject was

broached; but the report became current, and was universally believed, that the soul of some redman started that morning for the "happy hunting grounds." At the close of the war, Rosecrans did not return to his cabin, but settled in some other locality, and his clearing became overgrown with weeds and undergrowth.

In 1813, two brothers named Olds, erected a rude cabin north of Pagetown, on the east side of Walnut Creek, and began to clear the land. They met with several Indian alarms, and were compelled to return for short periods to the fort. In 1814, they sold their partly earned title in the land to a man who became the most prominent in the early history of the township. This man was Allen Dwinnell. Possessing no small amount of means, he invested largely in land, becoming one of the heaviest land-holders for miles around. He was well educated, for the backwoods, and was a lawyer, the first in the township. He was often sent for, in the neighborhood to plead the cause of some person wronged; and, when he arose before a country "Squire," or a jury impaneled from the settlers, with his advantage of learning, he was almost sure to win his case. Many of the early attorneys at Delaware found to their sorrow, that Allen Dwinnell's influence and ability were more than a match for their legal erudition. He dealt largely in horses, buying, selling and trading. In 1817, he, together with Samuel Page and Justin Dewey, erected near the present site of Pagetown, the first saw-mill in the township. It was run by water-power, having a re-action wheel. Prior to its erection, settlers in all that region of country, got their sawing done at the Quaker settlement on Alum Creek. After its erection, a large share of the eastern and southern custom of the Quaker Mill, or the "Benedict Mill," as it was called, was taken away. Settlers in South Bloomfield, Hilliar and Porter Townships came to this mill for boards for their floors, doors, tables, etc. It did an extensive and first-class work, and was of great value to the community, in that it saved many a harassing journey after sawed lumber. The mill was afterward sold to other parties, who continued the business with varying success. Dwinnell was a native of Northern Vermont, Bennington being his native town.

On the 22d of April, 1817, the Commissioners of Delaware County authorized the creation of a new township, and, on that day, the County Surveyor laid out the new township from the following bounds: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Clinton Township, Knox County; thence west on the line between Townships 5 and 6, to the center of the 17th Range; thence north to the county boundary; thence east on said line to the stake between 15 and 16 Ranges; thence south on said line to the place of beginning." Dwinnell assisted in the survey, and was the one to suggest Bennington as the name of the new township. Subsequent to its creation, it had been surveyed into lots or sub-sections of irregular size and shape.

This township is one of the most fertile in the county. Its natural drainage from geological slopes renders the character of the soil largely alluvial and greatly productive. It is usually a rich sandy loam, with a large proportion of alluvium. Walnut Creek, or "Big Belly," runs south through the western half, and its winding branches drain the entire township, except the northeastern corner and the central portion of the western side. Since the forests have disappeared, the action of the sun is unchecked, rendering the hills, containing a fair percentage of clay, subject to severe baking after a heavy rain followed by sunshine, but fitting the valleys for satisfactory and unlimited production. These facts account for the almost invariable rule followed by early settlers in selecting their farms from the higher land. Two or three quarries have been opened in the township, and a fair sample of sandstone obtained. A quarter of a mile west of Marengo, on an extensive prominence, is a large earth inclosure, made by Mound Builders, or Indians. The inclosure comprises about four acres, and the encircling embankment must have been

originally seven feet high. At present, it is a foot and a half above the general level, and is covered with trees two feet in diameter. A petroleum excitement once spread over the township, but it was soon ascertained to be caused by a well that emitted a peculiar-smelling gas.

In 1814, shortly after Allen Dwinnell bought the Olds property, Thomas Hance came into the township and erected his cabin about two miles north of Pagetown. This man became well known, because of his having kept the first store in the township, and also the first carding-mill. The mill was built in 1824, and was a two-story, frame building, the machinery occupying the upper story, and the tread-wheel, which furnished the motive power, the lower. In 1828, a small room was partitioned off from the carding-room in the upper story, into which Mr. Hance placed $500 worth of goods. This was the first stock of goods in the township. If articles not kept at the store were asked for, Hance took note of the wants, and supplied them at his next visit to Delaware, where his goods were purchased. In 1815, Dr. Alfred Butters settled in the township, building his log cabin (in one corner of which was a small office) about a mile north of Morton's Corners. He was an "apothecary" doctor. His practice became quite extensive, and his face was familiar for miles around. He usually went dressed in a complete suit of deer skin, and was intelligent, a good talker, and was in the habit of supplying the Elder's place when that dignitary was absent. He preached in his deer-skin suit at one end of the room, while his rifle, brought with him to church, remained at the other. One Sunday, in 1819, he started to church with his rifle on his shoulder, and, having proceeded about half way, saw a large bear in front of him traveling along at a rapid rate. He raised his gun and fired, and the bear, with a howl of anguish, fell dead upon the earth. The animal was conveyed to his cabin, and the hunter reached the meeting-house in time to conduct the services.

In 1815, Alden Sherman, the first blacksmith, appeared. He worked at his trade for many years, and his descendants are yet living in the township. Stephen Barnaby came in the same year, and began making chairs, tables, spinning-wheels, bedsteads, etc. In 1816, Jonas Vining, Joseph Powers, Samuel Page, Joseph Horr and Peleg Sherman appeared, and began to make homes in the forest. Peleg Sherman was a wagon-maker, and did not erect his shop until 1819. The others were farmers, and all settled near Pagetown. In 1817, David Wilson, Justin Dewey, Benoni Moss, Stephen Sprague, John Stoddard and James Westbrook came in, Moss and Sprague settling in the northeastern corner of the township. Just across the line in South Bloomfield was their neighbor, John Manville. The settlers in the southern part got their grinding done, either at the Sunbury Mills, or at the Quaker settlement on Alum Creek. There were no roads—nothing but winding paths and trails through the woods, and often in the nighttime troops of ravenous wolves would surround the belated traveler on his way home from mill, making him cling closer to his horse, and urge the weary animal into a swifter pace. The following is related of Jonas Vining: He had gone to the Sunbury Mills, and, being obliged to wait until late at night for his bag of flour, resolved to start for home, though the night was dark and the path obscure. It was a chilly night late in autumn, and the wind sighed mournfully through the branches of the trees, and the sudden rustling of leaves and weird creaking of the trees kept the traveler on the anxious lookout for signs of danger. The wolves began uttering their discordant notes, and, to add to the unpleasant situation, heavy thunder was heard in the distance. Mr. Vining drew his "great-coat" closely about him, and urged his horse on as fast as could be safely done through the deep woods. Finally a startling wail, ending with a peculiar, heavy tone, was heard above the rustling leaves and sighing winds, and he knew that he was followed by a panther. He heard it bounding lightly over the leaves to "leeward," endeavoring to ascertain by scent the nature of the game it was in pursuit of. It appeared several times, but only for an instant, as it flitted through

the glades of the forest. It finally veered off into the wilderness, and its screams were lost in the sounds of the gathering storm. When his jaded horse carried him into the clearing at home, which he reached in safety, it was almost daybreak.

In 1818, Isaac Davis, Cornelius Roleson, Elias Wilson and others joined the settlement at Pagetown. The former was a cooper and began making barrels, kegs, tubs, churns, pails, etc. He brought five or six sheep with him, but had to guard them day and night from the wolves. These were the first sheep in the township, though in 1820, Jonas Vining and Thomas Hance brought in two small flocks. Semantha (Davis) Wells, daughter of Isaac Davis, is yet living at Morton's Corners. Her mind is as clear and bright as ever, and she loves to recall, as none but old people do, the varied shade and sunshine of pioneer life. She can recollect the old log schoolhouse of 1819, with its puncheon floor its benches of split logs, its clapboard desks, its chimney built of "nigger-heads," its capacious fireplace, its absence of books, its presence of dirt, and its two windows, if such insignificant apertures deserve the name. She remembers making tea from sage and rose leaves, and coffee from browned wheat and rye. She also remembers the wedding that was celebrated five miles south of her father's cabin; the baked beans served at the wedding supper; the "goodly company" that gathered there; the young pioneer who came on horseback to her father's cabin, and invited her to go; how she donned her best gown, and

> "So light to the croup the fair lady he swung,
> So light to the saddle before her he sprung,"

and, together, with five other young couples, they went down from "the corners," as guests, to the wedding. She recalls the question that was asked her that night while

> "She looked down to blush, and she looked up to sigh,
> With a smile on her lips, and a tear in her eye."

Those old times will never be forgotten while those who enjoyed them are living, nor is it strange! The settler's lives were molded to their surroundings, and from the hardships of wilderness life there sprung up pure fountains of enjoyment.

In 1822, Robert Noe, Daniel and Lewis Hoyt, E. E. Morehouse, Thomas Ayres and others settled in the township, Noe and Morehouse locating near Marengo. The Noes have become prominent citizens in Northern Bennington. E. E. Morehouse built a saw-mill near his father's farm in 1839, and, after conducting it about ten years, sold it to John M. Brown, who neglected the business, and the mill went down. In 1823, Stephen, Andrew and Christopher Denman came in. The latter erected a combined saw and grist mill, in 1827, on a small stream that flows into Walnut Creek. He did an extensive business at sawing, but the grist mill, not proving profitable, was discontinued at the end of about two years. It was run by water-power in connection with his saw-mill, and for the first year was quite well patronized.

This was the first, last and only grist-mill ever in the township. It had the usual "nigger-head" stones, dressed to about eighteen inches face by one of the early blacksmiths. The machinery was almost entirely made of wood. Rods, bolts, cogs, pinions, wheels, etc., were made of the hardest wood found in the forest, usually of white oak, thoroughly seasoned and hardened by being tempered in the fire. The only iron was the large pin upon which the stones turned. A person to-day, eating bread made from the flour obtained at that mill, would say it was coarse and black.

In the summer of 1822, a distressing circumstance occurred in Bennington, which cast a shadow over the surrounding neighborhood. Two brothers, Daniel and Lewis Hoyt, with the assistance of one or two neighbors, were engaged in digging a well on their farm, near the central part of the township. Having reached a depth of about twenty feet, they were called to dinner, and, when it was over, Daniel arose before the others, saying he would go down into the well and strike water before the others came out. In ten minutes, Lewis, on going to the well, glanced down into it, and saw his brother lying insensible at the bottom. He

shouted to him, but received no reply. Seizing the rope, he let himself swiftly into the well; but, striking the fatal atmosphere, shouted to be drawn up. It was too late, however; the poisonous gas had entered his lungs, paralyzing his muscles, and he fell insensible on the bottom. No others dared venture down, and the women, half crazy, ran wildly about, scarcely knowing what they did. The men quickly fashioned some iron hooks, and, passing them into the well, drew the unconscious forms to the top. Doctors were sent for, and every possible effort made to resuscitate the men, but without avail. They never spoke again, and were buried in one grave in the cemetery north of Pagetown.

A large percentage of the settlers of Bennington came from Deleware County, which was settled largely by New Englanders and Quakers. Many of them were from well-bred families in the East, who came to improve their worldly prospects in the more promising land of the West. Several families, however, that settled in the township at an early day, were of a different type, and were sadly lacking in some of the moral and essential qualities that go to make up good citizens. But these have long since left the country—for its good—and the population of Bennington now compares favorably with any portion of the county. The history of the township would scarcely be considered complete without some allusion to what is known as the "Bennington Mystery."

In 1833, a horse was found dead in the woods near Vail's Cross Roads, having a bullet hole through its head. This aroused suspicion that foul play had been done some traveler, and many of the neighbors flocked in to view the dead animal. The reports vary as to the color of the horse, some insisting that it was black, with a white star in the forehead, and others that it was a light sorrel. The neighborhood became excited, and began to speculate as to the guilty parties. With spades and shovels they began turning up the earth at all suspicious places. A large tree had lately been blown down near where the horse lay dead, and, as the earth at its roots seemed fresh, the men began digging there. Roswell Clark was present, and, being fond of a joke, cleverly pulled a small portion of hair from the mane of a horse standing near, which he mixed up with the earth, unseen by the men, and finally held up a double handful of the mixture, with the exclamation that he had found human hair. The men swarmed around him, and the utmost excitement prevailed. All were satisfied except Roswell Clark and a few others, that an awful murder had been committed. Some say that a few weeks after this event, while several men were hunting in the woods near where the dead horse had been found, they came upon a silk handkerchief, a silk hat and a buffalo robe, used as a saddle blanket, upon which was a bloody hand mark. These were shown to the excited neighbors, and a system of espionage was adopted to ascertain, if possible, the guilty parties. Two of the men suspected were said to have been seen dragging the bottom of a small swamp near the Cross Roads, as if trying to bring up something from the murky waters. The mystery will never be fully cleared up, perhaps, to the satisfaction of all. Roswell Clark and Andrew French, two old and respected citizens at Bloomfield, say, that, a few days before the horse was found, a man named Marr, riding a sorrel animal, came by, traveling westward, stopping at the cabins and endeavoring to sell or trade his horse. The animal was noticeably afflicted with glanders. He failed to dispose of the horse, and, reaching a small glade in the woods, turned it out, as it could barely stagger along. He journeyed on westward, and two days afterward returned, and finding the horse in a sad plight, out of pity shot it. This man was not murdered, but returned to Mount Vernon, where he afterward lived. This is the story told by the two men mentioned above, and is doubtless true. There was another report, however, that a few days before the horse was found, a good-looking, well-dressed man, riding a fine black horse, which had a white star in its forehead, and upon which was a buffalo robe used as a saddle blanket, asked for accommodations for the night at Potter's tavern.

Potter, having no empty room, told him to ride forward, that he could secure lodgings at Vail's Cross Roads. The man rode away, and was never afterward heard from. This report insisted that the horse found dead was a black one with a white star in its forehead; that the robe, silk hat, and handkerchief found were the identical ones seen with the stranger who was denied lodgings at Potter's tavern. It was also related, that, about two months after these events, a young man came from the East, inquiring for his father, who answered the description of the stranger on the black horse. His father had come West with considerable money, to buy land, and, no tidings reaching home of his safety, or his whereabouts, his son had followed him to ascertain his fate. After leaving Potter's tavern, all traces of him were lost. Roswell Clark and Andrew French are the only ones now living who saw the horse after it was dead, and while it was living. They say, emphatically, that the horse was sorrel, that no hat was found, that the handkerchief and saddle blanket were not found until the next spring, and that they were bright and fresh, as if just from the store. Many stories are told in regard to the matter, some of which are too absurd for this enlightened age, and we will drop the subject, which we deem really more of a neighborhood tradition than anything else, leaving it still to remain as the "Bennington mystery."

Christopher Wilson and Henry Cronk owned saw-mills in the eastern part of the township in about 1833. Since then, numerous mills have been started, sufficient to supply the citizens with all classes of rough building material. The mills, with the exception of a few in later times, have been run by water-power. The streams have considerable slope, making it easy to secure an excellent water-power by means of strong dams. The earliest wheels were re-action, and the mills were called "up-and-down" mills; but the overshot wheel soon supplanted the former kind, and "muley" and "circular" mills took the place of the less convenient up-and-down ones. Vast heaps of logs were collected during the winter months, as the snows rendered their transportation much easier at that season; then, in the spring and fall, when the equinoctial rains came on, and large quantities of water were dammed up, the saw was run night and day until the logs were converted into suitable building timber. The settlers hauled their logs on sleds to the mills, where they would remain until the sawyer could work them up. No distilleries have ever been erected in Bennington. The early settlers, however, believed firmly in the beneficial use of liquor, not only as a cure for disease, but as a preventive of the same. The following is told in illustration of their temperance ideas: In 1828, Christopher Denman, discovering that "wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging," resolved at one of his rollings to furnish no liquor. His logs were cut, and everything got in readiness, and then the neighbors were invited to assist, having been informed that no liquor of any kind was to be allowed on the premises. The result was that not a man came to help him, and his logs lay rotting there for many years. William Hance tried the same experiment a few years later, and invited about twenty men to assist, all of whom were church members except three. The curious result was that not a church member appeared, with shame be it said, while the three "unbelievers" were present, ready for work.

One dark night in autumn, not far from 1840, Sheldon Sanford, a resident of South Bloomfield Township, brought two half-starved, half-clothed negro men to the cabin of Hance, and stopped "twenty minutes for refreshments." It was the custom on the underground railroad to change engines at every station; so Sanford returned to his cabin, and Hance conveyed the weary runaways to the Quaker "station" on Alum Creek. Micajah Dillingham was a well-known and successful engineer on this road, which did all its business under cover of the night. Many poor slaves, aiming for the North Star, will remember the kind treatment received at several stations in Bennington, and at the much larger Quaker station on Alum Creek.

The first building erected in what is now Marengo was a log cabin, built in 1843, by Isaac P. Freeman. Two years later, he built a two-story, frame building, designed for a storeroom, into which he placed a general assortment of goods, valued at $1,400. This became the central point around which northern Bennington revolved. The post office was secured in 1847, by Thomas L. Freeman, son of Isaac P.; and thereby hangs a tale: Numerous petitions had been raised for the location of an office at Freeman's Corners, and had been forwarded to headquarters only to be returned and the petition denied. John K. Miller was Democratic Congressman at that time, from the eighth district, and Amza Morehouse, living near the Corners, was Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. Thomas L. Freeman, being something of a politician, devised the following scheme to secure the office. He wrote a letter to Miller, to which he secured the signature of Morehouse, purporting to come from the latter as Chairman of the Committee, insisting that the feeling around the Corners was so intense that, unless the office was granted, he would lose a large Democratic support. The device worked like a charm, and the post office was immediately established, through the influence of the duped Miller. Mrs. Freeman, wife of Isaac P., was a great admirer of Napoleon Bonaparte. She had been reading how, on the 14th of June, 1800, Napoleon had defeated the Austrians, at the battle of Marengo. She suggested this name for the new post office, which was adopted by Isaac P. Freeman and William Davis, who gave the office the name it now bears. In 1853, George McMaster kept $4,000 worth of goods in Marengo. He has since been followed by Standish, Green, Ingraham, Powers, Livingston, Evans, Hance, and lastly, by Robert L. Noe, who, in 1871, owned a stock valued at $6,000. In February, 1871, Noe's store burned to the ground, consuming all his goods and much other valuable matter. It was, undoubtedly, the work of incendiaries. He placed another stock, almost as large as the first, in an adjoining building, and this, in June, 1874, was also burned. In April, 1873, Marengo was surveyed into thirty lots, by John T. Buck, County Surveyor. Robert L. Noe was the projector and proprietor. Additions have since been made by Noe and T. D. Hance, until the lots now number one hundred and five. A new impetus was given to the town when the Ohio Central Railroad was surveyed through the township, and the news spread abroad that a station was to be located at Marengo. Buildings began to go up like Aladdin's palace. Suddenly, the news came like a knell, that the railroad project was a failure! Business fell prostrate, and men wandered about with woe-begone faces. In 1878, the road became a certainty, and enterprises, fearing another stroke, are slowly recovering their former activity. The town has a population of about sixty.

The village of Morton's Corners, formerly known as Nimmons' Corners, and still later as Macon, was surveyed and platted by James Eaton on the 14th of April, 1838. Francis C. Olmstead, then owning quite a tract of land at that point, was the projector and proprietor, his land having been purchased of John C. Nimmons. The village was first called Olmsteadville, after its projector. Many years before the town was laid out, Jonas Vining, one of the earliest settlers, had entered the land after purchasing the land warrants of Jonathan Dayton, and had owned it until eight or ten years before the village was platted.

In 1828, Vining sold the land to Nimmons' who, eight years afterward, transferred it to Olmstead. This man bought the land with the thought of making it profitable to himself, designing to found a town which he ardently hoped would soon be peopled with hundreds. But he found a deadly rival in Pagetown, which had been laid out the year before, and which, under the generalship of the Pages, threatened to climb to loftier heights than its neighbor. Pagetown had its foundries and mills which the less-fortunate citizens at Morton's Corners failed to secure. Levi Morton succeeded in getting a post office located at the Corners in 1840; but Pagetown, its rival, with a greater

population and more influence, by a system of strategy, accomplished the task of having the office changed. Marcus and Dr. Samuel Page were the leaders in this flank movement, and the latter was rewarded for his generalship in receiving the appointment as first Postmaster. Prior to the platting of the town, Isaac Page owned the land upon which the village now stands. In 1837, he sold seven acres to Marcus Page, who immediately employed James Eaton to lay out a town, which, in honor of its founder, was called Pagetown.

The Mortons had already opened their store at the Corners, and were making preparations to lay out a town. Marcus attempted to start a small store at Pagetown, to rival the one at the Corners, but the effort proved abortive, the beginning being the end. A good business was being done at the Corners with a stock valued at $1,600, and the Mortons, seeing the efforts made by Page to supplant them, began offering extra inducements to men of capital and tradesmen, to invest their means and work their trades at the Corners. They erected an ashery, and made black and white salts, and a small quantity of pearl-ash, giving orders on their store or money in exchange for ashes. In the mean time, great efforts were making at Pagetown to surpass the energy and enterprise of its neighbor. Extra inducements were offered men at Delaware and other points, to invest at Pagetown. Samuel Johnson ventured to establish a store there in 1842, but he was soon compelled to close his store, transferring his goods to Delaware. The Corners could boast of a tavern, kept by Cadwell Olmstead; and Pagetown, to rival this, was overjoyed when Ball Fisk began entertaining the public there. The two towns have ever been practically one.

From the earliest times, the citizens of each town have exhausted all the cunning known to their wiliest tacticians, to build up and populate their own town at the expense of the other. The post office has been oddly changed from Morton's Corners to Pagetown, and *vice versa*, many times, until the citizens declare themselves lost, unless some movement is on foot to again change its location. The office, at present, is located at Pagetown with a branch office at the Corners, supported by the citizens of that village. How long the ominous quiet will prevail is as uncertain as the wind. In 1847, a Mr. Turney was induced, by offers and promises, to establish a carding-mill at Pagetown. It ran briskly for about two years, doing good work. But the wool-growing interests of Pagetown and its proselytes were alone insufficient to supply the patronage necessary for the running of the mill. While it was new, and while the blood of Pagetown was up, extra endeavors were made to supply it with a paying business. But when the people cooled down in a measure, and the enthusiasm and novelty had worn off, wool was gradually taken to other mills doing better work. Perhaps the animosity at the Corners, and the cautious efforts made there, had something to do with the death of the mill. At the end of about three years it closed its doors, which were not again opened for business. Henry Rawson, with greater enterprise than sagacity, erected a foundry building there about the same time. This was an important industry, and, for a time, revived the drooping spirits at Pagetown. He did a general casting business for about three years, making plow-points, and and-irons, etc., from pig and scrap iron. He, likewise, soon discovered the fatality attached to such enterprises at that point, and, loading his machinery on wagons, shook the dust of the place from his feet. Hamilton Johnson dressed skins there a few years, about the same time. Several years ago, the original forty-eight lots at the Corners, to which no additions were ever made, were thrown out into the adjacent farms, and but few of them are now occupied by lot-holders. Though pugnacious and bitter in the extreme toward each other, the rival towns have joined hands in many undertakings, and the citizens in their personal dealings are neighborly and friendly.

In the spring of 1819, a log schoolhouse was built about half a mile north of Pagetown. This was the first and has already been described. Sally

Dwinnell was the first teacher. She died the following year, her death being the second in the township, Mrs. Lawrence's being the first. Solomon Westbrook taught during the winter of 1819–20, which was very long and cold. The settlers suffered in their cabins, many of them having no flour or meal for several months. Wild animals came close to the cabins, distressed with hunger. Though poorly clad, the children went to school. The sons of Joseph Horr, having no shoes, were compelled to go barefoot or stay at home. Each boy heated a shingle scorching hot, and, after thoroughly warming his feet, started at the top of his speed for the schoolhouse with the shingle in his hand. When he could stand the cold no longer, he placed his feet upon the shingle until they were relieved, when grasping his "stove," he again started on the double-quick for school. Our youth of the present day would think this a hard way to get an education. Frederick Davis taught in the same schoolhouse the next winter. In 1828, a log school building was erected near Isaac Davis' cabin, but who the early teachers were is forgotten. Samuel Lott was the first teacher in the eastern part. He was an eccentric, old bachelor, and had a white spot on the side of his head about as large as a silver dollar. This spot afforded much speculation for the pupils, who were unable to account for the capillary freak. He had the social habit of snowballing with his scholars, and of joining their other games of ball or racing. Upon entering the schoolroom he, however, resumed his dignity, and kindly but firmly rebuked any attempted familiarity permitted on the play-ground. William Bailey taught soon after him, and was the first in the township to employ, as an aid, the now well-known method of object-teaching. A frame schoolhouse was built at Morton's Corners in 1835. The year before, the first one in the northern part was built half a mile north of Marengo, and Refella Madden was, likely, the first teacher. This lady is said to have originated the modern custom of giving pupils "curtain lectures," keeping them for that purpose after the usual hour for closing the school. Her tongue was very effective in supplying the place of the rod. The poet evidently had her in his "mind's eye" when he wrote

> "Nature, impartial in her ends,
> In making man the strongest;
> In justice, then, to make amends
> Made woman's tongue the longest."

George Mead taught school in the northeastern part in the winter of 1837–38. He was ignorant and churlish and was disliked by his scholars. The directors promised the scholars, that, if they were studious until Christmas, they should have a treat of sweet cider. The day came around, and with it came the directors with a large keg of cider. The pupils drank deeply and often of the innocent beverage, but alas! alas! the directors had deceitfully mixed the cider with a large percentage of whisky. The scene became ludicrous in the extreme, and the cruel directors, and teacher who was in the plot, sat holding their sides with laughter. The hilarity became contagious, and all the different phases of drunkenness were exhibited. One bright boy, now an eminent divine, was so intoxicated that he had to be carried home by his half-tipsy sisters. The directors and teacher, as they so richly deserved, were severely criticised for this shameful act.

The school cabins were at first built in the most primitive fashion; but, as time advanced, they became more commodious and comfortable, and in later years are as convenient as those in other townships. There are no costly school buildings, and the wages are low. A new schoolhouse is being built, a half-mile north of Marengo, to take the place of the old one that has seen such long and useful service.

A church society was established in Southern Bennington in 1818. The members began meeting in the settlers' houses; afterward in schoolhouses, and finally in churches. Elders Tivis and Swarmstead, from Delaware County, visited them about every two weeks. Dr. Butters was one of the earliest members, and was himself a sort of local preacher, taking the Elders' place when they

were absent. He was a popular citizen, and a good physician, and did more than any other man in early times to further the cause of religion in the township. Through his exertions, a small log church was built near his cabin, north of Morton's Corners, in 1828. At the time of its erection, there was quite a large band of Christian workers; they resolved to hold a camp-meeting in the woods near the church, looking for assistance from the Quakers on Alum Creek, and, at its close, to dedicate their church. Elders Walters, Ashley and Marvin were the ministers in charge of the meetings; they had large audiences from all the surrounding country. Elder Ashley was a man of great personal magnetism; and, it is said, had the power of miraculous healing. On one occasion he was called to the bedside of a dying woman, and, kneeling there, prayed with great power that she might be saved from death; she immediately arose from her couch, and the next day was as well as ever. The camp-meeting greatly strengthened the society, which soon began to make an improvement in Bennington morals.

In 1838, the old Methodist Episcopal Church building, now standing silent and deserted, at Pagetown, was built at Morton's Corners; this took the place of the hewed-log building near Dr. Butters'. In 1848, a rupture occurred in this church, dividing the congregation, and forming a new one known as Wesleyan Methodists. In 1850, seven members met at the house of Marcus Phillips, in Peru Township, and organized the Wesleyan society. These seven were Marcus Phillips, Henry Bell, Mary Ann Whipple, Martha Crist, Henry Crist and his wife Amanda, Caroline Ames, and another, whose name is forgotten. In 1854, they were permitted to meet to worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Corners. In 1859, much bitterness sprang up between the two societies, and the Wesleyans were denied the use of the church, which, in the following year, was moved down to Pagetown. The Wesleyans, not in the least disheartened, immediately erected their present fine church building at the Corners, at a cost of $1,800. The other and older church society died slowly out until meetings were discontinued, and the church left to the owls and bats. The new society sprang into fresh life from the ashes of the old, and is now one of the strongest country churches in the county, having a membership of two hundred.

A church society was organized in the southeastern part, in 1830. It grew slowly until 1850, when the members built a small church at Vail's Cross Roads. Elders David Lyon and Robert Chase were among the earliest Pastors; through their influence the society was continued many years; but, when they were called to other fields of labor, it flickered for a time and then died out. The building still stands tenantless and deserted at the Cross Roads.

The Episcopal Methodists organized a society at an early day near Marengo. The membership was small, but the laborers were in earnest, and the society still lives. About twenty years ago, a commodious church was built at Marengo, and now the society is strong and gaining strength. Bennington had a hard name in early times, but the present is atoning for the past.

In 1848, much excitement was created in the East on account of wonderful exhibitions of power given by various parties of Spiritualists. The news spread like a prairie-fire, and, in all portions of the country, "circles" were formed to secure manifestations from the spiritual world. Bennington Township did not escape the epidemic. Mary Ann Hance became a powerful medium, possessing the power of miraculous healing. She began with seances at her house, and the spirits of any of the countless dead could be conversed with. She converted many to the faith, and they began to hold regular circles at the cabins of the mediums. The custom was for them to sit quietly in a circle and wait for the spirit to move them. The spirit of some departed man or woman would finally enter the body of one of the mediums, compelling him or her to lecture, write, or perform an act of healing. So much interest was manifested, and so many were

converted to the faith, that the society resolved to build a church, which was done at a cost of about $500. The conditions of membership were: "A belief in spirits which communicated with the world." The society became quite strong, beginning with the following membership: Adam Hance, William Hance, Wright Weaver, Selah Vansickle, E. E. Morehouse, Jacob Mellinger and their wives; also, Harriett Witham, James Chase and others. They claimed to be able to find the key to the Bennington mystery, but, for some unexplained reason, did not succeed. The members finally disbanded, and sold their church to the township, which uses it for a town hall.

CHAPTER XXI.

TROY TOWNSHIP—INTRODUCTORY—TOPOGRAPHY—OCCUPATION OF THE WHITES—EARLY PRIVATIONS—RELIGION AND EDUCATION—STEAM CORNERS.

HE who attempts to present with accuracy the annals of a county, or even of a district no larger than a township, the history of which reaches back through a period of nearly three-quarters of a century, imposes upon himself a task not easily accomplished. The difficulties to be met with in performing such a task are often augmented by statements widely at variance, furnished by early settlers and their descendants, as data from which to compile a true and faithful record of past events. To claim for a work of this character perfect freedom from all inaccuracies, would be to arrogate to one's self a degree of wisdom and infallibility possessed by no mortal man. To give facts, and facts only, should be the highest aim of every writer who professes to deal with incidents of the past. This shall be our aim in the pages following, and, when statements disagree with the opinions of the reader, he will bear in mind, that we have chronicled the events which seemed to us supported by the greater weight of testimony.

Originally, and as far back as we know, this country belonged to the Indian, and before him, perhaps, to the Mound Builder; who they got it from, we may never know. Undisturbed in those primeval days by the pale-faced race, beneath the shadows of the rude wigwam,

"The Indian wooed his dusky maid."

The relics left by the red man and his antecedents are the only historic chapters handed down to us to tell of the people whose feet once pressed the earth about our own pleasant homes. With those people there were no learned men to record the history they were making, though among them, unlettered sages and warriors there may have been. With us, how different. We know the uses of letters, printing presses, books and telegraphs, and there is no reason why we should die and leave no sign. The history we are making can be handed down to posterity, in the ages that are to come, for thousands of years, when other and higher races of men shall have taken our place.

This division of Morrow County, though small in area, is rich in historical facts—far richer than some of the larger townships, which possess little history beyond the mere fact of settlement. Troy lies in the extreme northeast corner of the county, and contains but thirteen sections, in Township 20, Range 19, of Congressional lands. It, with Troy Township, in Richland County, formed a division of that county, until the organization of Morrow County, which divided the township between the two, thus leaving both fractional. It will be noticed by reference to the map that there is a jog in the east line of the township. This was occasioned by a few individuals living in that section, who were dissatisfied with the formation of the new county, and, like the fabled sow, wished to "return to the wallow." In the winter of 1848–49, Jacob King, Michael Winters and one Eichart, went to Columbus, and, with

a little adroit wireworking, succeeded in having the Legislature restore them to their old county (Richland). Hence the jog in the line referred to above. Troy Township is at present bounded on the north and east by Richland County, on the south by Perry Township, on the west by North Bloomfield Township, and, in 1870, had a population of 696, by the United States Census.

The Township of Troy is but little cut up by water-courses. The North Fork of the Mohican passes through the north tier of sections, affording an abundance of stock water and excellent drainage for the beautiful valley which borders it. The Clear Fork of the Mohican passes through the southwest corner. These, with a few small and insignificant branches, form the water privileges of the township. Originally, fine forests covered this entire section, and many bodies of excellent timber are still to be found, although the number of saw-mills are making such havoc with it as will soon require artificial means to replenish it. The walnut is already becoming scarce; and other valuable species, such as ash and cherry, are receiving the due attention of the lumbermen. The lands of Troy are rich and productive. The valley of the Mohican, in the north part of the township, is unsurpassed as an agricultural region. While the uplands are not quite so rich as this valley, yet they produce all the crops common to this part of the country, in abundance. The surface is somewhat rolling in the north, and, from the Mohican rises into hills, then stretches away to the south in a kind of table-land.

The first settlement in Troy Township by white people dates back sixty-five years or more. Aaron Young, it is believed, was the first white man to pitch his tent and build a cabin. This cabin he erected on the banks of the North Fork of the Mohican, in the north part of the township. He was originally from New Jersey, and, from the best information now attainable, was here as early as 1814–15, just about the close of the last war with Great Britain. He has been dead for many years, and Mr. Adams now lives upon the place where he settled. Isaac Miller was from Washington County, Penn., and came soon after Young. He was at Crawford's defeat, and was one of those who escaped. He died about ten years ago, and Abraham Barrett lives where he originally settled. William Nelson was from Pennsylvania, and came at an early day. He moved away some forty years or more ago, and his place is now owned by Squire Mitchell, Mrs. Carpenter and Alonzo Carpenter.

Daniel Dye was also from Pennsylvania and was one of the earliest settlers in this section. He was a man somewhat peculiar and eccentric, and had a clause engrafted in his will that his executors should allow no other stones placed at his grave than granite bowlders. His son, who was one of his executors, carried out his wishes to the letter. Mr. Dye died about 1845, and was buried at the old "Troy" Church. James Harris came from New York, and was related to the Youngs. He was an early settler, and the father of Rev. W. L. Harris, now a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, in his boyhood, was said to have been one of the worst boys in the community. Mr. Harris had two sons, the Bishop, who, as a boy, was known as "Logue" Harris and Biram, an older brother. It is the verdict of all who knew them that they were, to put it in the mildest form, "very bad boys." In their youthful days, it was fashionable to use the birch at school more abundantly than in this enlightened age, and it is traditional that few days passed without the Harris boys having to take off their coats to receive a well-laid-on application of it. A lady who is related to the family, tells the following anecdote: She was at Mr. Harris' one day in the early summer, when beans were first making an appearance. There was company to dinner, and Logan, who was quite a large boy, had to wait until the second table for his dinner. He was rather fond of beans himself, and appeared much exercised lest they would all be eaten before his time came. His first words after getting to the table were: "Mam, have they eat all the beans?" The boys grew to manhood, and, as young men, were changed but

little for the better. They made it a practice to go to church for the purpose of raising a disturbance. So notorious did they become that any little trouble at church was laid to their charge, whether they were guilty or not. Indeed, so many hard stories are told of them as to be almost convincing proof that a "prophet is without honor in his own country." It is not improbable that Eggleston found in them some of the characters represented in his backwoods novel entitled "The Circuit Rider." It was at a camp-meeting, to which Logan had gone, it is said, with the declared intention of breaking it up, that he was converted. From that time he was a changed man, and to-day he is one of the "big guns" of the Methodist Church, and one of its ablest bishops.

Gen. Enos and William Blair were early settlers in the valley of the Mohican, in this township, and were both from Pennsylvania. Blair was a soldier of 1812, and was with Commodore Perry in his famous victory on Lake Erie. He named a son for Perry, and the Commodore presented him with a handsome silver medal containing $3 worth of silver, and on which his image was engraved. Mr. Blair had a letter from the Governor, thanking him personally for his bravery in defense of his country. This he had framed and hung in his parlor. At a soldiers' re-union held on "Perry's old battle-ground," though borne down with age, he attended, and made a speech that was highly applauded. When he died, he requested to be buried with the honors of war, and, in accordance with that request, a number of soldiers of the late war attended his funeral, and fired a martial salute over the old soldier's grave, with the muttered prayer:

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare is o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking;
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

They left him to that sleep that shall remain unbroken until the great reveille sounds on the resurrection morn. Gen. Enos settled on the place now owned by "Tale" Goldsmith, and has been dead many years. He is said to have also been in the war of 1812, but whether he attained his title of General in that war, or in the "Peace Establishment," is not known. He is remembered as a resolute and stirring old fellow, who generally meant what he said, and possessed the "grit" to enforce his wishes.

George Mitchell entered a quarter-section of land in 1815, now owned mostly by Squire Mitchell, a nephew. He built the first saw and grist mill, and the only water-power mill ever in the township. His cabin was of the most primitive pattern, and is thus described by Squire Mitchell: It was built of logs, without floor or chimney, a large stump stood in the center of the cabin floor (or ground), which was trimmed to a point small enough to fit a two-inch augur hole. A heavy oak slab, with a hole bored in one end, was fitted on the stump, and used as a seat. It would revolve round the stump, as the fire became too hot, or not hot enough for the occupant of this revolving chair. As there was no chimney, the fire was built in one corner of the cabin upon the ground. Mr. Mitchell was a bachelor, which will account for his primitive cabin and its limited furnishings. He died at Wooster, at the age of twenty-eight years.

Another pioneer in this end of the township, was William Lyon. He settled half a mile east of where Squire Mitchell now lives, and was a shoemaker by trade. Squire Mitchell remembers how, when he was a little fellow, he used to run off every chance he got, and go to "Auntie Lyon's." She had no children of her own, and of course made all the more of him. Upon one of these periodical flights of his, in crossing a swamp lying between his father's and Lyon's, he got off the regular trail, and stuck fast in the mud. When found, he was in the mud to his waist, and calling lustily for "Auntie Lyon." Mr. Lyon remained but a few years, and then moved away. Ichabod Clark was a pioneer of this section, but died many years ago. His son "Zeke" became quite a noted character, and at one time owned the Iowa City

Mills. When he bought these mills, he paid for them in Wooster, at that day termed wildcat money, and, in twenty-four hours after he had paid over the money, it was not worth one cent on the dollar. Whether he knew the collapse (of the money, or bank) was coming, was never known; but many believed that he did, and, as a consequence, the mills took fire one night and burned to the ground. Soon after these events occurred, the man from whom he bought the mills died, and about the same time Zeke's wife died. In due time, he married the widow of the former owner of the mill. She afterward turned Mormon, and they separated, dividing the property to the utmost farthing. John Clark, a brother of Zeke, was for years in the land office in Iowa. These settlers mentioned above, all located in the north part of the township, in the valley of the Mohican. Beyond the range of hills to the south, no settlements were made for a number of years after this little valley was settled.

Among the early settlers in the southern part of the township were John Edwards, Robert Hilton, William Moore, Jacob Haldeman, Thomas Singrey, Semple Ross and John Montgomery. So far as known, they all came from Pennsylvania, though some of them were not natives of that State. Edwards settled in the extreme southern part of the town, where he died about 1855–56, but his widow is still living upon the old homestead. Hilton, though coming from Pennsylvania, was an Englishman by birth. He settled near Steam Corners, where he died about six years ago. He settled down in the midst of a dense forest in 1828, and cut away the trees for a space in which to set his cabin. A daughter, the wife of Mr. Rowalt, at Steam Corners, is still living; to her and her husband we are indebted for much valuable information regarding this section. William Moore was a native of the "auld sod," but had been living for some time previous to his settlement here, in Pennsylvania. He came to Troy one year before Hilton, and died in 1879; his widow is still living. Haldeman settled in this neighborhood about 1826–27. He died many years ago, and lies buried in the little cemetery at Emanuel Church. His son, Henry, lives on the old homestead. Singrey was a kind of self-made doctor, and settled here with the earliest pioneers; he still has descendants in the community. Ross and Montgomery were settlers in this immediate neighborhood; Montgomery, though from Pennsylvania here, was of Irish extraction. Both he and Ross are long since gathered to their fathers.

The Elders, who are more particularly noticed in the history of North Bloomfield, settled first in this township, where they dwelt for several years. They then sold out and moved into North Bloomfield, where Samuel Elder now lives. There were probably others, who rank as early settlers, but are forgotten. Many who came early and remained but a few years, and then died or moved away, may be forgotten, and after this long lapse of time it is not strange if they are. We are not long remembered after the sod is placed over us.

"If you or I to-day should die,
The birds would sing as sweet to-morrow;
The vernal spring her flowers would bring,
And few would think of us with sorrow.

"'Yes he is dead,' would then be said;
The corn would floss, the grass yield hay,
The cattle low, and summer go,
And few would heed us passed away."

As we have already stated, George Mitchell built the first mill in Troy, and the only water-mill ever in the township. It was both saw and grist mill, and for many years was a source of great convenience to the citizens. The township has never been specially noted for mills, owing to the fact, perhaps, that its water-courses are few in number and importance. The first laid out road, except emigrant trails, was the road from Galion to Lexington, passing through the north part of the township, and, as mentioned in another chapter, was laid out to the sound of the dinner horn, to which fact is attributed its zigzag course. John Flack is the first Justice of the Peace remembered. He was

an early settler in the northern part of the township, and was a German, and a man of excellent education. The first birth, death and marriage cannot be obtained after all these years.

This section, like other portions of the county, was infested with Indians when first occupied by the whites, though they were not hostile. They used to encamp on Mohican Creek, and hunt for days at a time. On these excursions, they would trade venison to the whites for whisky and tobacco, and for victuals, if they could not beg what they wanted. Their integrity was not of the best, and they usually required watching, when at the settlements, to prevent their appropriation of little things that did not belong to them. That they probably occupied this country once, is evidenced in the fact that many relics of them, such as axes, hatchets, dressers of stone, and arrow and spear heads, with many other implements of Indian origin, are still to be found in the valley of the Mohican. Squire Mitchell has quite a collection of Indian relic's and curiosities, and some very rare ones. There are, also, some traces recognizable of the Mound-Builders. There is a mound on Section 7 of this township, some twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter, and as high as a man's head. It has never been opened or officially examined, hence we do not know what it may contain.

Christianity made its appearance in Troy Township with the early settlers, but the first society was formed in that portion of the township now included in Richland County, and the first church in which the good people worshiped was over in that part of the township also, and was of barn-like appearance, and consisted of four log pens, which gave room inside for a large congregation. Rev. Mr. Johnson was one of the first preachers who proclaimed the Gospel in this primitive church, and used to come over sometimes and preach in the portion of the township now in Morrow County. The first church organized in this township was by the United Brethren or Albrights, but to which belongs the precedence is not known. A class of the Albright denomination was formed at Jacob Haldeman's years before the society built a church edifice. Among the original members were Jacob Haldeman and family, John Fansler and wife, Daniel Hibbert and wife, Daniel Buckley and wife, and William Breler and wife. The church known as Emmanuel Church of the Albrights, and which is their second house of worship, was built in 1855, and is a substantial frame building. The Pastor is Rev. F. Bone, and the church comprises a large membership. A flourishing Sabbath school is maintained the year round. As a gentleman informed us, "There is no more freezing out for that Sunday school." Alfred Haldeman is Superintendent, and the average attendance is large.

The Waters United Brethren Church was organized about 1842, and the church built soon after. This movement resulted from a dissatisfaction on the part of some of the members of the Albrights, who split off, and organized a church of their own. Among them were Peter Brillheart and wife (Brillheart was a sort of preacher), Jacob Hersler and wife, John Ettinger and wife, and perhaps others. The membership has run down low, probably to twenty. The present Pastor is Rev. J. F. Smith. There is a cemetery adjacent. Peter Brillheart is said to have been the first person buried in this cemetery.

The Mennonite Church was built about 1840, and is located just west of Steam Corners. It is low in membership and not in a very flourishing state. The Pastor is Rev. Jacob Lantz, from Lexington, who preaches to them every two weeks.

Who taught the first school in Troy Township could not be learned, or whether the first was taught in the northern or southern part of the township. Schools in those days were taught by subscription, and the teachers generally "boarded around." The schoolhouses themselves were primitive affairs, and corresponded with the qualifications of the teachers, qualifications that would scarcely come up to the standard now. Grand improvements have been made in educational facil-

ities since then. The statistics of Troy Township show up now somewhat as follows:

Balance on hand September 1, 1878	$882.25
State tax	399.00
Local tax, for schoolhouse purposes	777.52
Amount paid teachers during the year	1,078.00
Value of school property	6,100.00
No. of schoolhouses in township	5
No. of teachers employed during the year—males, 6; females, 2; total	8
Paid teachers per month—males, $32; females $15; total	$ 47.00
Enrollment—males, 145; females, 114; total	259
Average daily attendance—males, 69; females 58; total	127
Balance on hand September 1, 1879	$1,119.78

A post office was established in the north part of Troy Township so early that the date cannot be given. It was known as "John McEwen's X Roads," and was kept by John McEwen, for whom it was named, and who lived just across the road from where the Buckhorn Schoolhouse now stands. It was then moved to Steam Corners and kept there for awhile, and then discontinued. It was afterward re-established, and called by its present name.

Steam Corners can scarcely be termed a village, and yet it is the nearest approach to one the township can boast. It has never been laid out as a village, and consists merely of a dozen or two houses at the crossing of two roads near the center of the township. C. W. Rowalt built the first storehouse, and opened the first store, in 1865. A post office was established in 1867, with Rowalt as Postmaster; it bears the same name as the village—Steam Corners. Albert Shauck is now Postmaster. There is but one store in the place, viz., Shauck & Maxwell. The name "Steam Corners" was given in consequence of a steam saw-mill erected here a great many years ago, by Hall, Allen & Co., and which is still in existence, but is now owned by Fred Stuhl. The business of Steam Corners is as follows, viz.: One store; one steam saw-mill; two blacksmith-shops; one wagon-maker's shop, and one tavern. A substantial brick schoolhouse ornaments the little town, in which Miss Bower is the presiding genius (in the schoolhouse, not the town, though of the town, too, for aught we know). A good school is maintained for the usual term each year.

The village is near the geographical center of the township, and contains the town house, where elections are held, and all the township business is transacted.

CHAPTER XXII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP—PIONEER TRADITIONS—THE BEGINNING OF TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—FIRST PREACHERS AND TEACHERS—CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

LINCOLN originally formed a part of Harmony Township, and, with the latter, shared its dominion over the tract of country directly north of their combined territory to the north line of Crawford County. It was by far the most attractive part of old Harmony Township, and was early settled. Later, as the lands within the present limits of Harmony were taken up and settlements began to multiply, there was a movement for a separation, and on March 3, 1828, the Commissioners of Delaware County erected the new township from "that part of Harmony and Westfield Townships, beginning on the north line of the county, in Westfield Township, one mile east of the line between the 17th and 18th Ranges; thence south on lot line to south line of Westfield Township, and the line between the 6th and 7th Townships; thence east one mile beyond the west line of the 16th Range; thence north through Harmony Township to north line of the county; thence west along the north line of the county to place of beginning. A glance at the map will show that the best of the land in the old township was set off in the newly formed member

of the county. The eastern border of the township is a natural boundary, the land rising so as to form a dividing line between the waters of Big Walnut and Alum Creek. Just west of this ridge, the latter stream takes its rise in two branches in the low land in the northern part of the township, uniting on the property of A. G. Emery, and flowing in a southerly course through the township. Along the upper branches of this stream is found some bottom land, though of no great extent, save on the farm of J. T. Buck. Below the forks of this stream, the banks, though not high, are abrupt, the clay formation coming in contact with the water. In the western part of Lincoln, the West Branch of Alum Creek takes its rise, and, flowing in a southwesterly course, passes through a part of Westfield, and, changing its course, unites with the other branch in the southwest corner of Peru. The upper end of this branch has been widened, and is known as the Williams Ditch, and thus serves to drain considerable territory, which was before inadequately provided for. The western part of the township is low, and bears such timber as sugar, burr oak, birch and hickory. On the high land in the eastern part is found white oak, maple and beech, while on the bottoms originally grew black walnuts of mammoth size. The streams afford but little drainage. The banks are low, and the fall is so slight that the surplus water occasioned by heavy rains, floods the fields to a considerable extent, while in other parts large ditches and extensive underdraining are necessary to the proper cultivation of the land. The predominant characteristic of the soil is that of a yellow clay on the higher ground, a good strong soil for grass, corn, and, when well farmed, for wheat. On the bottoms is found a rich black soil, which yields large crops, and is easily renewed. The ordinary style of farming—raising corn, oats, rye and wheat, with a little stock—is the occupation of most of the residents of Lincoln, though the present season is to witness the first experimenting in dairying. A cheese factory has been established in the township, joining on the north, and, owing to the few cows kept by the farmers, a long distance has to be traversed to get enough together to secure the highest advantages. The raising of pedigree stock has received quite an impetus in the town, during the past year; Collins Buck and Sidney Smith making a specialty of dealing in fine-wooled merino sheep, and Gardner and James in short-horned cattle.

The early organization of the township bounded it on the north by Gilead, on the east by Harmony, on the south by Bennington and Perry, and on the west by Westfield. Subsequent changes to accommodate the growing village of Cardington took a piece a mile square out of the northwest corner, and later six lots were taken off the northeastern part, and attached to Gilead, to maintain the balance of power between the rival villages and their townships. This was originally United States military lands, and was surveyed by Jesse Spenser, in 1807. The third quarter, however, was surveyed as early as 1803 by the same civil engineer. The original notes rate the quality of the land as third rate, and its appearance before the cultivating hand of the pioneer had wrought its changes doubtless warranted this estimate.

The settlement of this country was due principally to the Quaker colony that settled in what is now called Peru. This community continued to receive accessions from the East, who, finding the farms pretty well taken up, resorted to lands further north. Others came single, and, marrying, sought a home in the lands of Lincoln. The first settler was Benjamin Collins, a native of Rhode Island, but emigrating from Junius, in the State of New York, to this township. He was a man considerably advanced in years, and brought with him an only child, a married daughter, with a large family. He bought a cabin situated on the banks of Alum Creek, just northeast of Pearson's brick house. This cabin was built in 1814, by Edmund Buck and Amos Earl. After coming to Peru, they struck out in the lands to the north, and, assuming a squatter's right, built the cabin and kept "bachelor's hall" for some six months. Three

venerable apple-trees mark the spot where the cabin stood. Three years later, William Steiner came. He was a native of Maryland, and, emigrating to Ohio, had stopped a few years in Fairfield County, but the ague seized him here and drove him out in search of a better situation. He was attracted by the prospect in Lincoln, and built his cabin on the Sunbury road, a little south of where the Cardington and Chesterville pike crosses this road, boarding in the mean while at Mr. Collins'. After selling out to Collins, Edmund Buck went some two miles up the river, and, buying land now owned by his son J. T. Buck, built his cabin on the Sunbury road, just north of the pike. Buck's mother was a widow, and related to the Benedicts, and was induced to emigrate from New York State to give her boys an opportunity to get a start in the world. She came with friends in 1812 to the settlement in Peru, Edmund making the journey on foot with a cousin by the name of Earl. It was not considered so much of an undertaking then as it would be now, but it taxed the undeveloped powers of the young man to their full extent. It is related that at the end of the first day's tramp they stopped at a farmer's house all night, and Buck arose the next morning so stiffened that he had to slide down stairs.

In a few years, he won the oldest daughter of Mrs. Hubbell, the daughter of Mr. Collins, and was married somewhere about 1815 or 1816, which was the first occasion of the kind in the township. He built a cabin in Peru and made a small improvement, but in 1817, having sold this land, he went into Lincoln to find a farm. He rode up to where the Sunbury road and pike cross, and, looking the farm all over, decided to purchase it if he could find the owner. On his return, however, he met a stranger, and, as was the custom in those days, stopped to exchange news, and soon learned that he was the man he sought. His name was David Finley, and, going over the property together, they concluded the sale, Buck turning in his horse as part of the purchase price. The land was originally one of three lots granted to John Montour, a son and heir of Montgomery Montour, who served in the Revolutionary army as captain. The original warrant, signed by Thomas Jefferson as President, and James Madison, Secretary of State of the United States, is in the possession of J. T. Buck. While Steiner is credited with the second cabin, Buck really made the second settlement, the former not bringing his family on until about a year later. There was an earlier cabin than those built by either Steiner or Buck, erected in the northern part of the township by a Mr. Beadle, but it was not occupied until 1818, when Asa Mozier sheltered his family temporarily in it while he built his own cabin in Gilead Township. Closely following the preceding families came Joseph Kingman and Noah White, from Clinton County, N. Y. Kingman came West with his father-in-law, to Peru. He had just been married, and, having accumulated but little property, made the journey on foot, Mr. Wood bringing his wife and household goods on his wagon. For this transportation, he paid his father-in-law 12½ cents per pound. Fortunately for his slender purse, his wife weighed only about a hundred pounds, and the rest of his baggage was light, but aggregated to the amount of two hundred pounds, costing him $25. White was a nephew of Mr. Wood, and came with the party, a young man, to try the fortunes of the West. Kingman and White both bought land in Lincoln, locating opposite each other on the Sunbury road, just above Buck's cabin, on land now owned by V. T. Kingman. White married in Bennington, and finally, in 1823, selling out to Kingman, went to Cardington, where he lived and died. Kingman's father, Alexander, an old Revolutionary soldier, came about the same time to Lincoln and settled just north of Steiner. North of Kingman, Stephen Westcoat made his home, and Alanson Platt just north of him, and just west of the latter Paul White built his cabin.

Somewhere about the year 1818, Sylvanus Dillingham, a young man, worked for Jonathan Woods in Peru, for an acre of land per week.

He worked a year, and, having accumulated a little farm of fifty-two acres, married and moved on to his land. It was situated in the northern part of the township, and is now owned by Christian Stovenaur. This farm was subsequently bought by Christian Stovenaur Sr., and Dillingham bought, and improved somewhat, the property now owned by L. M. Cunard. In 1820, Marquis Gardner, Joseph Philbric and Stephen Doty, Sr., with a son of the same name, came into Lincoln. Gardner had come to Peru in 1816 with his father, John Gardner, from Virginia. The head of the family was a Scotchman, and came over as one of the British troops in the war of the Revolution, and was with Cornwallis at the surrender of Yorktown. Pleased with the country, he determined to make it his home, and did not return to his native land. He settled in Virginia and afterward emigrated to Peru, where he died. About 1820, Joseph Philbric, a native of Maine, came into this township and bought some two hundred acres of land in the southern part of the township; soon after, Marquis Gardner, who was related to Philbric by marriage, came to the latter's place, and, later, bought the property, where his son Robert now lives. This part of the township at that time was sparsely settled, and it is related that the Gardners were obliged to invite the settlers living within a radius of eight miles about, to raise their buildings. Doty was a native of Maine, and first "squatted" on the school lands in Harmony, but in a short time bought the land now owned by Collins Buck. Appleton Snell, from Maine, and James McConica, an Irishman, came into the settlement, and, marrying daughters of Mrs. Hubbell, built cabins and became members of the little community. The Pompey section, as it is called, was settled, about 1828, by a number of families that came originally from Pompey, N. Y. Prominent among these were the families of Leander Benson and his brothers Darius and Almeran; Job Davenport, Ephraim Davenport, John H. Warner, Lyman Wheeler and Job Liggett. A little later, in the southeastern part of the township, came Peter Powell and T. P. Ashbrook.

The organization of the township of Lincoln in 1828, was mainly due to the efforts of Collins Buck, Steiner and Shadrack Hubbell, who had come to maturity, married, and settled down in a cabin on the site of Pearson's brick house. The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1828, at Hubbell's cabin, and resulted in the election of Edmund Buck as Justice of the Peace, and each one of the voters to one or more offices, as there were but seventeen men to fill twenty-four positions. Mr. Buck seems to have been thought well fitted for the office of Justice, as he held the office a large part of his life after coming to maturity. He was first elected before he was married, under the *regime* of the old Kingston Township, and then after the erection of Harmony, after a few intervening years, he was re-elected to that position. The summary sort of justice administered when occasion demanded, is set forth in a ludicrous light by an incident in which Mr. Scott figured as the Justice of the Peace. One day, in company with Abner Barras and James McConica, he went to Mount Gilead with an ox-team. While there, as was the custom in those days, the two latter took a little too much whisky, and got into a quarrel going home. The Justice commanded peace and threatened them with all the terrors of the law, but they paid him but little attention. Tired of expostulation, the irate Justice took the ox-gad and belabored them until they felt disposed to separate.

The author of the name is not clearly known, but it was suggested by some student of Revolutionary history in honor of Gen. Lincoln, who bore so noble a part in that struggle. The community of that time was not isolated from the outside world and the ordinary privileges of older settlements as were the first pioneers, and yet stores and mills were reached only after traveling through miles of woods and fording unbridged streams, guided only by the blazed trees. Edmund Buck had sold his horse in the purchase of his land, and for a time was obliged to do without a team, carrying his grain on

his shoulder to the mill at Sunbury, and bringing the grist back again in the same way. Stores were to be found at Berkshire, Delaware and Fredericktown, where powder, lead, coffee, tea and a few pieces of calico could be bought at fabulous prices.

In 1818, Alexander Edgar came to Peru and put up a store and distillery. This was then the nearest store, and absorbed the greater part of Lincoln trade until the business at Chesterville and Cardington divided it. The nearness of these places of business and the lack of any good water-power in the township had the effect of discouraging the undertaking of similar enterprises in Lincoln. A saw-mill was built very early on Edmund Buck's place, near one of the branches of Alum Creek, by Shadrack Hubbell. This afterward passed into the hands of Buck, and later into the possession of Stephen Doty, Jr. After Stephen Doty, Sr., bought the Collins Buck place, his son, George W., built, in 1830, a small saw-mill on the stream as it passes through that property. A tannery was early established on the Fulton farm by Steven Corwin, which supplied the neighborhood material for shoes, clothing and harness. About 1850, Thomas Roby established another tannery on the Ashbrook farm, but it did not prove a very permanent affair.

Game was found here in great abundance. Deer, turkeys and wolves thronged the woods at an early day, and bears of the largest size were frequently killed by the early settlers. Kingman and his father-in-law, Wood, were peculiarly successful in hunting the latter kind of game. They had two or three powerful dogs that were well trained to the sport, and the hunters, profiting by their experience in Northern New York, rendered themselves famous by their success. Marquis Gardner was another pioneer who gained some local fame as a hunter, killing on one occasion a bear weighing nine hundred pounds. Isaac Bunker was quite a noted hunter in Peru, and one of his adventures in Lincoln came near ending his career. He had been very sick for some time, and was just able to be out of bed. He attempted to walk out about half a mile, but grew so weak that he had to return before he had gone a hundred yards. Notwithstanding this, he sent for his horse, that was kept at a neighbor's, and, mounting him, he started out, taking his gun, to get some game. He soongot sight of a deer, and, getting off to shoot, he held the end of the bridle on his hand. The report of the gun caused his horse to pull away, which, dashing off through the woods, was soon lost sight of. This was a serious matter with him in his condition, with several inches of snow on the ground. He at once recognized the importance of getting home, and started out to follow his horse's track. Thinking he would lead off to the neighbor's where he was kept, Mr. Bunker struck off from the trail along a little run, supposing it would take him toward home. He discovered too late that he had made a mistake in this supposition, and losing his reckoning, wandered aimlessly about. He shot a turkey while on his travels, and, throwing it over his shoulder, faced the situation. In his way, he crossed a trail that led to Peru, but did not recognize it. Some neighbors passing soon after noticed his tracks, and, recognizing the trail from the peculiar size of the foot—he having a pair of large carpet shoes over his moccasins—said "if Uncle Isaac was not sick in bed, they would declare that it was his track." Sure that it could not be his, they went on their way without further thought on the subject. They got home about dark and found the Bunker family alarmed at his failure to return. The horse was afterward found at the neighbor's where it was kept, and the conclusion was at once formed, that he had fainted and fallen off. A hunt was at once organized, and, going back to where the trail was seen, they proceeded to follow it up. It was nearly morning before they came upon him lying on a log trying to rest. He had lain down once, but, fearing to go to sleep, he had aroused himself and gone on, in the hope of reaching some point which he would recognize. He still retained his turkey and rifle, and was by no means discouraged at his unsuccessful attempt to regain his home. He was taken over to Collins' cabin, near where he

was discovered, warmed and fed, and seemed to feel none the worse for his exposure.

The Indians were a prominent feature of the early settlement in Lincoln. They had left their favorite haunts further south in the county with great reluctance, and, finding the settlements had not disturbed the native quiet of this locality, they had settled down in the vain belief that they could rest here the balance of their days. They were chiefly of the Wyandot and Pottawatomie tribes, and were very friendly in their intercourse with the whites. They were soon awakened from their delusion, but continued to retain their camps along Alum Creek as late as 1833. A favorite location was on the farm of Marquis Gardner, where there was a large camp. They built bark wigwams and dug holes in the gro nd in the center to put their fire, and traces of these holes are yet to be found in their favorite place along the creek. The whites frequently hunted and shot at a mark with them, but it is related that they showed no greater skill than the white man. At an early date of the settlements here, there were occasionally some difficulties with the savages growing out of their propensities to pilfer, which was sometimes carried to the extent of stealing horses. It is related that Edmund Buck one morning went out as soon as he rose in the morning, as was his custom, to listen for the bells on his horses. Not hearing the familiar sound, he concluded they had strayed away, and immediately after breakfast he started in search of them. It was some time before he got any trace of them, and he noticed, as he followed the trail across a low, wet spot, that there were moccasin tracks going the same way. He at once concluded that the Indians had taken them, and returning he armed, got two of his neighbors, and started in pursuit. Tracking the thieves was slow business, and the day was far gone before they started, but just after nightfall they came upon the Indians encamped near the Long Swamp in Harmony. A consultation was held, and it was decided to wait until morning before making a descent upon the camp. At daybreak, Mr. Buck, who had considerable at stake, proposed to go in and take his horses. His companions were rather disposed to give up the undertaking, but Buck told them that he intended to take his horses if he had to go alone. This decision brought the wavering ones to their senses, and they determined not to let him go alone. The Indians were taken by surprise, and, when Buck demanded his horses, they explained by signs that they found his horses galloping off, and added, "Me catch! me catch!" The marauders had seventeen horses with them, most of which they had probably stolen. They were all spanceled with rawhide thongs, and the settlers put the Indians into considerable excitement when they proposed to cut them off their horses rather than untie them.

The settlers were frequent visitors at the Indian camps, and were always ready to take a rough-and-tumble wrestle with the braves, or a trial of skill at the target; but there was a part of their offered hospitality that they could not accept, *i. e.*, their food. They seemed to have no delicacy of taste, and cooked everything without cleaning or discrimination. A party of young men out hunting came on a wigwam as the meal was preparing. Some woodchucks barely skinned were cooking in the pot, with their feet sticking out in sight, to which were added the entrails of a freshly killed deer without any previous preparation, save a perfunctory shake. The Indian pressed the young men to partake of his dish, but they one after the other pleaded sickness, which was probably near the truth, and the hospitable red man was forced to enjoy his meal alone, after expressing his disgust in his nearest approach to civilization, "Humph! heap dam sick." The relics of this race are found in large numbers within this township, and a beautiful collection of these has been made by Edmund S. Buck. Arrow and spear heads, skin dressers, axes, tomahawks, pipes, whistles and the thousand articles that the natives so ingeniously worked out of stone are all represented in this collection, which would honor the collection of any college in the country.

The earliest roads here were laid out about 1823. The State road, west of Alum Creek, was originally the famous Indian trail, which led up from Pickaway County along this stream. This trail was fitted for the passage of wagons by the settlers, and there are frequently found, on the unused portions even yet, some mementoes of the travelers who once used this road. The State engineers straightened the angles of this road, and it serves the same purpose it did in years gone by. The Sunbury road, east of the creek, was blazed out at a very early date, and was the one principally used by the earlier Lincoln settlement. It was laid out in 1824. The Westfield, Cardington and Chesterfield pike was projected by J. H. Benson, John Andrews, Dr. I. H. Pennock, M. P. Brooks, J. T. Buck, J. B. Trimble, Lester Bartlett and others. It was surveyed by J. T. Buck, and was built to Windsor Corners, where it connects with the Ashley and Delhi pike. It was constructed east only about four miles and a half, and then stopped, because it was found that further expenditure would not be warranted. Toll has been collected until recently, but it has never resulted in an income sufficient to keep up the repairs on the road, and it is now abandoned.

The settlement in Lincoln, growing out of the Quaker community in the adjoining township, would naturally be an early supporter of church influences. The first families were intimately related to the Quakers, or joined their society, and all attended their meetings. There were other denominations firmly established in the communities settled not far away, and they were fortunate in having such able evangelists as Russell Bigelow, Leroy Swampsted, Henry George and others. These men, fired with a holy zeal for that religion which promises to the meek an earthly inheritance, and to the pure in heart, a heavenly kingdom, forgot the privations of self-imposed poverty, and brought salvation to the people a free gift.

"No cloud-piercing spire marked the spot,
Nor silver-toned church bell the hour,
When midst the cool and silence,
They knelt down and offered prayer."

It is difficult to determine what denomination came first to share the work and responsibilities of the Quakers in Lincoln. Russell Bigelow was here early, and preached at the cabin of William Steiner, and a society was formed very early here. A log church was built about eighty rods south of where "Steiner's Corner" now is, Alexander and Joseph Kingman and William Steiner being the principal movers in this project. This was the first place of worship erected in the township. Russell Bigelow preached the first sermon within the bounds of the township, but that was before the township was organized. He traveled the Columbus Circuit in 1819, and one of his appointments was at Butter's, some twelve miles south of Steiner's. He completed the circuit once in six weeks. Stopping one day at Steiner's for refreshments, and pleased with the cordial welcome he received, he appointed a meeting six weeks from that date at his host's cabin. The preacher and the people came at the appointed hour, and among the rest a mother had brought her rather mischievous boy. The lad disturbed the great preacher, and, turning on him, Bigelow shouted at him, telling him to get under the bed and keep still. The boy was taken by surprise, and obeyed with considerable promptness. The culprit has since grown into one of Lincoln's most prominent citizens. Edmund Buck gave a site for this denomination, and a frame building was erected on the Sunbury road, just north of the pike, about 1850. The first members are not known, but Mr. Kingman was very active in the organization of the society, and in securing a place of worship. An acre of ground was bought by this society, in 1857, for cemetery purposes, on the northeast corner of Lot 36, in Section 2, and two or three years ago the church building was moved on to this property. It is known as the Ashbury Church, and numbers in its membership thirty-eight persons. The present Pastor is Rev. Yourtee. Just across from this cemetery is a private cemetery of the Buck family, where lie some of the older members of that family.

The Lincoln Christian Church was early organized by Rev. William Ashley. Among the members of the first class, about 1843, were Leander Benson, Nelson Wheeler, Jehu Mann, J. H. Warner, and their wives. Meetings were held in log cabins and the schoolhouse until about 1858, when the present frame building was erected, at a cost of about $500. The membership reaches about thirty at present, over whom presides as Pastor, Rev. William R. Fuller.

The Center United Brethren Church was organized with but a few members; meetings were held in the log schoolhouse until 1853. A neat frame building was put up at that time, at a cost of some $800. A steeple has recently been added, and other repairs, at a cost of $600, making it a very attractive edifice. The membership is large, reaching about one hundred. Rev. Mr. Smith is Pastor; Sunday school is maintained through the summer, and preaching and prayer meeting alternate as services on Sunday.

The schoolhouse followed close in the wake of the church, and was established about 1819. The first structure for this purpose was built of logs, 16x19 feet, on Lot 37, Section 2, the property now owned by J. T. Buck. The first teacher was Nathan Randolph, and thus was inaugurated an institution that has sent forth some of the most prominent citizens of the township; among the early schoolhouses was one near the east toll-gate. This was about twenty-four feet square, and was built in 1839; it was lathed and plastered, Samuel Emery picking up the limestone about the fields and burning them in a brush-heap to get the lime for the mortar. The last log schoolhouse gave way in 1857. There are now seven districts in all, in which, save District No. 1, there are wooden buildings. In District No. 1, there is a brick house and improved furniture; in both respects it is an exception to the larger number. The school statistics for the last year are as follows:

Balance on hand September 1, 1878	$ 543	44
Amount of State tax received	394	50
Local tax for schools and schoolhouses	1,351	34
Total amount paid teachers in last year	1,173	47
Number of schoolhouses	7	
Value of school property	4,000	00
Teachers employed—gents, 7; ladies, 10, total	17	
Average wages per month, gents, $32, ladies, $15		
Enrollment of scholars—boys, 141; girls, 106, total	247	
Average attendance—boys, 68; girls, 57.		
Balance on hand September 1, 1879	1,027	46

The change in the number of school children is quite remarkable. In 1838, the enumeration was 104 males, and the number of girls was 219; it reaches now 263 all told. The town hall was built in 1872, and combines with it a schoolhouse. It is situated near the center of the township, and cost $1,000 when completed.

BIOGRAPHIES RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR ALPHABETICAL INSERTION.

WM. F. BARTLETT, merchant; Chesterville, O. (now transiently at Upper Sandusky, O.). This gentleman, whose portrait appears in this work, is one of the oldest merchants in the county, he having spent 50 years in commercial pursuits in the vicinity of Chesterville. He was born in Clinton (as it was then called), 2 miles north of Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., O., in April 1813. His education was limited to the facilities of the old log school houses of his period—he attending the Clinton, Plummers and Work Schools, located in the neighborhood of his birth-place. At the age of 17 he engaged in the store of Mr. Gilman Bryant, at Mt. Vernon, and clerked for him for 3 years; he then served 1 year with T. W. Rogers & Co. of the same place. Feb. 1, 1834, he moved to Chesterville, O., and assisted Mr. Wm. Shur in closing out a stock of auction goods. In Sept. following he went to New York with I. Warner Miller, and purchased a stock of goods for the firm of Bartlett & Shur, who opened in Oct., 1834, at Chesterville. Our subject's father, Hugh Bartlett, came to Chesterville in 1835, and died in 1837. Messrs. Shur & Bartlet took the stock in store at appraisment, under the firm name of Shur & Bartlett. They continued until 1841 when the business was disposed of; during this year he bought a farm of R. E. Lord, and began improving same; also built a place for his mother in Chesterville. In 1842 he again went into merchandising with his brother George, firm, W. F. Bartlett & Co.; they continued for 6 years, when it changed to Wm. F. & G. V. Bartlett, Mr. Wm. F. living on his farm part of this time. In the fall of 1845 he and his brother, C. T., occupied their new store in Chesterville, and later the firm of Bartlett & Moore was formed, and the business is continued under that name. Few indeed are they who can boast of 50 years of commercial life. During this long term Mr. Bartlett has seen whole generations pass away, and a vast forest turned to a productive county; the old lonesome and winding wood-road turned to well attended highways, dotted with beautiful homes and leading to cities then unknown.

JOHN THEODORE BUCK, County Surveyor; Cardington, Ohio, who's portrait appears in this work, was born in Lincoln Tp. (then in Delaware Co.), on the old homestead where he now lives, May 24, 1832. His father, Edmund Buck, was a native of Connecticut, and came, when a young man, to Peru Tp., in Delaware Co., Ohio, about 1813. He soon after married Anna Hubbell, a native of New York, and after purchasing, settled in 1817 on the land now owned by the subject of our sketch; here John divided his time between the farm and the district school until 21 years of age, gaining a good common school education. During the years 1853–4 he attended Mt. Hesper Seminary, under the tuition of Jesse and Cynthia Harkness, whose names have almost become household words in this vicinity. In the winters of 1844–5, and 1862, he taught school; in 1856 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he paid especial attention to the department of civil engineering; in the following year he was appointed Deputy County Surveyor of Morrow Co., under Thomas Sharp; he served under him for the balance of the unexpired term, doing the greater part of the business of the office, and on the 11th day of October, 1859, was elected to the office of surveyor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Buck has filled this office with rare acceptance, and has been re-elected time after time, until he is now serving on his twenty-third year of service, with two more to fill out in his unexpired term; his ability in the line of his profession is recognized abroad, and he is frequently called into adjoining counties for the purpose of making surveys, or hunting up lost lines and corners. During the winter of 1879–80, Mr. Buck prepared for the County Commissioners of Morrow Co. an elaborate

set of maps for the use of the county, which are greatly admired for the elegance of the drawing, and the accuracy of the plats. Mr. Buck is also a Notary Public, having served as such since Feb. 10, 1870; in 1863 he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the first regiment of Ohio Militia, and, subseqently, on the 16th day of September, 1863, was promoted to the position of Lieutenant Colonel of said regiment. In 1862, during the Rebellion, he served in the defense of the Southern border of Ohio against the threatened invasion from Ken ucky. Mr. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ann Nichols, Nov. 19, 1863; the latter was born in Lincoln Tp., July 5, 1844. Five children have been born to them—Thaddeus Eugene, Arthur Henry, Annie Mary, Minnie and Ralph. Annie Mary died of that deadful scourge—diphtheria—Oct. 26, 1875, aged four years and 24 days.

PART III.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GILEAD TOWNSHIP.

B. ANDREWS, attorney-at-law; Mt. Gilead. Of the successful and highly respected attorneys of the Morrow County Bar, may be mentioned Mr. B. Andrews, who was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., October 21, 1822, and is the son of Erastus and Polly (Freeman) Andrews; his mother was born in Massachusetts, and his father in Vermont; our subject was raised on the farm, where he remained until he was about 20 years of age, when, in 1826, with his parents he came west to Ohio, and located in Medina Co., and formed the village of Westfield in that county; his father died there in 1846, and his mother died near Westfield, in 1873. Our subject, after obtaining a good common school education in the Wadsworth Academy, and a select school by Henry Bates, began the study of law in the office of C. A. Lake, of Medina, where he remained about one year, when he went to Wooster, where he entered the law office of Cox & Wason; and in 1846 he was admitted to the bar in Wooster, when he returned to Medina and commenced the practice of law, which he continued in Medina for some three years, when, in June, 1849, he came to Mt. Gilead and began the practice of law, during which time he has formed partnerships with E. F. Riley, one year; Henry Albach, one year; D. Rogers six years, and in 1875 the present firm of Andrews & Allison was formed, which to-day is one of the strongest law firms of Morrow County. In 1864 Mr. Andrews was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and re-elected to same office in 1866, which he filled with credit and honor for four years. He was married September 8, 1844, in Wooster, O., to Miss Rachel Hand. They have six children.

O. ALLISON, wool dealer; Mt. Gilead; was born in Greene Co., Pennsylvania, July 25, 1811, and lived there three years; the family then came to Ohio and farmed in Columbiana Co., and lived on same until he was 11 years of age; he was then bound out for seven years to Mr. Orth, a woolen manufacturer, and continued with him six years thereafter; he then went into partnership with Thomas Wallace, in a cabinet making shop at New Lisbon, and followed the business until 1844, when he came to Delaware, now Morrow Co., and engaged in buying sheep and wool; which business he has since continued in. In 1872 his son, Abner, became a partner in the business. Mr. Allison has been thrice married. First to Jemima Burt, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1833; she died Oct. 10, 1840; of their three children two are living: John and James. William died at Paducah, Ky., while in the army (20th O. V. I.) His second wife was Lydia Wheeler, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio; they were married June 10, 1841; she died Sept. 9, 1861; they had nine children, seven now living: Charles, Abner, Melville, Isorah, Jane, Ellen and Kate. His present wife was Lydia Thompson, a native of York Co., Pennsylvania. They were married March 16, 1864; they have no children.

HENRY ADAMS, livery; Mt. Gilead; Mr. Adams' stables are located on Center street. He is the son of John F. and Jane (Fitting) Adams; was born on Feb. 23, 1830, in Lexington, Richland Co.; his father was engaged in the mercantile business for about forty years, and died in 1864. Henry left home March 24, 1850, being then 20 years of age; he went to California, where he remained two years, when he returned and engaged in the dry goods business, with his father, in Mt. Gilead, until 1856, when he took a trip to Northern Iowa, which consumed about six months, when he returned and went into the dry goods trade, with George E. House; he remained with him until 1861, when he went to work for the father of Mr. House, until 1865, when he bought out the grocery and provision stock of Dunn & Roland, and continued in that business for about two years, when he sold to T. B. Reynolds & Bro.; after which, in company with R. P. Halliday, he purchased the stock

of dry goods of E. P. George; one year later he sold out to Allen Levering, and remained with Mr. Levering seven years, or until 1874; he was then with Talmage & Styles one year, since which time, he has been in his present business, first with L. Corwin, for two years. Since Sept., 1877, Mr. Adams has had for his partner E. C. Chase; they are conducting a first-class livery stable, and are ready at all times to accommodate the traveling public. Mr. Adams was married in 1859. They have two children, Frank and Jennie.

D. R. AXTELL, farmer; P. O. Gilead Station; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, June 10, 1823, and lived there until 1837; he then went to Logan Co. with his father, his mother having died June 19, 1823. In 1838 they came to Marion (now Morrow) Co., and settled near Mt. Gilead, and he worked in that vicinity; Nov. 2, 1848 he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dillon) Brown; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio; after the marriage he settled on his present place, which he had previously bought, and has lived here since, except about fourteen months, spent in traveling West, in Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas; of their three children two are living—Lou and Nettie; he has eighty acres two miles northwest of Gilead Station, and forty acres in Canaan Tp., this county, which he has obtained by his own labor. Himself, wife and family are members of the M. E. Church; he since 1839, and Mrs. Axtell for the past thirty years; he has always taken an active interest in church affairs, and has served as steward or twenty-six years. He has also served as Sabbath-school Supt. His parents, Isaac and Rebecca Riggs Axtell, were probably natives of Pa; they settled in Knox. Co., Ohio, about the year 1817; she died there in Knox. Co., after which he married Mrs. Abigail Jewell, with whom he lived until his death, in Logan Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1838. They had no children; she lived with her children by her first marriage, until her death in Union Co., Ohio. By Mr. Axtell's first marriage, there were ten children, of whom but one is living—D. R.

ELI ASHWILL, farmer; P. O. Gilead Station; was born in Canaan Tp., Marion (now Morrow) Co., Ohio, July 17, 1835, and lived with his parents until he was 12 years of age; he then hired out and worked in the vicinity until 1857; January 19, of that year, he married Miss Sarah Cook. She was born in Knox Co., Ohio. After his marriage he lived with his father-in-law and farmed the place, and later bought the part he now lives on, and which now contains sixty-eight acres, adjoining the village of Gilead Station. By this marriage there were nine children, eight now living: Florence L., Elmer E., H. Estell, Fred, Jennie, Burt, Rosie B., and Nelson B. His parents, James and his second wife Agnes (Stewart) Ashwill, were natives of Virginia; they married there, and, in 1826, came to Ohio and settled in Canaan Tp., where, by purchase and entry, they owned 160 acres of land, and lived there with what comforts the pioneer days afforded. He died here in the year 1842. Mrs. Ashwill went to Illinois, and lived with her son until her death, in 1856. They had nine children, seven of whom are now living: John, living in Illinois; Robert, in Kansas; Richard, in Illinois; Eli, in Morrow Co., Ohio; Frank D., in Delaware Co., Ohio; Henry and Nelson C., in Kansas. All are married and have families, and are well-to-do.

EDWIN H. BREES, farmer; P. O. Mt. Gilead; was born in New Jersey, Sept 30th, 1829, and when but six months old his parents came to Mt. Gilead, Ohio, where his father engaged at his trade of wagon-making, and was probably about the first in the place. Edwin H. attended school until he was about 18 years of age; he also worked at farming some, and when 19 he was apprenticed to the carpenters' and joiners' trade with Townsend & Miller, and followed the business for twelve years. He also served as express agent for thirteen years, and was for two years in the livery business, the firm being Corwin & Brees; they ran a hack line and had the mail route; he then engaged in the grocery business, and continued in the same most of the time for eleven years, when, owing to the partial loss of his sight, he retired from business for four years, when he moved to his present place and has lived here since. May 28, 1854, he married Miss Harriet Talmage; she was born in Knox, now Morrow Co.; of their three children two are living, viz.: Lafe B., druggist, now in Leadville, Col., and Charles S., apprenticed to carpenters' trade at Mt. Gilead. His parents, Alfred and Rachel (Lyons)

Brees, were natives of New Jersey. They married there, and came here as stated. He served as Justice of the Peace in the early days of Lincoln Tp., and was one of the well known men of that period. By the marriage there were five children, four of whom are living; viz: Edwin H. on the old homestead; Stephen, now living in Chase Co., Kas.; Caroline, married and living in Chase Co., Kas.; Sidney A., living in Chase Co., Kas. After the death of Mrs. Brees, he married Miss Hannah Mosher, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living, viz: Asa M., Rachiel, now Mrs. G. L. Wood, of this Co., Joseph, (Hannah and Alfred), and Bathiah, now Mrs. Kirk, of Iowa. After the death of his second wife, he married Eunice Mosher, with whom he lived until his death. She is living with her father, near Cardington, O.

CHARLES BREESE, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Mt. Gilead; was born in Morris Co., New Jersey, April 19, 1811, attended school and worked on the farm until he was 17, and was then apprenticed to blacksmithing with Wm. Ford, at Dover, New Jersey, and served with him until he was 21; he then opened a shop at Rockaway, New Jersey, and in 1832 came to Ohio and worked in Mt. Gilead for two years; he then returned to New Jersey and lived there three years, during which time, July 22, 1836, he was married to Miss Phebe Bockoven. She was born in the same place, May 30, 1818. In 1838 he again came to Mt. Gilead and built a residence and shop on some land he had formerly bought, and carried on his business there until 1854, when he sold out and bought his present place, located one mile northeast of Mt. Gilead, and containing ninety acres. At first he bought forty-five acres of timber and cleared the same, afterward adding to it. They had six children; three now living: Emeline, now Mrs. Mateer, living in Mt. Gilead; Lemuel H., blacksmith in Mt. Gilead, and Harriet A., now Mrs. Bargar, living in this vicinity. Mr. Breese came West in a wagon to Mt. Gilead, using the old Pioneer road, and has since crossed between here and New Jersey some twelve or fifteen times. In the early days he took wheat in payment for his work, and hauled the same to Sandusky. His son Lemuel H., enlisted in the 96th O. V. I., Company D., in 1862, and served during the war, being a prisoner some three months. His brother served in the Mexican war. His father served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather served in the war of the Revolution. His parents were Stephen and Harriet (Ogden) Breese, natives of Morris Co., New Jersey, and lived there until their death. Mrs. Breese's parents were George and Margaret (Smith) Bockoven; they were natives of New Jersey; they died in Morris County.

G. S. BRUCE, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Culpeper Co., Va., March 26, 1813, and lived there until the fall of 1827, when they moved to Ohio and settled in Knox Co., near Mt. Vernon, and engaged in farming. While living there, June 1, 1829; his father was killed by lighting, while repairing about the barn. They next moved to Knox, now Morrow Co., and later moved to a farm in Chester Tp., on which a part of the family yet reside. Mr. G. S. Bruce lived there most of the time until 1839, he then lived in different townships, teaching school, and, while at Woodbury, served as Postmaster and Justice of Peace for seven years. In 1851, he moved to Mt. Gilead, and was elected Auditor, a position he held for four years. In 1855, he engaged in mercantile business, which he followed until 1857. In 1860, he was appointed Postmaster of Mt. Gilead, and served as such nearly six years, since which time he has chiefly been engaged in farming. In May, 1839, he married Miss Hannah Livingston, a native of Washington Co., N. Y.; she died May 7, 1851. They had four children, three now living—Sarah, now Mrs. Wm. Miller; Libbie, now Mrs. H. G. Cooper, and Oswell M., living in Iowa; his present wife was Mrs. Hull, formerly Miss Rachel Adams, and a native of Knox Co., though raised in Richland Co. They have one child, William F., now living in Walla Walla, Washington Ty. His parents, Elijah and Malinda W. (Browning) Bruce, were natives of Culpeper Co., and came to Ohio as stated; she died in 1854. Of their nine children; five are living—J. D., living on the old homestead, near Chesterville, this Co.; Nancy D., now Mrs. Livingston, living in Monroe, Iowa; Elizabeth S., now Mrs. Thomas, living in Albion, Ind.; John A., at same place, and Mr. G. S. Bruce, of Mt. Gilead.

B. A. BARTON, of Miles, Barton & Miles, Mt. Gilead; dry goods; was born in Morrow Co., O., Sept. 21, 1852; he lived on his father's farm until he became of age, and then engaged as clerk with Mr. B. Fogle, in the general merchandise business, and continued one year. He then formed a partnership with Mr. J. L. Swingle and conducted a millinery and notion business, which they continued one year, and sold out. Mr. Barton then became a partner in the present firm. April 19, 1877, he married Miss Elma Talmage, who was born in this county. They have two children—James and Frank.

D. D. BOOHER, of Irwin & Booher, real estate and abstract office, also insurance; Mt. Gilead; was born near Weston, Va., Oct. 17, 1841; his mother died during his infancy and he lived with relatives in Virginia until he was nine years of age, when he and his brother came West with their uncle, and settled in Westfield Tp., near Cardington, and lived there about five years; in 1853 his father settled near Cardington, and, upon his marriage in 1855, D. D. and his brother Spencer made their home with him. D. D. soon hired out by the month and worked until 1861; in April of that year he enlisted in the 4th O. V. I. for three month's service, and they were afterward reorganized and enlisted for three years' service, throughout which he served, taking part in the battles of Rich Mountain, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, etc. At Gettysburg he was slightly wounded, and at Cold Harbor, just three days prior to the discharge of the command, he was wounded and confined to the hospital for three months. He then returned to Cardington, Ohio, and attended school, commencing in the lowest classes, and, after a year's course, began teaching in the district schools part of the time and attending school part of the time. He taught the Westfield school, and later attended the Normal school at Lebanon, O., and in the summer of the third year he, with Mr. Brown, taught the Cardington school. The following January he resigned his position and entered upon the duties of County Recorder, serving as such for six years. He continued in Mt. Gilead, after his term of office, until 1877, when he moved to his farm, located one and a half miles northeast of Mt. Gilead. Oct. 3, 1872, he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Granger, of Westfield Tp., this county. They have four children: Raymond, Edna Dean, Ada and Emma. His parents, Joseph and James (Devies) Booher, were natives of Virginia, and married there. She died there in 1841. They had two children: Spencer and D. D. He continued in Virginia until 1853, when he moved to Cardington, and in 1855 married Miss Amanda Foust. He lived in that vicinity until his death, in September, 1877; she is living near Cardington.

DR. J. M. BRIGGS, retired; P. O. Mt. Gilead. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm in Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1809, and resided there until he became ten years of age, at which time the family removed to Franklin Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming; during his residence there his parents died. He remained there until the year 1835 and began reading medicine in 1827, under Drs. Paddock & Bates, and later attended lectures at Burlington, Vt., graduating at the Franklin Co. Medical Institute, N. Y. In the year 1835, he came to Marion Co., Ohio, and practiced medicine in Caledonia for twenty years; he then moved to Iberia, Morrow Co., and educated his family, doing but a limited practice, and preferring not to become actively engaged. After a residence of five and a half years, he came to Mt. Gilead and served as Clerk of the Courts for two terms; in 1864, he was elected President of the 1st National Bank of Mt. Gilead, and retained the office until February, 1880, when he resigned. Nov. 26, 1839, he married Miss Sarah J. Farrington, a native of Erie Co., N. Y. Of their three children two are living, Mary A., now Mrs. Rev. A. T. Rankin, of Kingston, Ind., and Wm. H. of this place.

A. M. BARTLETT, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; is a native of Delaware Co., O.; he was born on his father's farm, Apr. 16, 1816, and lived there sixteen years, when with his parents he moved to Columbus O., and in 1833 he was apprenticed to the edge-tool trade at Mt. Gilead, and followed the business for sixteen years; he then engaged at farming in this vicinity, and has followed the

same since.. In all he has served as School Director for 27 years, and has been President of the Board of Education for ten years; also served six years each as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace here, and in North Bloomfield Tp.; Nov. 9, 1837, he married Miss Sarah Nichols, a native of Virginia. she died March 19, 1856. Of their eight children six are living—R. F., Juliet, Althea, Marcella, Albert W. and N. H. Jan. 4, 1857, he married Miss Eliza A. Adams, a native of New York; she died July 29, 1874. They had five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Fred W., Annetta M. and Alice P. Oct. 15, 1874, he married Mrs. Helt, formerly Miss Emily Sweetland. She was born in South Bloomfield Tp., this Co., Oct. 6, 1830. She was married to Mr. J. C. Helt July 2, 1848; he died Aug. 4, 1871. They had four children, viz.: Morrilla V., now Mrs. Wright, of Knox Co., Winfield C., now at school in Boston, LaGrande and Nellie F. Of the two deceased children by the first marriage of Mr. Bartlett, one died in infancy, and the other, John O., enlisted in the 65th O. V. I., and served with the regiment until his death at the battle of Chickamauga.

CHARLES BIRD, retired; Mt. Gilead; was born in Northumberland, Pa., Dec. 3, 1810, and lived there eighteen years, being engaged on the farm and in attending school; they then moved to Knox (now Morrow) Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming in Franklin Tp., where he lived until he was 21 years old, when he was apprenticed to the carpenters' trade with Wm. Ely, with whom he remained two years; he then carried on the business on his own account. On Feb. 14, 1833, he married Miss Mary Geller; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1837 they moved to a farm near Mt. Gilead, and lived there for three years; he then came to the village, and followed his trade until 1860, when he engaged in the hardware business, and followed the same for some six or seven years; he then resumed his trade, and built many of the principal residences of the place and surrounding country; in 1870 he retired from active business; of the ten children, six are living—John, Charles, Jr., Frank, Sarah, Clem and Sabina. Mr. Bird has always taken an active interest in all public enterprises, and he took an active part in securing the forming of Morrow Co., and contributed liberally to that end.

ELZY BARTON, contractor; Mt. Gilead; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1813, and lived there four years, when they moved to Knox Co., and farmed there for eight years; during their stay there, his parents died. After the father's death the children lived with friends in the neighborhood; at the age of 16, Elzy was apprenticed to the tailoring trade; in 1833 he came to Mt. Gilead and carried on a tailoring shop for seven or eight years; he then farmed in the county until 1873, when he began contracting R. R. work, and in the fall of 1874, he moved to Mt. Gilead and occupied his present place, in the spring of 1875. Mr. Barton served as Constable in Marion, now Morrow Co., for seventeen years, and was Sheriff of this county from 1859 to 1862, also Deputy Provost Marshal part of that time; he has also acted as auctioneer for the past thirty-five years. April 17, 1837, he married Miss Nancy Ann Adams; she was born in Va., and came to Ohio in infancy with her parents; they had seven children, five living—Victoria, now Mrs. W. S. House, of Mt. Gilead; Walton C., Flora, now Mrs. M. L. Ryan, of Piqua; Berwick, of Miles, Barton & Miles, Mt. Gilead, and Gertrude.

DAVID BAILEY, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Bedford Co., Pa., March 5, 1820, and lived there until he was 12 years of age, when, with his grand-parents, he came to Marion, now Morrow Co., Ohio, and settled on his present place. He lived here with his grandparents until their death, in 1841, and 1838 respectively; he then worked by the month on the farm and in driving team to Baltimore, Md. Sept. 8, 1843, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Catharine Weaver; she was born in Belleville, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1821; he teamed after his marriage for six years, driving to Cumberland, Md., and Pittsburgh, Pa.; he also had a farm rented during this time, he teaming in the winter. He then bought 80 acres of land, and moved on same; and though he has never had any educational advantages, nor acquired anything outside of legitimate farming, he has been successful, and has increased his property from time to time, until now he owns 640 acres

here, and 130 in Kentucky. By the marriage there have been fifteen children; thirteen of whom are living—Mary Ann, now Mrs Fagley, lives in this county, John, Andrew, Samuel and Nelson, live in Medcalf Co., Ky.; Jane, now Mrs. Baker, lives in this county; Hiram lives in this county; Amanda, now Mrs. Truex, this county; George lives at home; Viola, now Mrs. Baker, this county; Levina, Joseph and Sarah T. live at home.

J. F. BOWEN, grocer; Mt. Gilead; was born on Christmas-day, 1846, in Radnor Tp., Delaware Co., Ohio; he was a son of Isaac and Ann Bowen; his father was born in Wales, in 1801; the mother, also a native of Wales, was born in 1805; they emigrated to Radnor Tp., Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1838, where they remained but a short time, when they removed to Columbus, Ohio, staying some two years, then going to Brown Tp., where they bought sixty-three acres of land, at that time a wilderness, and built a home. The father died in 1849, the mother in 1861. The son remained at home during his youth, and was finally bound out to Francis Jones, a farmer; four months later he enlisted in Co. D, 95th O. V. I., Capt. Edward Taylor commanding. The first engagement in which he participated, ended in the severe defeat at Richmond, Ky.; the forces were afterwards reorganized, becoming a part of Grant's army; he was at Shiloh, the second capture of Jackson(Miss.)campaign before Vicksburg, and was afterward captured by Forrest, near Memphis, and was in the prison at Andersonville four months, then exchanged; in 1864 was in the pursuit of Price in Missouri, and was in the engagement under Thomas at Nashville; afterwards helped take Fort Spanish, at Mobile, Ala.; in 1872 he was married to Julia A. Jenkins, daughter of the Rev. Thos. D. Jenkins, of Chesterville, Ohio; has four boys—Thomas Davies, William Clyde, Milo Stewart and Charles F. Mr. Bowen commenced the grocery and queensware business in 1878, and now, in company with John Galleher, has one of the leading stores of the kind in Morrow Co., situated on Main street, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

JACOB BAUGHMAN, Prop. American House, Mt. Gilead. The genial proprietor of the American House at Mt. Gilead, O., ranks among the few who really know how to keep a hotel. Having been in the business for nearly twenty-six years, he knows precisely what to do and how to do it. He was born in Adams Co., Pa., July 2, 1808. His father, Joseph Baughman, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1767. His mother, Rebekah (Reynolds) Baughman, also a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1771, both deceased. In 1828, his mother with her three children, removed to Lexington, Richland Co., O.; Jacob being then 20 years of age. He remained at home until he was 25, then worked as an apprentice for one year, in his brother's shoe store. He then set up in business for himself, continuing in the business for thirty years. In 1854 he bought a hotel, carrying it on in connection with the shoe store, until 1866, when he closed out his interests and moved to Mt. Gilead, O., where he bought the American House, April 1, 1866. Mr. Baughman has been married twice; April 30, 1833, was married to Mary A. Woods, by whom he had eleven children—Joseph, Rannells, David W., Agnes, L. Harvey, Charles P., deceased; Elijah J., Amanda, Alexander, Henry H., and Owen. He married for his second wife Nancy J. Patterson, April 26, 1856, daughter of Thomas Patterson. They have one child, Hattie, born in the spring of 1861.

COE BROS. (Coe Bros. & Co., hardware, drugs, etc.); Gilead Sta. S. Allen and Geo. O. Coe are natives of Marion Co., Ohio; they were born Sept. 26, 1846, and March 23, 1849, respectively. Mr. S. Allen Coe lived at home until he became of age, he then went to Johnson Co., Kas., where he bought and improved some land, which he afterwards sold; he also conducted a threshing machine; he remained in Kansas about nine months when he returned home and farmed until 1872, when he was engaged to conduct a lumber business at Gilead Station, for Johnson, Collins & Wensels, with whom he remained for eighteen months; he then engaged in the grocery business at Mt. Gilead under the firm of Bowen & Coe; they continued for three years, when he sold out and came to Gilead Station and formed the present firm. July 28, 1873, he married Miss Sybil E. Flint; she was born in Ohio; they have three children, two living—Homer F., and Nellie E. Geo. O. Coe lived at home about three years, when he went to live with his sister on a farm near Mt. Gilead, where he lived until 1867, when they

moved to the old homestead, which his brother-in-law had bought, and they lived there until 1870; he then engaged in the drug business in Mt. Gilead with D. T. A. Goorley, and after three years he sold out his interest and went back to the farm; May 14, 1872, he married Miss Viola McCormick; she was born in this Co., and they lived on the farm (his brother-in-law's), which he farmed on the shares, until 1877, when he came to Gilead Station, and engaged in his present business. By his marriage there are three children—Elbert G., Lulu M., and Ray McC.—their parents, Abraham and Margaret Nichols Coe, were natives of Virginia; he was born Dec. 23, 1806, and married Nov. 5, 1829; she died Sept. 21, 1849. They had nine children, seven living. Dec. 28, 1851, he married Mrs. Sellers, formerly Miss Elizabeth Wallace, a native of Perry Co., Ohio; they have no children; Mrs. Coe has one child by former marriage—Avarilla R., now Mrs. Shepard of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Coe early learned the blacksmith's trade, and came to Mt. Gilead, O., about 1827, and has lived in this vicinity since.

ANDREW CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O. Gilead station; was born on his present place Jan. 11, 1835, and has always lived on the same. Dec. 22, 1859, he was married to Miss Nancy Jane Farley. She was born in Washington Co., Pa., and came to this locality, with her parents, when young. They had three children, two of whom are now living—Halleck S. and Amanda. He owns 95 acres of land, located a quarter of a mile west of Gilead Station. In 1863 he erected a sorghum mill on his place, and has conducted the business in connection with his farming interests. His father, Andrew Campbell, was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 25, 1803, and in his eighteenth year he and his brother, Johnson, came West on foot. He entered 160 acres, the present place being part of the same. They built a log cabin, in regular pioneer style—but one room, puncheon floor, split-board roof, etc.; they lived with their neighbors, cleared, and made improvements, put out some wheat, and went back to Jefferson Co., and returned with their mother and family, their father having died in the year 1819. The family occupied the log cabin, near which was a camp of Indians, though the family experienced no trouble on their account, though, probably, the fact of Mr. Campbell being a large, powerful man, and an expert hunter, had something to do with their friendly disposition. The fall after he came here he had two horses, two cows, a few sheep, and $18 in money; they made their own clothing, and traded butter and deer skins in Frederick, for muslin and calico; he also worked at pump-making. After he became of age, he deeded 110 of his 160 acres to his mother, and lived with her until he was 26 years of age, when he married Miss Susannah Burnside, a native of Virginia. After his marriage he occupied the remaining 50 acres, and improved and lived on the same until his death, Oct. 21, 1878. They had nine children, of whom but one is now living—Andrew. Mrs. Campbell died Sept. 8, 1864.

D. L. CHASE, county clerk; Mt. Gilead; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1834, and is the son of Robert and Annie (Cramer) Chase; his mother was born in New Jersey, and his father in Connecticut. In 1836, they, with their three children (our subject being one of them), started for Ohio, arrived and located in South Bloomfield, Morrow Co. (then Knox Co.); they settled on 72 acres of land; his mother and father are now living, his father being 73 and his mother 75 years of age. Our subject was born on the farm; he farmed in South Bloomfield for a number of years, when he began teaching school, which he followed in Morrow and Delaware Cos. for several years; he was a resident of Iowa two years, and one year in Illinois. Mr. Chase has made his home in Morrow Co.; he was a resident of Westfield Tp. for seven years; he filled the office of Assessor of South Bloomfield Tp. for six years, giving entire satisfaction, and in 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, being elected to that office by a majority of 190 votes; he was re-elected by same party in 1878, by a majority of 563 votes, showing that Mr. Chase's first term was satisfactory to the people; he has gained many friends, and is recognized as one of the best County Clerks Morrow Co. ever had. Mr. Chase is a Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church.

AMOS CRICHFIELD, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Somerset Co., Penn.,

Feb. 28, 1805, and lived there until 1812, when his parents moved to Ohio, and farmed in Muskingum Co.; in 1824 Amos went to to Gawley, W. Va., and worked at the stone-work on the James River Turnpike, and in 1826 worked on the stone-work of the Pennsylvania Canal at the aqueduct, over the Juniata. May 15, 1829, he married Miss Rebecca Moore, who was born in Pennsylvania; in the spring of 1830 he drove to his present place and has lived here ever since; he had previously walked out here and entered the place; he found all a vast wilderness, in which wild animals abounded; he built a log cabin in the woods and cleared his place. He has a vivid recollection of the early pioneer times, in which he acted his part. He and his wife enjoy good health and live on the old homestead. They are members of the Baptist Church, which they joined thirty and forty years ago, respectively. Of their ten children seven are living—John D. lives on adjoining farm; M. A., now Mrs. Beaty, lives in Kansas; James R. lives in this vicinity; Mary Jane, now Mrs. Goorley, lives in this vicinity; Geo. W. lives near Levering Station, this county; Elvira, now Mrs. Jas. Brown, lives in this vicinity, and Sarah E., now Mrs. J. M. Irwin, lives on the old homestead with her parents.

JOHN CRAIG, retired, Mt. Gilead; is a native of Washington Co., Penn.; he was born on the farm April 23d, 1807, and lived there for seventeen years; he then came West to Richland Co., Ohio, and was apprenticed to the carpenters and joiners' trade, with James Bell, with whom he served for three years and six months; he then, April 1, 1830, married Miss Jane W. Kerr; she was also a native of Washington Co., Penn., and moved to Richland Co., Ohio, with her parents when she was but a child; after the marriage he bought a small piece of land near Lexington, and worked at his trade, doing a general builder's business until 1852, when he came to Morrow Co. and bought a farm in Congress Tp., which he farmed until 1877; he then came to Mt. Gilead, putting the farm in the charge of Mr. Jno. Piper, whom he raised from infancy. While in Richland Co. he served as Assessor of Washington Tp.; he has also served as Trustee of Congress Tp. Mr. Craig has for eighteen years been a member of the Church of Christ, serving as Deacon in the same for twelve years.

JOHN D. CRICHFIELD, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; son of Amos and Rebecca (Moore) Crichfield, was born on the farm, Nov. 9, 1830, and lived at home until 1852; Oct. 10, of that year, he married Miss Margaret Geary; she was born in Ireland and came to this country when 3 years of age. After his marriage he moved to his present place, and has lived there since; they have two children—Rosie E. and Sheridan E., both living at home. Mr. Crichfield has been a member of the Baptist Church for the past twenty-two years, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the same; he has for a number of years been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

H. G. COOPER, furniture; Mt. Gilead; was born at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 8, 1845; the son of Elias and Mary (Talmage) Cooper, both natives of Ohio. They had five other children, besides the one mentioned—S. L., J. H., Clara R., E. C., and Hortense (deceased). His father was a carpenter, following this business nearly all his life. H. G. Cooper spent his youth in farming, working at the carpenter's trade, and going to school. At about 18 years of age, he went into a grocery store with his father, remaining there about three years; he then resumed work at the carpenter's trade, following the same until 1872, when he began to work for Runyan & Ayers; he remained with them until the store passed into the hands of J. Hathaway, and was engaged with him until the 1st of January, 1877, when he entered into a partnership with P. T. Miller & Co.; continuing with them until Dec., 1879, when the firm was changed to Cooper, Miller & Co. The present date finds them located in the Van Horn Block, Mt. Gilead, where they have one of the finest stocks of furniture in Morrow Co.; they also keep a large assortment of wall paper, and are agents for sewing machines, the Elbridge machine a specialty. Mr. Cooper was married Nov. 19, 1873, to Miss E. A. Bruce, daughter of George S. Bruce; they were married in Marion Co., Iowa; they have one child, Oswald P., born April 13, 1879.

ELIAS F. COOPER, machinist; Mt. Gilead; was born in Mt. Gilead, in 1836; the son of William and Jane (Dunlap) Cooper. He

was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1805; she was born in the same place, in 1812; William Cooper was engaged in cabinet making up to the time of his emigration to Knox Co., Ohio, where he continued the business until about 1840, when he went into the milling business, which he followed until his death, in 1878. Elias remained at home, working in the mill, until 1864, when he engaged in machine work with S. R. Merrill, in Mt. Gilead, which he continued until 1873, when he resumed the milling business; in 1877 he was running a portable saw-mill, and during 1879 was in the machine shops at Columbus, Ohio. March 15, 1880, he opened his machine shop, two blocks west of Main Street, in Mt. Gilead, and is now in good shape for the transaction of business, with ample steam power; he gives special attention to the repairing of machinery of all kinds, in both wood and iron. Mr. Cooper was married Oct. 13, 1863, to Frances Germain, daughter of Albert Germain; they have four children—Clarence, born Feb. 4, 1866; Florence, March 16, 1869; Otho, March 10, 1871, and May, born May 3, 1875. Mr. Cooper has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows since 1858; in 1876 he joined the Universalist Church, and is a reliable and prompt business man.

GEORGE N. CLARK, Vice-President of the Morrow County Bank, Mt. Gilead; was born in Boardman Tp., Trumbull, now Mahoning Co., Ohio, March 24, 1814, and like others at that early period, had few facilities for acquiring an education; he lived at home on the farm until he was 24 years of age, and March 22, 1838, he married Miss Mary A. Lowry; she was born in the same county. After his marriage he moved to Portage Co., where he farmed one year, and in the spring of 1839 he came to Woodbury, Delaware, now Morrow Co., and engaged in the general merchandise business, which he continued there for twenty-six years, serving as Postmaster for twenty-two years of that time; also, in 1851 he was elected on the Democratic ticket the first Representative of this county, to the Ohio Legislature, and served for two terms, it being the first session of the new constitution. July 18, 1862, he was appointed Adjutant of the 96th O. V. I., and served with that command for eight months, when, owing to disabilities, he received his discharge. In 1864 he came to Mt. Gilead and served as County Auditor for four years, since which time he has been Superintendent of the County Infirmary for three and one-half years, and has also been identified with several of the business interests of this place. July 18, 1876, Mr. Clark was called to mourn the death of his wife; they had five children, of whom four are living—Cyrus C., Augustine, Alice M. and Samuel C. In Feb. 1880, the Morrow County National Bank was organized, with Mr. Clark as Vice-President, and began business March 22, following. In early times when in business at Woodbury, Mr. Clark had his goods hauled by wagon from Sandusky, and in other ways participated in the comforts of pioneer life.

SALO COHN, merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishing goods; Mt. Gilead. This gentleman came to America from Berlin, Prussia, in the year 1870, and took up his residence in the city of Cleveland, Ohio; where he engaged with Messrs. Koch, Goldsmith, Joseph & Co., (manufacturers and wholesale dealers in clothing and piece goods). He was assigned the charge of the piece goods department, by reason of his excellent judgment of that line of goods, which he acquired by fifteen years' experience among the manufacturers in Germany. During his stay in Cleveland he became very popular, his frank, out-spoken manner, and fair and honest dealing, winning him a large circle of friends, with whom he was loth to part. But in the summer of 1879 he was called to mourn the death of his little son, Berthold, aged 7 years and 6 months, and being alarmed at the then prevailing sickness of the city, he determined to move to the country with his wife and remaining son, Martin; accordingly, upon hearing of the intention of Messrs. Rowland and Talmage to sell their business, he visited Mt. Gilead, and being favorably impressed with the place and the people, he concluded to purchase the business and make a permanent settlement. The terms were arranged and he took charge in the spring of 1880, thus securing a prominent location and the largest storeroom in the place, in which he has since placed a mammoth stock, by far the largest in the county, all selected in the best taste as to style and quality, thus affording unequalled facilities to patrons. Though but a short time

has elapsed since Mr. Cohn came to Mt. Gilead, he has already, by his courtesy and fair dealing, established his as a reliable one-price store, in which all receive a hearty welcome, and a general satisfaction is expressed by the patrons, at the elegant goods, moderate prices, gentlemanly manners and advantages of the new one-price store. In social matters Mr. Cohn has also made his influence felt, and his liberality to enterprise, and all movements tending to the betterment of the community, is a prominent feature of his character.

CORWIN & LAMB, livery; Mt. Gilead, Ohio; are located one block east of the American House, Mt. Gilead. They are provided with every convenience for the successful prosecution of their business, having a complete outfit of horses, buggies and carriages; they can, with propriety, ask for a liberal share of the public patronage; Leander A. Corwin, the senior member of the firm, was born in the year 1834, being the fourth child of James Corwin, of Knox Co., O. Leander's father and grandfather were tanners. James continued in the business for some time, but a brother taking his place in the tannery, he engaged in the stock trade, which he continued until the time of his death, in 1876. The mother having died in 1868, both being buried on Thanksgiving day. Leander during his youth was engaged in farming, but finally went to Mt. Gilead, where he went into the livery business with his brother, and buying and trading in stock; this partnership was dissolved in due time, when he spent about one year in settling up his father's estate; he farmed another year but continued his residence in town. The year following was spent in buying and shipping horses to Michigan. Mr. C. married Susan B. Blakely, and has one son about 16 years of age. Mr. Corwin began his present business in 1879. W. B. Lamb, the other of the firm, commenced business for himself at the age of 14; at 16 having accumulated a little money, he commenced trading in stock, and while at times has been farming, has been mainly occupied in buying and raising stock. In 1864 he enlisted in the 179th O. V. I., remaining in the service until the close of the war, during which time he was principally employed in slaughtering cattle for the brigade. In March, 1859, he was married to Mary A. Dye, of Williamsport, O.; has an interesting family of two children—Ida Belle, born in 1861, Fred, born in Sept., 1864. He joined the Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 469, in 1870; has been a member of the School Board some ten years; he is a Democrat.

S. L. COOPER, planing-mill; Mt. Gilead; was born Feb. 21, 1838, at Mt. Gilead, Ohio. His father, Elias Cooper, and his mother Maria (Talmage) Cooper, were born in Knox Co., Ohio. Mr. Cooper being a carpenter, it was but natural that his son should turn to the same business as his father; he remained at home until 21 years of age, learning his trade thoroughly. Aug. 26, 1860, he was married to Margaret C. White. She died on the 22nd of May, 1873. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the 136th O. N. G., being honorably discharged at the end of a year from the time of enlistment. He then went to Galion, Ohio, and entered the Government service as Local Mail Agent; about the spring of 1868, he removed to Newark, Ohio, where he engaged in railroad work, being one of the contractors for the building of the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville R. R.; he subsequently returned to Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and in 1870 commenced the erection of the Cooper Block, on Court street, fitting up a fine store for the sale of groceries and queensware; he continued in the trade until 1872, at which time he took a contract for grading twenty miles of the Atlantic & Lake Erie R. R. In October, 1874, he was again married, this time to Jennie, a daughter of William and A. Noe. They have one child—Claude C. Mr. Cooper is actively engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business, in company with Milo Doty, the firm name being Cooper & Doty, located two blocks west of Main street. Mr. Cooper is a Mason, and a member of the M. E. Church; in politics, a Republican.

JUDGE A. K. DUNN, lawyer; Mt. Gilead; is the lawyer of the longest practice at the Morrow Co. Bar, and has built up a professional business that is second to none in the county. He was born in Washington Co., Maryland, Jan. 3, 1819. His parents, Jacob and Rosanna (Kershner) Dunn, were natives of Maryland, and reared a family of fifteen, hiring a teacher by the year to educate them and such other children as cared to share the benefit with the expense. Judge Dunn's

father was a millwright in early life, but in later years he turned his attention to farming, and in 1830 came to Ohio, settling in Knox Co., just south of Mt. Vernon. Judge Dunn's early life was divided between the farm and the school, until about 1836. In the fall of this year, having come to Ohio with his father, he engaged as clerk in one of the stores of Mt. Vernon, in which his father was a partner. The business, however, proved exceedingly distasteful to him. Sleeping in the law office, where his older brother, David, was a student, and frequently visiting the place on other occasions, he early evinced a strong preference for the law. His older brother, however, was the apple of his father's eye, and he was the only one which the fond parent thought fit for a professional career. The death of David, in July, 1837, however, disappointed the hopes of the father, and made him look more favorably upon the wishes of his younger son, resulting in his sending him to Kenyon College for his preliminary education, where he remained three years. Mr. Dunn entered the law office of Hurd & Norton, in March, 1845, and studied three years. In April of 1848, he came to Mt. Gilead. The formation of the new county attracted a number of lawyers, young men seeking an unoccupied field and an equal chance, and others who aspired to a political life or preferment in the legal profession. These causes brought together some twenty-five or thirty lawyers. All have long since left Morrow Co., save Judge Dunn, who has been practicing his profession here for the last thirty-two years, and is the sole representative of the bar of 1848, at the opening of the first term of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1876, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dirlam, of Mansfield. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Mt. Gilead, and was the third President. At the end of this year, he closed his connection with the bank by disposing of his stock. Mr. Dunn was an active worker in the Whig party, and during the first years of the Republican party. Since the days of re-construction and the prominence of the "machine" in politics, he has voted with the Republicans, under protest, and is a champion of the "civil service reform," and honest methods in politics. February 1854, he was married to Emily Armentrout. His family consists of two sons, both of whom are lawyers, one in Charleston, Ill., the other in Mt. Gilead.

THOMAS E. DUNCAN, lawyer; Mt. Gilead; was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1837; the son of William and Fannie (Elliott) Duncan. Until he was 20 years of age, Mr. Duncan worked upon his father's farm, laying the foundation of his education in the winter months at the district school. At this time he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he studied some three years, leaving school at the end of that time to enter the law office of Messrs. Bancroft & Voorhes, of Millersburg, Ohio., as a student; in 1862, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, and in the same year came to Morrow Co, opening an office at Cardington; twelve years later, he came to Mt. Gilead, where he has continued the practice of his profession ever since; he was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1868,and re-elected in 1870; three years later he was elected to the Legislature from Morrow Co., and was returned for a second term in 1875; in the spring he was elected to a place in the Village Council of Mt. Gilead. In April, 1880, Governor Foster honored him with the appointment of Director of the Ohio Penitentiary. In all the public positions which Mr. Duncan has been called to fill, he has at all times shown himself to be possessed of marked ability, and has discharged the duties of his various offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In addition to the business of his profession and the cares of public life, he has found time to devote to commercial enterprises of considerable magnitude; he was for six and a half years a partner with the firm of Duncan Bros., hardware dealers, in Cardington, and is now a Director of the Cardington Banking Company, having been one of the originators of that enterprise. He was married to Rachel, daughter of Major John Frew, May 14, 1862; their union has been blessed by seven children, of whom six are yet living.

ALLEN DALRYMPLE, farmer; P. O., Gilead Station; was born on his present place April 1st, 1847, and has lived there since. When he became of age, he farmed his father's place on shares until his father's

death, since when he has managed the place. July 4, 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George and Rebecca (Rogers), Miller; she was born at Cardington, Ohio. They have three children—Annie M., Mary M. and John M. Mr. Dalrymple is farming the old homestead, which contains 133 acres, and is located one and one-half miles northwest of Gilead Station. His parents, Andrew and Jerusha Hazen Dalrymple, were natives of Sussex Co., N. J.; they moved to Knox Co., Ohio, he when a young man, she, with her parents; they married there in 1827, and came to the present place, which his uncle had entered for him, about the year 1823; they came here in a wagon, and put up a log cabin, and cleared the farm. They had seven children; four are living, viz: Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. Davis, Washington Tp., this Co.; John and Ziba live in Johnson Co., Kansas, and Allen lives on the old homestead. Mr. Andrew Dalrymple died Nov. 10, 1879. Mrs. Dalrymple is living on the old homestead. Their parents were also natives of Sussex Co., N. J. In the early days, here in this vicinity, Mr. Dalrymple hauled wheat to Cleveland, and sold the same for 50 cents per bushel. The Indians were here, those days, and the wolves made the night hideous about the old cabin home. They had no stock at first—only a yoke of oxen—finally got two sheep, and then horses. Mrs. Dalrymple is now 75 years old, and has good health and memory; in the early days she spun all the yarn and made the clothing; she attended the first preaching held in Mt. Gilead, and has carried one of her children five miles to meeting. At her residence many old pioneer religionists preached in early days. She has been a member of the M. E. Church for the past sixty-two years.

JABEZ DICKEY, (Olds & Dickey, Atty's at Law) Mt. Gilead; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, June 15, 1838; his father died when he was but ten years of age; Mrs. Dickey and family remained on the farm until Jabez was in his 15th year, when they moved to Mansfield; he attended school, and read law with Messrs. Burns & Dickey of that place, and in April, 1861, he was admitted to the Bar, and on the 19th of the same month and year, he enlisted in the 15th Ohio Infantry, and served about four months; again, in 1862, he engaged as clerk for Suttler of the 15th Ohio, and served in that capacity until after the battle of Pittsburg Landing; he then returned home, and began the practice of law in Mansfield, Ohio, where he continued until 1866; he then came to Mt. Gilead and followed his profession, forming his present partnership in 1867. He served as Prosecuting Attorney for the county in 1873–4, and held a similar position in Richland Co. in 1863; Sept. 1, 1869, he married Miss E. A. Rhodes; she is a native of Knox Co., Ohio, and came to this county when young; they have four children, viz: Chas. C., Edwin W., Berry B., and Carrie E.

BRADFORD DAWSON, of House & Dawson, millers; Mt. Gilead; was born in Waterford, Knox Co., Ohio, Jan. 4, 1846, and lived there until he was 12 years of age; he then went to Chesterville, Morrow Co., and lived with his brother, George A., who carried on the flouring mill there; he worked in this mill until 1863, when he and his brother, Robert T. (the latter at that time being in the army) bought a half interest in the mill, and upon the death of Robert T., in front of Atlanta, Bradford became a full half partner, the firm being G. & B. Dawson; they continued in Chesterville until 1867, and in 1868 located in Cardington, doing business there under the same name, until 1869, when Bradford moved to Marysville and engaged in the livery business; also, holding stock in a joint stock mill at Cardington; upon the completion of the building in 1870, he and his brother occupied the same, and milled there until 1875, when he traded his interest for a mill in his native town of Waterford, and conducted the same until 1877, when he came to Mt. Gilead, and entered upon his present partnership. Sept. 9, 1864, he married Miss Abbie F. Cramer, who was born in Chesterville. They have one child, Albert B., born April 27, 1868. In May, 1864, Mr. Dawson enlisted in the 136th O. V. I., and served for four months, when the command was discharged. His parents, Turner and Lucinda (Tole) Dawson, were natives of Loudoun and Fauquier Counties, Va. They were married in Virginia and moved west to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and later to Waterford, where he died in the fall of 1847. In 1858 Mrs. Dawson married Mr. Wm. Levering, who died in 1864, and she died in Cleveland, Ohio, while on a visit, in 1875.

REV. W. S. EAGLESON, Pastor of Presbyterian Church; is of Scotch-Irish descent; his paternal grandfather emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland; his paternal grandmother, Jane Hervey, was a sister of Revs. James, David, and Henry Hervey; his father was the late Rev. John Eagleson, D. D., for thirty-nine years pastor of the Church of Upper Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa. Here young Eagleson was born Jan. 15th, 1840, and reared in a rural home; he was the youngest of three sons, by his father's first wife; his mother dying when he was about two and a half years old, he owed much to the maternal care and nurture of his step-mother, Mary Gordon, a sister of Revs. George and Joseph Gordon; he is one of a family of eight children, all of whom are still living. When 17 years of age Mr. Eagleson entered Washington College, (now Washington and Jefferson College), and graduated when he was 20. He at once entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, where he took a full course and graduated in the spring of 1863. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Washington April 28th, 1863; in June following he was called to the pastorate of the church of Fredericktown, Knox Co., O., where he spent eleven years and a half; in the fall of 1874 he received two calls, one to the church of Mt. Gilead, and the other to Apple Creek, O. He removed to the latter place, where he preached for sixteen months, but did not accept their call; at this time the church of Mt. Gilead renewed its call, which he accepted, and here has since labored. Nov. 28, 1869, he was married to Clarissa E. Pentecost, daughter of George W. Pentecost, of West Middletown, Pa., by whom he has five children—four sons and one daughter.

C. D. ENSIGN, boots and shoes; Mt. Gilead. C. D. Ensign is one of Mt. Gilead's live boot and shoe men; he is located on the east side of Main street, and keeps a full line of ladies', gents', misses' and children's boots and shoes; he manufactures to order first-class sewed work. Mr. Ensign was born Dec. 13, 1820, in Richland Co., Ohio; his parents were natives of the State of New York, his father, Silas Ensign, was born in Albany; the mother, Julia (White) Ensign, in Orange Co. Silas Ensign was at one time engaged in the manufacture of edge tools, in the city of New York; he afterwards studied theology, and became a minister in the M. E. Church; he emigrated to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1818, and in 1832 he engaged in the boot and shoe business, in Mansfield; having studied medicine, he began the practice of this profession in Mt. Gilead, in 1840. The grandfather of C. D. Ensign was an English clergyman. Coming to New York, he purchased 11 acres of land on the present site of Trinity Church; he preached there for a number of years, and served in the war of 1812; returning to England for a time, his property was confiscated, the city wanting the ground, falsely charged him with being disloyal, and although several attempts have been made, the property has not been, as yet, recovered. C. D. Ensign went into the shoe store at the age of 12, learning this trade; he stayed in the store until 17 years of age—at that time his father having closed out that business and entered the dry goods trade, running two stores; he commenced clerking for him, which he continued until the age of 19, when he went to Oberlin College, where he remained until 21 years of age; he then went to Mt. Gilead, where he remained a year, teaching a portion of that time; at the end of that time he began studying law with Judge Stewart, of Mansfield; in 1845 he commenced business for himself. He was married in the fall of 1842, to Catharine C. Ink, by whom he had four children—Xira Veturia, Winfield Scott, Gabriella and Eva—all married in their 19th year. Mr. Ensign was an Abolitionist, at a time, when to express an opinion without discretion, was not calculated to make a man exceedingly popular, and he still reserves the right of thinking entirely for himself—in fact, would be termed a rationalist.

F. M. EWERS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Gilead Station; is the son of Samuel and Emily R. (Coe) Ewers. He was born in Marion, (now Morrow) Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1849, on his grandfather's farm, which adjoined the present farm; he lived with his parents until he was 24 years of age, during which time he worked on the farm and attended school; he also taught school for four winters. Oct. 30, 1873, he married Miss Isabel Hammond; she was born in Washington Tp., this county; after their marriage he moved to a farm located about one and three-

fourths miles north of Gilead Station, and farmed there until 1875, when he came to his present place. They have two children—Daisy A. and Margaret E. He has held no office except those connected with the schools and roads. He owns 80 acres of land, located two and three-fourths miles north-west of Gilead Station. His wife's parents, William and Margaret (Mitchell) Hammond, were natives of Ohio; they were among the early pioneers of this locality. He assisted in blazing early roads in this vicinity. They yet live in Washington Tp., this county. Their parents were natives of Ireland.

SAMUEL EWERS, farmer; P. O., Gilead Station; is a native of Loudoun, Co., Va.; he was born on the farm, Jan. 19, 1822, and lived there ten years, when with his parents he came west to Ohio, and settled in Marion (now Morrow) Co., one and a half miles south of Mt. Gilead, and engaged in farming; Samuel lived at home until he became of age; he then with his uncle worked the latter's farm on the shares for three years; he then bought a thresher and threshed for three seasons; Feb. 10, 1848, he married Miss Emily R., daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Nichols) Coe; she was born in Marion (now Morrow) Co., Ohio; her parents were natives of Virginia, and came to this vicinity at a very early period; after his marriage he farmed his father-in-law's farm one season; he then bought a farm about one mile from his present place, and farmed there until 1875, when he came to his present place; they had five children, four of whom are living—Francis M., Nancy J., George M. and Flora V. In addition to the offices connected with the school and road, he has served as Township Trustee. Though confining himself to his business as farmer, he has been successful, and has given a liberal start to each of his married children, and he retains as a competency for himself and wife the present place, which contains 115 acres, located about two miles north of Gilead Station. His parents, Ammon and Nancy (Talbert) Ewers were natives of Loudoun Co., Va.; they married there and came west in a wagon, and farmed in this vicinity until their death, in Jan., 1877, and May, 1848, respectively. They had six children, five of whom are living—Samuel, Rachel, now Mrs. Cletter, of this county; Susan, now Mrs. Ireland, of this county; Barton, and Sarah H., now Mrs. Pierson, of Clinton Co., Iowa.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, (deceased); was a native of Washington Co., Pa.; he was born in the year 1808, and came west to Knox Co., Ohio, at a very early day, during his infancy. In 1833, he married Miss Eliza Ward; she was also a native of Washington Co., Pa., and came to Licking Co., Ohio, with her parents, in the year 1821, and lived there until her marriage; they then came to Marion, now Morrow Co., Ohio, and settled on the place she now lives on, located three miles north of Gilead Station. They came here in a wagon, and entered 160 acres, living in a log cabin until they cleared the place. They put out some corn and potatoes the first spring, and kept on increasing the tillable area, until his death, Dec. 28, 1852. Mrs. Elliott and family, except the married members, have lived here since. There were nine children, six of whom are living; Wiley lives in Livingston Co., Mo.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Blaney, lives in this county. Mary lives at home; Nathan lives at Crawford Co., Ohio; John lives in this county; Albert lives at home. Mrs. Elliott has been a member a the Presbyterian Church for the past forty years; her parents, John and Elizabeth (Beebout) Ward, were natives of Washington Co., Pa., and Sussex Co., N. J. Mr. Elliott's parents, Charles and Jane (Lee) Elliott, were natives of Ireland.

ALLEN M. ECCLES, stock-dealer; Mt. Gilead; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Jan. 23, 1828, and lived there about three years, when, with his parents, he came to Marion, now Morrow Co., where his parents engaged in farming; he lived at home until he was 30 years of age, attending school and working on the farm. Nov. 29, 1859, he married Miss Sophia Lyman; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, and was raised in Delaware Co., and came to Morrow Co. in 1858; of their three children two are living—Myrtle M. and Joseph M. After his marriage, he moved to his present place, located three and one-half miles southeast of Mt. Gilead, and gave his attention to farming until 1864, when he began dealing in stock, in which he is now largely engaged; his business for the year ending April, 1880, aggregating seventy odd car loads, for which he paid between $60,000 and $70,000. His parents, Jacob and Minerva

(Overturf) Eccles, came to this vicinity in 1831, and lived here until their death, Nov. 4, 1849, and Oct. 6, 1864. Mrs. Eccles' parents were Oliver and Joan Linaberry; they were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania; they married in Franklin Co., Ohio, where they had moved when young. He died in Franklin Co., in 1845; she died in Iowa, where she lived with her son.

SAMUEL FULTON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on his present place, two and one-half miles northeast of Mt. Gilead, June 15, 1829, and has always lived in this vicinity. When about 7 years of age, his people moved to a farm, about a mile east of the present place, where he lived until he was 20 years old, working on the farm and in his father's saw-mill. Feb. 28, 1850, he married Miss Esther W. Hathaway, who was born in Franklin Tp., Knox, now Morrow Co. After his marriage, he came to his present place, which now contains 160 acres. They have one child—Albert R., who married Miss Mary Rogers. She was born in New York. They had three children; two are now living —Ernest C. and Marshal G.; they are living on part of the present place. Mr. Fulton assessed Congress Tp. for two years, while it was part of Richland Co. His parents, James and Margaret (Stockdale) Fulton, were natives of Greene and Washington Co's., Pa. They married in the latter county, and moved to Richland, now Morrow Co., Ohio, about 1825, and lived in this vicinity until their deaths. Of their eight children six are living —William, in California; James, in Mt. Gilead; Samuel, on the old homestead; Mary, now Mrs. Cyphers, in Kansas; Stephen, adjoining the old homestead; Robert, in this vicinity. The family came West with two teams, one four and one two-horse team. They settled here and lived in wagons until they could build a log cabin; they did their marketing at Zanesville, and shared in the early pioneer time in general with others.

JOHN J. GURLEY, lawyer; Mt. Gilead; is one of the oldest members of the Morrow Co. Bar, who came to Mt. Gilead in 1850; he continued the practice of law here ever since, save when the partiality of fellow citizens have called him to occupy public offices. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Aug. 6, 1819; is the son of John S. and Nancy (Spink) Gurley. He comes of good New England stock, his mother being a native of Rhode Island, and his father of Connecticut. His mother lived to the rare old age of 88 years, passing away at St. Lawrence County, in the present year. Mr. Gurley spent his minority upon the farm where he was born, when, possessed with a desire for the practice of law, he entered upon the preparation of his chosen profession. After reading law some two years, he came to Ohio, and in the year 1843 entered the office of Corey and Ramsey, attorneys-at-law, at McConnelsville, in Morgan Co. He was admitted to the Bar in 1844, at Bucyrus, and continued with this firm some four years longer, when he went to Ashland, O., where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. Here he remained, however, only about two years, when he came to the newly-formed county of Morrow, and opened another office at Mt. Gilead, in 1850. Three years later he was elected to the Legislature, a position which his love for his profession led him to resign to accept the position of Probate Judge in 1854, when he served the people for three years with great acceptance. In 1873, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, an honor he prizes more than any other that he has received from the public. In 1874, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, when his abilities as a lawyer were fully recognized and appreciated. Mr. Gurley is a Democrat, but brings to this subject, as to all others, a a candid consideration, unbiased by party passion or the hope of personal preferment. He is an earnest, conscientious worker for the principles of the cause which he has espoused and alike commands the respect of his political friends and foes. He was married in 1850 to Miss A. C. Armentrout, of Ohio, a union that has been blessed by the birth of two children.

JOHN B. GATCHELL, County Recorder; Mt. Gilead; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, June 18, 1843, and is the son of Amos P. and Barbara E. (Barger) Gatchell; his mother was born in Pennsylvania, and his father in Harrison Co., Ohio, and was a farmer; here our subject remained until he was 15 years of age, when he began to learn the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker, which he followed some years, and at the breaking out of the late

civil war, he enlisted in Co. I, 15th O. V. I., three months' regiment, from Wyandotte Co., having moved there in 1850, participating in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, etc., and was honorably mustered out at the expiration of his time, when he re-enlisted as private for three years in Co. F, 55th O. V. I., serving full time, and re-enlisted for the third time, and served until the dawn of peace; he participated in some of the most severe marches and battles of the war, took an active part in twenty-four prominent engagements, Cedar Mountain, Springville, Cross Keys, second battle of Bull Run, and Gettysburg, where in the second day's fight, at dark, he was painfully wounded in the right hand and leg with a Minie ball and the bursting of a shell; he remained in the hospital from July 2 to Sept. 15, when he reported for duty to his regiment in Virginia; when the regiment was ordered west, in company with Gen. Joe Hooker, he participated in the memorable battle of Lookout Mountain, known as the "battle above the clouds"; Mission Ridge, at Chattanooga. Mr. Gatchell took sick with the typhoid fever, remaining indisposed for a number of days; with this exception, his health was good; at the close of the war, being discharged Aug. 15, 1865, he returned to Ohio and engaged in farming in Wyandotte Co. some two years, when in 1868 he moved to Morrow Co. and located in Mt. Gilead, where he was engaged in clerking and the sewing machine business; in 1870 he was appointed Assistant U. S. Marshal, taking the census; he filled the office as Deputy Clerk over two years; in 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party as Recorder of Morrow Co., being elected to that office by a majority of 15, and in 1878 was re-elected to the same office by a rousing majority of 590 votes. He is a Republican, and a hard worker in its ranks. He married Oct. 12, 1865, Miss Julia E. Bartlett, who was born in Mt. Gilead, Dec. 8, 1845, and is the daughter of A. M. Bartlett, who settled in Mt. Gilead at an early day; they have two children.

J. W. GALLEHER, of Bowen & Galleher, grocers; Mt. Gilead; was born on his father's farm, in Congress Tp., Richland, now Morrow Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1843, and lived there eight years, when they moved to Franklin Tp., and engaged in farming. He attended school until he was 15 years of age, and then began working at carpentering by the month, following the same principally until 1872, when he began farming on his own account in Canaan Tp.; he lived there until 1875, when he engaged in the grocery business at Denmark, the firm being Harris & Galleher; they continued about eighteen months; he then sold out and came to Mt. Gilead, and engaged in his present business. March 1, 1866, he married Miss Mary J. Smith; she is also a native of this county. They have four children—Frank, Ardella, Clyde and Alice. In 1861, he enlisted in the 136th O. N. G., and served until the command was discharged. While in Denmark, he served as Postmaster, during the last year's residence there. His parents, William and Frances Itson Galleher, were natives of Loudoun Co., Va.; they were married there, and came here at an early day.

D. T. A. GOORLEY, drugs, books, etc; Mt. Gilead; is a native of Brooke Co., Virginia; he was born on the farm, Aug. 3, 1836, and lived there until he was 7 years of age, when his parents moved West to Marion, now Morrow Co., Ohio, and settled on a farm about three miles south of Mt. Gilead; he lived at home until he became of age, during which time he attended school, and worked on the farm; he also taught school while at home, and during after years, in this and adjoining counties. March 6, 1862, he married Miss Lucy A. Newson. She was born on her father's farm, near Mt. Gilead. After the mariage he moved to a farm, about four miles north of Mt. Gilead, and farmed there for about four years; he then came to Mt. Gilead, and engaged in his present business. By his marriage there are five children — Nellie, Netta, Anna, Clara, and Grace. His father, William Goorley, Sr., was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., April 3, 1793. At the age of 13, he moved with his parents to Brooke Co., West Virginia, and in his 29th year he married Miss Nancy Archer, an estimable and devoted Christian lady, with whom he lived in happy fidelity for more than thirty years. Seven sons and three daughters were born unto these parents, and in addition to this large family, these parents had the charge of a widowed mother, who died in their house at the advanced age of 96 years. In 1843, Mr. Goorley and family moved to Morrow Co., Ohio, and settled on a farm,

located a few miles southeast of Mt. Gilead, where he lived until his death Oct. 14, 1877, aged 85 years. The first three years of his life was during Washington's second administration; he also saw the General at the head of 15,000 men *en route* for Western Pennsylvania, to quiet the Whisky Insurrectionists. His father was a soldier throughout the Revolution, and he and his brother were soldiers in the war of 1812. Oct. 15, 1851, he was called to mourn the death of his wife. In November, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Harper, who cheered him in his declining years.

E. A. GOORLEY, farmer; P. O., Gilead Sta.; was born in Brooke Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1825, and lived there eighteen years, receiving but a limited education in the subscription schools of that period. In 1843, they came West, to Ohio, and settled on a farm two and a half miles south of Mt. Gilead; they came by wagons, one a four and one a two-horse team; on the route, near Rockford, the larger team became frightened and ran away, going a mile and a half; the wagon contained household goods, on top of which sat the two daughters; it was upset, but, save a sprained wrist and some delay, no damage was done, and they finished the trip, and settled on the farm. E. A. lived at home until 1852; May 13, of that year, he married Miss Matilda Coe, who was born in this county; they have no children; they raised Mr. Geo. O. Coe, and their niece, Sarah E. Blaney. Mr. Goorley now resides on his farm, located about two miles from Gilead Station; he has held offices connected with the school and roads, also that of Township Trustee and Assessor; his parents, Wm. and Nancy (Archer) Goorley were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia; they have ten children, seven of them boys; all are living and except one, away in Missouri; all were with their father during the last days of his life.

JOHN GARDNER, farmer; P. O. Mt. Gilead; was born in Franklin Tp., Knox, now Morrow Co., May 1, 1819. In 1825, his parents moved to Richland Co., and located about four and one-half miles northeast of Mt. Gilead; he lived at home 22 years, then, in company with his brother-in-law he farmed a place belonging to his father, and located near West Point. Dec. 29, 1842, he married Miss Harriet Carr; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio, April 17, 1821; they occupied a house on the farm, and with his brother-in-law, continued farming the place, until 1850, in the fall of which year his father died, and the following year he bought the old homestead farm, which was entered by his father about 1822, and occupied in 1825; he farmed the place for three years, and then sold the same and bought his present place, and has lived here since. By his marriage there are four children—Quincy T., born Feb. 16, 1844, and married Miss Lydia Truax, of Elkhart Co., Ind.; he is farming his father's place; of their three children two are living—Eliza and George; Eunice, now Mrs. Bargar, born May 22, 1846, and lives in this vicinity; they had three children, two living—Melville and Zoa; Mary E., now Mrs. Iden, born Nov. 4, 1848, and lives in Denmark Co.; Albert C., born March 30, 1856, and lives near Denmark. Mr. Gardner resides on his farm, which contains seventy-five acres, and is located three and one-half miles northeast of Mt. Gilead. He has served in the offices connected with the school and road, also as Township Trustee. His parents, Timothy and Sarah (Hawkins) Gardner, were natives of New Jersey and Vermont; they were married in Knox Co., Ohio, where she came with her parents, and he when a young man; they settled here in Morrow Co. in 1825, and lived here until his death, in 1850; she lived on the old homestead until the sale of the same; she then moved to Minnesota, and later she went to the State of Maine, and lived with her son William until her death, March 17, 1873. They had eight children, six of whom are living. Her parents, Thomas and Sarah (Crosby) Hawkins, were natives of Conn. and New Jersey; Mrs. Harriet (Carr) Gardner's parents, David and Sarah (Fisher) Carr, were natives of New Jersey; they came to Richland Co., Ohio, he in 1816, and she in 1820; they married there in 1820. He died there Feb. 2, 1875; she is living on the old place where she has made her home for the past sixty years; of their eleven children, eight are living, all but one of whom are married.

SAMUEL GELLER, retired; . Mt. Gilead; was born on his father's farm in Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1820, and lived there about 12 years; when with his parents

he moved to Marion (now Morrow) Co., and settled on a farm near the present Levering Station, where he lived until he was 27 years of age, assisting his father on the farm; he then began farming on his own account, on a piece of land in the neighborhood, given him by his father, upon which he continued until the year 1866; he then sold his land and moved to Mt. Gilead, where has since lived a retired life. Jan. 9, 1848, he married Miss N. A. Beaty; she was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this county with her parents when a child. His parents, Solomon and Mary (Walker) Geller were natives of Pennsylvania; they were married in Knox Co. O., whither they had moved at an early day; they came to Mt. Gilead as stated, where they died—he in March, 1861, and she in August, 1863.

ROSCOE S. GALLEHER, carpenter; Mt. Gilead; was born Dec. 8, 1856, in Franklin Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio, he was a son of Joseph H. and America C. (Hepsley) Galleher; his father was a native of Loudoun Co., Va.; the mother was born in Maryland, near Baltimore. Joseph H. was a farmer, and removed to Morrow Co. in 1830; Roscoe was the eldest of a family of six children, viz.—Caleb R., George F., William J., Dora M. and Ernest E., who died in infancy. Roscoe remained at home until 15 years of age, and then commenced learning his trade with Ezra Woodward, of Morrow Co.; he continued working at his trade until about 1875, when he went to Frederickstown, working on the grist mill, being at that time in business for himself; he stayed there until November, 1875, and then returned to his father's in Morrow Co.; he afterwards worked on the Town Hall building, for Miller & Smith, at Mt. Gilead. In 1877 Mr. G. purchased 75 acres of land, and for two years his time was partly occupied in farming. In 1879 he returned to Mt. Gilead, and was married to Arrilla M. Caywood, in 1877; they have one child—Ellis A., born Feb. 16, 1878. Mr. G. has finished for himself an elegant residence on West High street, and is beginning to reap some of the results of an industrious and well-spent life.

JUDGE HOUSE, retired, Mt. Gilead; was born in Chester Co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1798, and is the son of Francis and Mary (Loney) House; both parents were born in Pa.; his father was a chair-maker by trade, but in latter years followed farming. In about 1805 or 6, our subject with father and mother, emigrated to Ohio, and located in Jefferson county, near Mt. Vernon; his father died in Knox Co., Dec., 1843, over 69 years of age. Judge House and his brother, Nathan House, learned the house-joiner's trade, which they followed together for a number of years. In 1828, Nathan House and Judge House commenced mercantile business two miles east of Mt. Gilead, where Nathan House carried on the business of the store, while our subject worked at the joiner's trade, and in 1832 they moved their store to Mt. Gilead, and was at that time the third grocery store of that place. In 1833 Judge House moved to Mt. Gilead, where he has been one of its honored citizens ever since. These brothers carried on a very large business, owning at one time a grist mill, tannery, distillery, saddle shop and store, and operating two fine farms. Nathan House died in 1845, a respected and honored citizen, leaving a wife and six children to mourn his loss. When Judge House came here he, in 1833, built his present house, which he has made his home ever since; he continued in the mercantile business until 1872, when he retired. On the organization of Morrow County, he was its Associate Judge, filling that office in 1847 and '48 with marked ability. He was married in Mt. Vernon to Miss Mary D. Clements, of England, March 2, 1830; she came to America and located in Ohio in 1828. By this union they have four children.

W. S. HOUSE, flouring-mill; Mt. Gilead; was born in Mt. Gilead, in 1837; he is the son of Richard House, further mention of whom will be found in the biography of Mrs. Clara House Talmage. W. S. House commenced the milling business when 19 years of age, and continued until 1862, when he engaged in farming in Gilead Tp. In 1877 he went back to the business for which he was so well fitted by early training and long experience, and since that time has been furnishing the public with the choicest brands of flour, feed, etc.; he has for a partner, Bradford Dawson, who is also a man of large experience in the business, and is, withal, a genial, whole-souled gentleman. The quality of their flour being well known in Morrow and adjoining counties, they find ready sales for the same. Mr. House was married in 1859 to Victorine S.

Barton. They had four children—Mary C. (being the only one living), Richard, Helen, and one who died in infancy.

R. P. HALLIDAY, Cashier in the First National Bank; Mt. Gilead; is a native of Scotland, and was born in the village of Dalbeattie, Aug. 7, 1835, and at the age of 14 he entered the wholesale and retail grocery house of John Nicholson, and served in the same for five years; he then served one year in the grocery house of John McCaig; and next went into the employ of the Messrs. Sloan Bros., wholesale dealers in groceries and importers of lumber; upon his becoming of age, he came to the United States, and settled in Mt. Gilead, O., where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1864 he enlisted in the 136th O. N. G., and served about four months, the command being called out for 100 days. In 1867 he sold his general merchandise business and took his present position as Cashier of the First National Bank of Mt. Gilead. Oct. 29, 1862, he married Miss Lucretia J., daughter of C. H. and Sarah (Lyon) Chamberlain. She is a native of Knox, now Morrow Co., O. They have two children—Grant C. and Robert M.

J. C. HOUSE, flouring mill; Mt. Gilead; son of RichardHouse; was born in 1832, in Mt. Vernon,O.,and when quite young went into his father's flouring mill, and at the age of 16 had entire charge of the mill; three years later he became his father's partner, the firm name being J. C. House & Co.; a few years afterwards a younger brother came into the firm, which then read J. C. & W. S. House. This partnership was dissolved in 1862, when the mill passed into the hands of J. C. House; his long experience in the business enables him to furnish a grade of flour which cannot be surpassed; is located on the Mt. Vernon road just east of Mt. Gilead. Mr. House was united in marriage to Arrietti M. Rhodes; they have three children—George C., born 1855; Miriam Belle, born 1857; Frederick Wilber Richard, born 1859. Mr. House has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1838; is a Republican; he has been a member of the Board of Education and Town Council; he is liberal in his views, and an active, public-spirited man.

MILTON HULL, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on his father's farm in Congress Tp., Richland Co., Ohio, April 30, 1829; he lived at home until Jan. 26, 1851, when he married Miss Rachel Wink; she was born in Gilead Tp., Marion (now Morrow) Co., Ohio; after marriage he moved to a farm near Caledonia and lived there one and one-half years, when he moved to a farm on the Whetstone, and lived there about two years; he then came to his present place, which contains 150 acres, located about three miles northeast of Mt. Gilead; there were born six children, five of whom are living—Calvin, Alfaretta, Chas. S., Tillie and Ida; his parents, Chas. and Rebecca (Slack) Hull, were natives of Penn.; they married there and came west in the fall of 1828; they came West in wagons and wintered at Kern's Tanyard, and the following spring they located on some land about three miles northeast of Mt. Gilead, and lived there until his death. After his death Mrs. Hull moved to Williamsport, and thence to Mt. Gilead, where she died; of their eleven children, eight are living—Isaac, Bradford, Julia Ann, now Mrs. Boxley; Jane, now Mrs. Bird; Milton, Lydia, now Mrs. Vanatta, Thomas, and Claude; all are married, and all except Thomas, live in this county; he lives in Missouri; Mr. Hull was one of the soldiers of 1812, who settled in this vicinity.

BENJ. HULL, retired; Mt. Gilead; was born on his father's farm in Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 20, 1819; when he was 5 years of age his parents moved to Knox (now Morrow) Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming near Chesterville; he accompanied his parents to Indiana, and after their death there, he, in 1839, returned to Knox Co., Ohio, and in 1840 he was apprenticed to the masons' trade, to Mr. Joseph Beers, of Fredericktown; after three years service he came to Mt. Gilead and worked at his trade until 1874, since which time, owing to illness, he has retired, only looking after his farming interests. Jan. 12, 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth Newson, a native of Maryland; she came to Ohio when quite young; of their three children one is living—Alice R., now Mrs. Milton Davis, of Mt. Gilead.

WILLIAM HAZEN, farmer and stock-raiser, P.O. Gilead Station; was born in Marion, now Morrow Co., March 4, 1833, and lived at home until Sept. 26, 1867, when he married Mrs. Folk, formerly Miss Sarah L. Hammond; she was born in Marion, now Morrow

Co., Ohio. After his marriage he farmed the old homestead, which he had bought. His mother lived with him until her death, Sept. 23, 1868; his father died March 12, 1845. William farmed the old homestead until 1875, except two years in Canaan Tp.; he then came to his present place, and has lived there ever since; he owns 255 acres, 185 being in the place he now resides on, known as the old Dewitt Farm, and is located one and three-quarter miles north of Gilead Station. He has held no offices, except those connected with the schools and roads; he has earned his property by his own labor and management. His parents, John and Catharine (Hashner) Hazen, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; they were married in Marion, now Morrow Co., Ohio, about the year 1830; they came to this vicinity with their parents and lived here until they died. They had six children, five of whom are living—William, Jerusha, now Mrs. A. Sams, living in Kosciusko Co., Ind.; Mary, now Mrs. A. Commons, living in Kansas; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Cole, in Kosciusko Co., Ind.; Catharine, now Mrs. Hashner, in Jasper Co., Iowa; all are engaged in farming. John Hazen's parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Dewitt) Hazen; they were natives of New Jersey; they married there, and were among the early pioneers of this locality. He was a gunsmith and did work for the early pioneers and Indians. His wife died in this vicinity; he then went to Kosciusko Co., Ind., and lived with his daughter until his death. Mrs. Hazen's parents were John and Catharine (Rule) Hashner; they were natives of Maryland; they were married there and came to Ohio in 1818, and settled in Richland Co., and after a few years they came to the vicinity of Mt. Gilead, where they began clearing a piece of land, and lived on the same until their death.

WM. HULL, hardware, stoves and tinware; Mt. Gilead; was born in Knox, now Morrow Co., Ohio, Oct. 29, 1830, while his parents lived on the farm near Chesterville, where they resided until 1838, when they moved to LaGrange Co., Ind., and engaged in farming; while there, his father and mother died, and after a three years' residence, he came to Mt. Gilead, living with relatives; he attended school until he was 16 years old; he then was apprenticed to the tinner's trade, at Mt. Vernon, to Thomas Durbin, and served with him until 1850, when he returned to Mt. Gilead, and, in partnership with Mr. Durbin, opened a tin and stove business (W. Hull & Co.). At the end of four years the business came entirely into the hands of Mr. Hull, and in 1868, he added builders' hardware, and has continued in the trade since. In Jan. 1852, he married Miss Laura Hart; she was born in Virginia, and came to this county with her parents; his parents, Malon and Effie (Snook) Hull, were natives of New Jersey; they came west at an early day, and died as before stated.

H. S. HERSHEY, dealer in boots and shoes; Mt. Gilead; was born in Ontario, Richland Co., Ohio, June 19, 1852; in 1854, the family moved to Crestline, where he lived eighteen years; Mr. Hershey's schooling was very limited, not exceeding a year and a half in all, most of his time being spent in active business, beginning at the early age of 10 as cash boy; the following year he took charge of a wagon, collecting butter and eggs in the surrounding country for some five or six years; he next engaged in the flour and feed business at Crestline, and later accepted a position in the P.,Ft.W. & C.R.R. Co.'s shops; later still, in a manufacturing establishment at the same place; he next engaged as clerk with Mr. Wm. Henshue, then Newman & Reynolds, of Mt. Gilead. Mr. Hershey then entered the boot and shoe business for himself, and having a real estate business in connection with the same; he moved about, doing business in Shelby, Danville and Crestline; in January, 1880, he came to Mt. Gilead, and has determined to become permanently located, a fact well illustrated in the appearance of his store. Sept. 4, 1873, he married Miss Florence A. Grace, of New Lisbon. They have one child—Lula Grace.

JOHN M. HULL, farmer; P. O. Mt. Gilead; is a native of Morrow Co., Ohio, and was born on a farm adjoining his present place, May 15, 1856; he lived at home until 21 years of age, attending district school and working on the farm; he then married Miss Ida B., daughter of Newton and Elizabeth (Nellaus) Winget; she was born in this vicinity. They have one child—Clyde. Mr. Hull is the son of Isaac and Mary Finley Hull, and resides on his farm, which contains 200

acres, located three and a half miles northeast of Mt. Gilead.

MINAR HARROD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Mt. Gilead; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, on his father's farm, located eleven miles southeast of Mt. Vernon, March 27, 1827, and lived there most of the time until he was 30 years of age; he attended school and worked on the farm until he was 21 years of age; he then farmed a rented place in Coshocton Co. for one year, and then rented in Knox Co. for four years; he then bought a small piece, and has farmed his own land ever since. In 1858, he sold the home farm which he had previously bought, and came to Morrow Co., buying a place one mile south of West Gilead, and farmed same for eight years, when he bought and moved to his present place, and located on the Pike, one and one-half miles west of Mt. Gilead. Sept. 13, 1847, he married Miss Juannah Campbelle; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio; of their six children three are living, viz.—Amanda E., now Mrs. Masters, of Morrow Co., Ohio; Ada A., now Mrs. J. Fish, of Morrow Co., Ohio; Dora D., at home. Mr. Harrod gives an example of what can be accomplished by good, honest effort and industry; starting as he did without any capital, he has, out of his own individual efforts, been successful, and now owns 330 acres of land in this county, all well-improved and conveniently located to the county seat; he also owns farm lands in Wisconsin. Though not an office-seeker, he has taken an active interest in, and has held the offices connected with the schools and roads; he has also been a member of the Morrow Co. Agricultural Society, since 1858, and during the past three years has been President of the same. He and wife have been members of the Baptist Church, for upwards of twenty-five years, and have so lived as not only to win, but to deserve the respect of all who know them. His parents, Levi and Rebecca Burgess Harrod, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1804, and lived there until their deaths in 1861 and 1865, respectively. He served under General Harrison during the war of 1812.

ALEXANDER E. HAHN, of Hahn & Smith, undertakers and manufacturers of burial cases; Mt. Gilead; was born in Bucyrus, O., Nov. 29, 1829, and lived there until 1843, when, with his parents, he came to Mt. Gilead and in 1847 was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, with George Wren, with whom he served one year; he then worked at carpentering a year, and then finished his trade of cabinet-maker by serving two years with C. O. Vanhorn, finishing in the spring, and worked until fall, when he went to Rock Island, Ill., and the following fall returned to Mt. Gilead, working at his trade until spring; he then engaged in his father's flouring mill, in which he had worked for three years, from his fourteenth year. He worked at his trade or in the mill, and Oct. 25, 1863, he married Miss Louisa Hammell, who was born in Tuscarawas Co., O. In 1874, he bought the undertaking portion of the business, then conducted by Mr. Chas, Wheeler, who had bought of Mr. C. O. Vanhorn, and the firm of Hahn & Smith was formed, and in 1880, they added the manufacture of burial cases, caskets, etc. His parents, Abraham and Julia Ann Hahn were natives of Maryland and and Pennsylvania; he learned the milling trade in York, Penn., where he married. They came to Ohio at a very early date, and first settled at Canton, where he conducted a mill one year and also a hotel one year; he then moved to Bucyrus and rented a hotel and later built the present Simms House, which he conducted until 1843, when he came to Mt. Gilead. At Bucyrus he built a saw-mill and and race, the latter two and a half miles long. In excavating for the latter the bones of a mammoth mastodon were found, and Mr. Hahn sold them in Columbus, for $1800. On his arrival in Mt. Gilead, he engaged in a flouring mill, and continued in the same until 1866, when he sold out, and Jan. 26, following, died. Mrs. Hahn continued her residence in Mt. Gilead until her death, May 5, 1880. Of their ten children but four are living—Dr. Chas. Hahn, of Marion Co., O.; Julia, now Mrs. Walter, of Bucyrus; Alexander E., and Mary, now Mrs. Cooper, both living in Mt. Gilead.

W. SMITH IRWIN (of Irwin & Booher), real estate and abstract office, also insurance agents; Mt. Gilead; was born on the farm in Richland Co., Ohio, Aug. 16, 1827, and lived there ten years. They then moved to Mansfield, where he became of age; in 1849 he

joined the first company from Ohio, to go to California. They went via New York and the Isthmus. His object was mining, which he followed on the north fork of the American; he worked four months, and was rewarded by obtaining gold to the value of $2,600, half of which, according to contract, belonged to Mr. Herrick, of New York, who paid the expenses of the trip. On his return, at the end of the four months, the partnership was settled, and the following spring he went back to California, by his former route, and settled in Sacramento, where he worked at painting, and the following fall returned home to Mansfield, and engaged as assistant clerk with his father until 1852, when they came to Morrow Co., and settled on a farm, where the Infirmary now stands. He assisted his father until 1858, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of Auditor, and in 1860 was re-elected. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 121st O. V. I., and was appointed Lieut. Colonel, and served about eight months, when, owing to ill health, he resigned; in 1864 he engaged as clerk in the Adjt.-General's office, at Columbus, Ohio, and upon the call for one-hundred-days' men, he served as Colonel of the 136th Regt., for the call; he then returned home, and engaged in farming. In March, 1854, he married Miss Arminda House, who was born in this vicinity, and died in February, 1865. Of their two children, one is living—William C. In 1866 he married Miss Isabella L. Knox. She was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was raised in Ohio. They have no children. His parents, William W. and Hannah (Finley) Irwin, were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and were raised in Ohio, the Finleys being among the first settlers of Richland Co. Mr. Irwin served as Recorder of Richland Co., from 1839 to 1845; he was then appointed Clerk of Court, and held the office until 1852; he served as Clerk of the Court in Morrow Co., from 1854 to 1860, and from that time lived on the farm until his death, in August, 1865. Mrs. Irwin died in December, 1861. Of their six children but two are living—W. Smith and B. Finley, of Emporia, Kansas.

SAMUEL KELLY, retired farmer; P.O. Mt. Gilead; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, on his father's farm, July 11, 1804, and lived there twenty-nine years, during which time he attended school in Salem, part of which town his father laid out on his farm; he also worked on the farm and in his father's grist mill; hit father died in 1830. The boys carried on the place until 1834, when they sold out, and with their mother and sister came west in a wagon to Marion (now Morrow) Co., and settled in this vicinity; Samuel and his brother had been out the year before and bought the present place; they came on horseback. The family first rented a place, and work was begun on the land purchased, clearing same; shortly after, Miss Kelly married, and her mother lived with her; Samuel lived with a neighbor, and his brother lived some two miles distant. Feb. 18, 1841, Mr. Samuel Kelly and Miss Lodemia Pierson were married; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, April 11, 1824, and came to this vicinity in 1828; after his marriage he occupied his farm, and has lived on the same since; of their seven children but five are living—Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Prof. Sharp, of Delaware, Ohio; James H., Chambers K., Sarah E., now Mrs. Krout, of Morrow Co., Ohio; Margaret S., now Mrs. Campbell, of Fort Wayne. Ind. Mr. Kelly is one of the old residents of this vicinity; he owns 163 acres of land, located three miles north of Gilead Station; his parents, James and Annie (McCamice) Kelly, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania; they married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1801, where he lived until his death; she came west, and died in this vicinity in 1857; they had seven sons and seven daughters, thirteen of whom lived to be adults; twelve married, and eleven raised families; five are now living—Rebecca, now Mrs. Moffet, of this county; Robert, of this county; Elizabeth, now Mrs. McCasky, of Carroll Co., Ohio; Samuel, and Margaret, now Mrs. Irwin, of this county.

J. H. KELLY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Gilead Station; is the son of Samuel and Lodemia (Pierson) Kelly; he was born on his father's farm, adjoining the place on which he now lives, Feb. 12th, 1844; he lived at home for twenty-six years, during which time he worked on the farm and attended school; Feby. 10, 1870, he married Miss N. J., daughter of Samuel and Emily R. (Coe) Ewers; she was born on her father's farm, in this locality; after his marriage he worked on his father's farm for about seven years; he then

came to his present place and has lived here since. They have four children—Frank A., born Jan. 27, 1871; Edgar C., born March 17, 1875; Bertha E., Feby. 27, 1877; Ray O., Oct. 9, 1878. He has held no office except those connected with the school and road. He owns 120 acres in this county, located two and one-half miles north of Gilead Station, which he has earned by his own labor and management.

R. L. KELLY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on his present place June 30, 1832, and has always made his home on the same; he attended the schools of his day, and assisted with his father's stock, making five round trips to Philadelphia, Pa., with the same; when he became of age, his father bought him a farm in this locality, and, though living at home, he farmed the place on his own accord, and continued for four years, when he sold the place, and engaged in the general merchandise business, in Mt. Gilead, O., and followed the same for 2 years; he then closed out his business and came back to the farm, and has lived here since. In March, 1865, he married Miss L. J. Meredith; she was born in Harmony Tp., this Co. They have two children —Blanche M. and Austy B. Mr. Kelly now lives on his farm, which contains 210 acres, and is located two miles east of Mt. Gilead. His parents, Allen and Miram (Dicus) Kelly, were natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware; they were married in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day; when they came to this neighborhood, they at first camped in a hollow tree, and soon afterwards built a hewed log house, which was considered very fine in those days; they knew of no neighbors, until one calm morning they heard the cocks crow, and, following up the sound, found a neighbor, Ludwick Hardenbrook; in after years, Mr. Kelly started a store and tan-yard, and made an effort to establish a town, which was called Jamestown, and of which he served as Postmaster; but time and more favorable locations have left nothing but memory of this future great city. Out of their family of eleven children, six are living—William lives in Mt. Gilead; Charles lives in Kansas; Julia A., now Mrs. Dr. S. Newcomb, of Westerville; Henrietta, now Mrs. McCammon, now in Kansas; Keturah, now Mrs. Thomas, of Ada, O.; and R. L., living on the old homestead. In 1865, Mr. Kelly divided his real estate among his children, and retired to Mt. Gilead, where he died.

R. B. LEVERING (of the firm of Levering, Merwine & Co., dry-goods) Mt. Gilead; was born in the village of Woodbury, Richland, now Morrow Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1846; his early life was spent in attending school and assisting in the store; at the age of 18 he attended the Bellville school for three terms; he also taught a number of terms; at the age of 22 he obtained an interest in the business of Merwine & Rule; the firm name changing to Levering & Rule, and continued for six years, when Mr. Levering sold his interest and managed the farm for the following three years; he then came to Mt. Gilead, and March 15, 1880, became a partner in the firm of Levering, Merwine & Co. April 6, 1871, he married Miss Louisa Dillin, who was born in Knox Co., O.; they have four children: Hibbard, Keturah, Alexander and John. Mr. Levering has taken no part in public affairs, having held no office except that of Justice of the Peace while at Woodbury.

WM. LINN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on his father's farm in Monroe Co., Ohio, Dec. 7, 1814; he lived there fifteen years, when his mother and family (his father having died in 1819), came west, and settled on a farm in Franklin Tp., Knox, now Morrow Co., Ohio, renting for one year; when her son, Levi, entered 160 acres of timber, which they moved on, and cleared. When William became 17 years of age, he was apprenticed to tailoring with Hugh Kearney, in Waterford, though in a few months they moved to Mt. Gilead, where he served four years. He then worked as journeyman, transient, here and in Indiana; and later, formed a partnership with Mr. Kearney, until the later went to Missouri. William continued in the business, and March 26, 1840, he married Miss Maria Thurston; she was born in Pennsylvania, and came here with her parents when young. He continued his residence in town until he was 37 years of age; he then sold out his business, and bought a farm about four miles southwest of Mt. Gilead, and lived on the same until about 1863; he then sold it and bought and occupied his present place, located one mile northwest of Mt. Gilead;

since which time his wife died. They had three children, two of whom are living; Sylvester lives in Mt. Gilead, and Israel B., is R. R. Agent at Cannonsburg, Penn. His present wife was Mrs. Dennis, formerly Rachel Lamb; she was born in Richland, now Morrow Co., Ohio. They had two children, one living—Lewis M. His parents, Caleb and Nancy (Morrison) Linn, were born in the same neighborhood, near the Pennsylvania and Maryland line. They married there, and about 1810 they moved to Monroe Co., O., and engaged in farming; while there, he died. The family then came to this locality. Mrs. Linn is now living with her son Isaac, about two and a half miles northwest of Williamsport. She has passed 100 years of age. She speaks of seeing George Washington in early times. Five of their six children are living; Levi lives in Illinois; Mary, now Mrs. Chamberlain, of Williamsport, Ohio; Anna, now Mrs. Levering, Maysville, Mo.; William and Isaac live in Williamsport, Ohio.

HON. ALLEN LEVERING, Mt. Gilead, Ohio, the subject of this sketch and whose portrait appears in this work, was born in North Woodbury, Richland Co., Ohio (since 1849 Morrow Co.), Nov. 12, 1839. The name of Levering is traced through a long line of ancestors, back to France, which country they left about the time of the edict of Nantes, and went into Holland (they being Huguenots); they came to America with Wm. Penn, and settled at Roxborough and Germantown, near Philadelphia, Pa. His ancestors on his mother's side came from England, and settled in Sussex Co., N. J. His great grandfather, Robert Bell, Sr., moved from New Jersey to Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1796, and to Richland Co., Ohio, in the year 1816, where he laid out the town of Belleville, now on the B. and O. R. R., where most of his mother's family have since lived and died. Robert was uncle of John Bell, of Tennessee, a candidate for President in 1860, on the Constitutional Union Ticket. Morgan Levering, his father, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., in 1808, and came with his father, Wm. Levering, to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1816. In 1835 our subject's farther started a general merchandise store in company with Mr. John Rule, Sr., under the firm name of Levering & Rule, in North Woodbury, and continued for sixteen years. Our subject was sent to common school in the winter terms and in summer was kept at work in his father's store and on the farm. At the time of his father's death in 1860 (occasioned by the effect of a surgical operation in removing a wen from the side of the face), though but little over 20 years of age, he took charge of his father's store in partnership with Dr. Amos Rule, a son of his father's partner; the new firm, Levering & Rule, using the old sign of same name, and continued for three years—after which he attended the Union schools at Belleville, Ohio, for two winters, and in the summer of 1865 he finished a course of study in Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; he then engaged as Bookkeeper and Teller in the 1st Natl. Bank of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and remained in that capacity nearly one year, when he purchased the dry goods business of R. P. Halliday, in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and conducted the business for ten years. In Oct. 1873, he was elected one of the nine directors of the bank he formerly clerked in, and in January following he was elected Vice President of the same bank, which position he still holds. In 1875 he was one of the five who obtained a charter to organize the Mt. Gilead Building Association, and was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and still holds the same offices. In 1876, this Association, in connection with the Town Council, built the Van Horn Block, and in it a hall having a seating capacity of nearly 1,000 persons, which was named Levering Hall. In Aug. 1877, on the second ballot, he was chosen by the County Democratic Convention, the nominee for the office of Representative, and, in October, elected by 90 majority, he being the first Democrat elected from his county in twenty-two years. By an examination of his record there, we find he was an active member of two important standing committees—that of Finance and School and School Lands; he was also very successful in the business assigned to his care, having—in a total of nineteen bills and five resolutions—but two bills lost and two withdrawn. He says the bill that gave him most labor and anxiety, was the one to build the Mt. Gilead Short Line R. R. (which road afterward complimented him by favoring him with throwing the first dirt and driving the last spike on same). On his return to Mt. Gilead he de-

clined a re-nomination, and in company with N. Merwine and his brother, Robert B. Levering, bought his former store, and now does business in the old stand, under the firm name of Levering, Merwine & Co. In social matters, we find Mr. Levering has also taken a prominent part; in 1868, as author of a society of young ladies, called Twelve Friends, which is yet in existence, and has its written history; also in 1875, '6 and '7, as President of the Plug Fraternity, a society of young men. In Aug. 1878, when Governor Bishop accepted the then Co., I, of 12th Regt., now Co. E of 14th Regt., O. N. G., at the suggestion of Asst. Adjutant-General, and later, by the unanimous vote of the Company, it was christened "Levering Guard of Mt. Gilead, Ohio;" also, in April, 1880, when the C. C. C. & I. R. R. completed the leasing of the Mt. Gilead S. L. R. R., the name of Gilead Station, on suggestion of Mr. Pappleton, their attorney, was changed to Levering Station, as a compliment, he having fathered the bill in the Legislature for building the S. L. R. R. In May, Mr. Levering was made an honorary member of the Philomathian Literary Society, of Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio. He is also an active member in the Masonic Fraternity, having filled the highest offices in his Lodge, and next highest in Chapter, and Junior Warden of his Commandery. In 1875, he received all the degrees in the Scottish Rite of Masonry to 33rd degree. He is Chairman of his County Central Democratic Committee, and a member of the Town Council of Mt. Gilead.

JOHN LOREN, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Washington Co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1830, and lived there three years, when they came to Ohio, and settled on the present place, on which Mr. Loren has since lived; when he became of age, he bought his brother's interest in the farm (his father having died in 1845), and farmed the place ever since. Sept. 25, 1862, he married Miss P. W. Banker; she was born in Delaware (now Morrow) Co., Ohio; they have five children—Dea Ann, Junietta, Willie, Mary and Margaret. His parents, William and Annie (Tan) Loren, were natives of Washington Co., Pa.; they married there, and came to Ohio in 1833; Mrs. Loren is living here with her son. His wife's parents, John and Deborah (Wells) Banker, were natives of New York and Pennsylvania; they married in Delaware, Ohio, whither they came at an early day, and he lived there most of his time until his death, April 16, 1862. Mrs. Banker also lived here most of her time; she went to Missouri in 1879, and died there Apr. 6, 1880.

W. D. MATHEWS, Probate Judge; Mt. Gilead; is the son of William and Rebecca (Marlow) Mathews, and was born in Springfield, Richland Co., Sept. 6, 1844. His father, though born in Ohio, came of Virginia stock, his parents being among the earliest settlers in Hardin Co., Ohio, and natives of the "Old Dominion" State. His mother was a native of the latter State. Judge Mathews' early education was derived from rough experiences, of the farm and the early district school, where he spent a part of the winter months; later he attended the Seminary, at Lexington, Richland Co., for several years, where he received the greater part of his education; he remained a student here until the late civil war, when, in response to the call for volunteers, he in 1862, enlisted as a private from Richland Co., in Company B., 87th O. V. I., for three months. With his regiment, Mr. Mathews went to Harper's Ferry, where he did garrison duty, until the attack of the rebels called him to discharge the sterner duties of the soldier; he participated in the engagement and surrendered, and was held for some time as prisoner; at length, having been paroled, he returned to Lexington, where he assisted in recruiting Company C., of the 86th O. V. I., and went out with that company as First Duty Sergeant, under the six-months' call; with the company he participated in a number of engagements, of more or less importance, his company taking an active part in the capture of John Morgan, in Ohio, and in the successful attack on Cumberland Gap, in 1863, when some 2,500 prisoners were captured; the company remained here on garrison duty until the expiration of their term of enlistment. On his return home, Judge Mathews assisted in recruiting Company G., 178th O. V. I., and on the organization of the company, was elected First Lieutenant, declining the captaincy on account of his youth. The company was mustered at Camp Chase, from whence, with its regiment, it went to Tennessee, taking part in a number of en-

gagements in that State. Crossing from this army, the regiment was ordered, by way of Washington, D. C., to Fort Fisher, N. C., and from there back to Buford and Raleigh, taking part in the engagement at Kingston, N. C., where Judge Mathews, in command of sixty men, received a flattering compliment, from his superiors, for the effective service rendered by his command. At the surrender of Johnston, and the close of the war, Mr. Mathews received a complimentary transfer to a regiment which was to be retained in the service, but was afterward mustered out at his own request. On returning to his home in Ohio, Mr. Mathews located in Troy Tp., Morrow Co., where he resumed his former occupation of teaching and farming. In 1878 he was elected Probate Judge, a position he has filled with marked ability. He was married in 1867, to Marietta C. Dean, of Washington Tp., Richland Co., O., by whom he has six children. Mr. Mathews is a Republican, and in faith a Presbyterian, being a member of that church in Mt. Gilead.

WILLIAM C. MANSON, deceased; was a native of Darke Co., Ohio; he was born April 10, 1842; during his infancythe family moved to the town of Locke, Ohio, where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. G of the 20th Reg. O. V. I., and served with that command during the war; in Aug., 1862, he, with a large portion of his company, were taken prisoners in a fight with Wheeler's Cavalry, near Middleburg, Tenn.; they were taken to Vicksburg, and corralled in the jail yard, and kept there until exchanged, he returning to his regiment just one month after his capture, and took part in all the battles of the command from that time to the close of the war; in all he was in over twenty battles,including Ft. Donelson, Raymond, Jackson, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mt., Canyon to Atlanta, and the March to the Sea, passing through all without receiving any injuries or mishaps, save his capture. From the army he returned home, and soon after he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Disney, at Coshocton, and later finished his study with Dr. Bowman, in Columbus, after which he practiced for a short time in Mt. Vernon, and in the spring of 1868 he came to Mt. Gilead, and followed his profession; Sept. 2 following, he married Miss Lizzie Johnson; she was born near Mt. Vernon, Ohio; after the marriage they settled in Mt. Gilead; the following spring they visited at Mt. Vernon, going to Sparta in the fall, where he practiced for three years, when upon his being elected Sheriff of the county, they returned to Mt. Gilead; he served two terms in the office of Sheriff; in 1876, he with his family visited California; they returned to Mt. Gilead after one year's residence there; in January, 1878, Mr. Manson started out for New York, and on the 29th of that month he was accidentally killed by the cars at Altoona, Pa.; thus came to an untimely death "a man of generous and noble impulses, thoughtful to the last of the good of others, and one whose relations to the community here during his two terms in the Sheriff's office, to society and to his church, of which he was a member during the term of his residence here, was such as to give him a strong hold upon not only the confidence, but the hearts of all." By the marriage there was born one child—A. Gertrude, who with her mother resides in Mt. Gilead. His parents were William and Rhoda (Orme) Manson; he was a native of the State of Maine; they were married in Knox Co., Ohio,where they had moved—he when a young man, and she with her parents; after their marriage they moved to Darke Co., Ohio, later returning to Locke, Ohio, where he died; she is living with her only child, Mrs. Wait, near Chesterville, Morrow Co., Ohio.

D. C. MOZIER, of Mozier Bros., grain-dealer, Gilead Station; was born on his father's farm, at Gilead Station, Dec. 9, 1840. At the age of 14 years he engaged as clerk with J. D. Rigour & Co., dealers in grain at Gilead Station, and at the age of 17 he did the duties of Railroad Agent at the same point. In 1861, in addition to his position as Railroad Agent, he also engaged in the grain business, and has conducted both since; during which time he has opened a grain house at Iberia, and has buyers at several other points; in 1867, his brother William became a partner and withdrew the following year. In 1871, the present firm was formed with his brother G. W., and has continued since. June 13, 1867, he married Miss Martha I. Rishtine; she was born in Zanesville, Ohio; they married there and came to Gilead Station, where they have since lived. They have three children—Mabel R., Clara L. and

Nellie E. Mr. Mozier has from early boyhood, been actively engaged in business. Formerly the business of the station was done in the name of his father, and June 1, 1880, Mr. D. C. was made the Agent, though except in form, no real change was made. Mr. and Mrs. Mozier are members of the Baptist Church, of which for the past four years he has served as Deacon, and has taken an active interest in its affairs.

G. W. MOZIER, grain, wool, etc.; Gilead Station; is the fifth son of L. D. and Abby L. (Harrison) Mozier; he is a native of Gilead Tp., Marion, now Morrow Co., Ohio. He was born on his father's farm, located at Gilead Station, Oct. 2, 1846. In early life he attended school, and at the age of 18 he engaged as assistant in the railroad station, and his brother's grain business, and he continued in this employment until in his 25th year, when the present firm of Mozier Brothers was formed between himself and his brother, D. C., where he has continued since. April 26, 1877, he married Miss Anna, daughter of Issachar and Sarah A. (Trembley) Rowley; she was born in Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio; after the marriage they occupied their present residence at Gilead Station, and have lived there since.

LUTHER D. MOZIER, retired; Gilead Station. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, is the only living child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dixon) Mozier, who were natives of the Eastern States, and were married in Vermont, where they lived a number of years. They were very poor, and saw very little opportunity for their children in that State, and finally in the year 1818, he got the job of delivering a wagon to a man in Granville, O., and determined to move his family also to this State; they set out and located about one and one-half miles northeast of the present village of Chesterville, in this county; he then took the wagon back to Granville, delivering it to the owner, and returned to the neighhood of Chesterville; part of the family living with an aunt in that locality, and part going to the oldest brother's, in Delaware Co.; in the following spring the family occupied a log cabin, which had neither doors nor floor, and was situated upon a tract of 100 acres of military land that he had bought in the vicinity of Chesterville; the land was slowly cleared; Indians, wolves and deer were plenty; the men were robed in buckskin and the women in homespun garments; some corn and potatoes were soon growing, and all seemed to prosper midst the wilds and solitude. But scarce had the little colony had time to think of its new abode, when they were called upon to part with their father; he met his death March 3, 1821, by a falling tree, while working in a sugar camp; Mrs. Mozier lived on the place until 1836, when she left the old homestead and lived with her children until her death, in 1842. Of their eight children but one now lives—Luther D., who was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., May 2, 1801; he lived at home until Nov. 29, 1832, when he married Miss Abby L. Harrison, who was born in Essex Co., N. J., in the year 1816. After their marriage they moved on a piece of land he had bought in the vicinity of the old homestead, and in the year 1835 they came to their present place, at Gilead Station, where they now reside. By their marriage there have been eight children, of whom seven are living—Joseph W., William H., D. Carson, A. Miller, George W., Mary L. Dodge, of Valparaiso, Ind., and Charles R.; John D. is deceased. When Mr. Mozier came to his present place he bought out Mr. Eli Johnson, who had made some small improvements; since living upon it, he has seen beautiful homes and fertile farms supplant the wild forests, the railroad pass his dooryard, and the Station, located on his farm, grow into a thriving village of beautiful and comfortable homes, that may in a few years rival some more pretentious places. In early days Mr. Mozier served as Constable, as a member of the Board of Education for years, and as one of the pioneer educators, beginning to teach about the year 1826; he taught, for the most part, subscription schools, his wife being one of his scholars; he has for many years been Railroad Agent at this Station; the business being done in his name until June 1, 1880, when it was turned over to his son, D. Carson. Though starting with very limited advantages, he has, through indomitable energy and perseverance, been successful, and while remembering that he has been the architect of his own fortune, he has lived so as not only to win, but to deserve, the confidence and es-

teem of all who knew him, and in addition to liberal donations to his children, he has reserved an ample competency for himself and wife in their old age. Mrs. Mozier's father, Joseph Harrison, was a native of New Jersey; he came West, to Bennington, Ohio, in the year 1824, and was thrice married. First, in the year 1813, to Miss Charlotta Gould, of Essex Co., N. J.; she died about one year after their marriage; they had one child—Charlotta, now Mrs. Alden, of Toledo, Iowa. In 1815 he was married again. His second wife died in Aug., 1827; they had five children, of whom two are living—Abby L., and William H.; the latter living at Toledo, Iowa. The third marriage was in 1828, to Mrs. Blinn, formerly Miss Mary Baird; during later years Mr. Harrison kept store at Morton's Corners, in this county, where he died Aug. 25, 1878. She died about two months previous; both lived to a good old age; he being 85 and she 80. He was raised a Presbyterian, becoming a member of that denomination at the age of 14, and always maintained the Christian principles of his early life. In later years he affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal denomination of his neighborhood, the Presbyterians being two few to form an organization. By the last marriage there were four children—Joseph, Aaron, Mrs. Rhoda Hibbard, living in Mich., and Mrs. Lydia Carey, in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison traveled life's pathway together for fifty years; they were well known and possessed unimpeachable integrity; their's was a long and happy life, brightened by many warm Christian friends, who long mourned their death.

THEODORE J. MITCHELL, the Superintendent of the Mt. Gilead public schools; is a native of Indiana, born at Booneville, in that state, May 28, 1850; his father, Rev. Walter Mitchell, is a Presbyterian minister of Quaker descent, born on Nantucket Island; his mother, a daughter of Platt Evans, Esq., was born in Cincinnati; he was the second of four children, and when quite young removed with his parents to Ohio, where he has since, for the most part, lived; his father was located at Marysville for nine years, which comprised the greater part of his boyhood; he then moved to Gallipolis and stayed also nine years. After graduating in the Gallipolis High Schools, the subject of our sketch went to Marietta College, and completed the full four years course. Three years after he received the degree of A. M. When quite young, he concluded to make teaching his life-work, and with that end in view, studied theory and observed practice, and cultivated the society of those far advanced and proficient in that profession. In the college vacations, he taught district schools in the vicinity of Marietta. He left college with higher aims and more enlarged views of education, prompted by a thorough and liberal course of study. His first regular situation was in the schools of St. Mary's, Va. After that he had charge of Vincent's Academy; the next year he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of Buffalo, W. Va.; here he was re-elected, but receiving an offer of the position of Principal of the Gallipolis High School, where he had formerly graduated, he declined the former and accepted the latter. After teaching here several years he accepted a position at Russellville, where he afterwards organized and conducted a Normal School. The following year he was Superintendent of the Higginsport Public Schools. On Dec. 25, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary F. Langley, second daughter of the late Wm. H. Langley, of Gallipolis, Ohio. The next year he was re-elected Superintendent of Schools at Higginsport, and also Principal of the Gallipolis High School, but having accepted the Superintendency of the Mt. Gilead schools, he removed to the latter place.

WILLIAM MILLER, furniture dealer, Mt. Gilead; was born in Washington Co., Pa., Sept. 11, 1818, being the third child of Joseph and Pamelia (Harris) Miller, they having had seven children, as follows: Nehemiah, Melvina, William, John T., Benjamin, Tunis and Stephen. The father was by trade a cabinet maker, and afterwards became a contractor and builder, but has been for some forty years engaged in farming, and is still living in Washington Co., Pa., at the advanced age of 89 years. William left home in 1836, coming to Mt. Gilead, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he then returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, when he again settled in Mt. Gilead and commenced in the contract business for himself. In 1850 he took the contract for the Court House in this place, and in 1853–4 put up J.

S. Trimble's residence; in 1855 he secured the contracts for Mt. Vernon and Bucyrus court houses—the former in connection with David Auld—the latter in connection with J. Jennings and David Auld. He had contracts for the prison at Columbus, also for the first Presbyterian Church, and Third Street School House, in 1858–59. In 1861–62 he built the "Neil House," at Columbus, and in 1863 he alone put up the Vanhorn residence and Granite Block; shortly after, in company with J. E. Smith, he was engaged in bridge building; also put up the Bank Block, at that time the firm of Miller, Smith & Frayer; he put up the Crestline and Cardington school-houses; at about that time, he took the contract for the Richland Co. Court House, under the firm name of Miller, Frayer & Sheets, also the Erie & Licking Co. Court House; we might mention here that the Vanhorn Block at Mt. Gilead, and the Beatty & Chase Block at Cardington, were put up by Miller & Smith. Mr. Miller has been married three times; first in 1839 to Hannah Crawford, by whom he had four children, all deceased; some years later, he united in marriage with Mary Carpenter; they had four children, all deceased but one; in 1864 he married his present wife, Sarah M. Bruce. Mr. Miller is now engaged in the furniture business; the firm name being Cooper, Miller & Co.; they keep a large assortment of everything usually found in a first-class store of the kind; he has been a member of the Masonic Lodge since 1852; he was at one time an Abolitionist, going through the ordeal of rotten eggs with the Rev. Shedd and others; of late years he has voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Miller has led a busy life, and has ever been considered a man of sterling integrity, and the many public buildings and private residences that he has erected, will long stand as monuments of his skill and energy.

WM. MONTGOMERY, deceased; was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1792; about the year 1800 the family moved to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he lived with his parents until the year 1819, when he married Miss Elizabeth Gregg; she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 21, 1800, and moved to Jefferson Co., Ohio, in the year 1804, with her parents, and lived with them until her marriage, after which they came on horseback to the place, upon which they now reside, one-half mile south of Mt. Gilead; Mr. Montgomery had visited this neighborhood in the year 1818, and entered the place, and the following winter he brought out a plow, log chain, etc., etc.; he built a log house, one room, puncheon floor, clapboard roof, oiled paper windows, and all the improvements of the pioneer period. In the spring of 1820 he and his wife occupied the new home, near which was an Indian camp; they had four cows and two hogs, and time was spent mostly in hunting and clearing a farm out of the timber. The markets were few and far, and by spinning and weaving, some farming and hunting, they lived and enjoyed the new home as best they could; at first there were nothing but Indian trails and blazed roads, but later, himself, the Hardenbrooks, and others, cut the State road for twelve miles, leading northward from Mt. Gilead. During the war of 1812, Mr. Montgomery served in Capt. Allen's Company, under Gen. Harrison; he died Feb. 8, 1851. By the marriage there were ten children, four of whom are living. Samuel lives on the old homestead; John, physician, Seneca Co., Ohio; Jane, now Mrs. Williams, lives near Cardington, O.; Sarah H., now Mrs. Creigh, at Johnsville, Morrow Co.; Mrs. Montgomery lives on the old homestead, where she settled sixty years ago.

WARREN S. MILES, of Miles, Barton & Miles, dry goods; Mt. Gilead; was born in Thornville, Perry Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1853, and lived with his parents until he was married, Oct. 1, 1874, to Miss Belle Russell. She was born in Morrow Co., Ohio; they have one child—Edson R. After his school days he engaged as clerk with Mr. B. Fogle, and continued with him until he became interested in the present business.

J. RUFUS MILES, of Miles, Barton & Miles, dry goods; Mt. Gilead; was born in Thornville, Perry Co., Ohio, March 26, 1852, and lived there about six years, when with his parents he moved to Chesterville, Ohio, where his father engaged in the mercantile business, and from there came to Mt. Gilead and engaged in the same business, under the firm name of Miles & Fogle. After a few years he sold his interest, and he and his son, J. R., engaged in the grocery business, as Miles & Son; this

partnership was finally dissolved, and J. R. engaged as clerk for Talmage & Stiles, and in April, 1874, engaged with Mr. B. Fogle; in May, 1875, the present firm was formed; in 1873 he became a member of the I. O. O. F. of Mt. Gilead Lodge, No. 169, and has taken an active part in the affairs of the Order, serving twice as N. G. and Chief Patriarch of the Encampment, and in January, 1880, was elected Grand Rep. to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, to serve two years.

JOS. W. MOZIER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Gilead Station; is the son of L. D. and A. L. (Harrison) Mozier; he was born on his father's farm, located at Gilead Station, this county, Jan. 18, 1836, and lived at home until he became of age, when he began teaching school, and has taught, in all, about fourteen terms in this county; also, on becoming of age, he farmed his father's farm a few years; he then bought a piece of land two miles west of the Station, and April 4, 1864, he married Miss Julia C., daughter of Ziba and Amanda (Torrey) Peak; she was born near Westfield, this county. They moved on his place, and lived there three years, when he sold out, and bought and occupied a place one-half mile south of the Station, upon which he lived for eight years, when he sold out, and came to his present place, which has been known as the Geller Farm; it contains 180 acres, and is located one mile northeast of Gilead Station. They had three children, two of whom are living—Clarence P., and Blanche A.; Mr. Mozier and lady are members of the Baptist Church, to which he has belonged for two years.

MRS. M. L. MERRITT, Mt. Gilead; is the wife of the late Zenas L. Merritt, who was born in Canaan Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio, November, 1824, and the son of Thomas and Maria Merritt, who came to Morrow Co. about 1821–22, locating in Canaan Tp., being among the first settlers of that township. Mr. Merritt was raised on the farm, where he remained until he was about 18 years of age, when he came to Mt. Gilead and learned the cabinet makers' trade, which he followed for a number of years; he entered the business with Mr. Vanhorn, which partnership continued some two years, when Mr. Merritt became a partner with Mr. George Wren, one year; then he went in business for himself some three years, when he went to California, gold seeking, and worked in the mines some ten days, when he was taken sick with the typhoid fever; after getting well he entered the furniture business, remaining away from home some five years, when he returned to Mt. Gilead, where he entered the grocery and provision business, in which he continued until his death, in 1877. He was a man respected and honored, and by his death Morrow Co. lost one of its best citizens. He married in 1854 to Miss Martha L. Patterson, of Baltimore, Md., daughter of David E. and Rebecca J. Patterson, who came to Mt. Gilead in 1843.

NEHEMIAH MILLER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Mt. Gilead; was born in Washington Co., Pa., Apr. 19, 1814; at the age of 12 he began working at the joiner's trade with his father; when he was 20 years of age, his father retired from busiuess and engaged in farming; taking his father's tools and apprenticing his brother William, he continued in the business two years, and in the fall of 1835 came West on horseback and entered 160 acres in Putnam Co., Ohio; he then visited Mt. Gilead, and drove back East in the spring of 1836, returning with his brother William the same spring, buying his father's tools, and William serving as an apprentice for two more years. They engaged in building houses in the neighborhood of Mt. Gilead. Jan. 22, 1837, he married Miss Rachel Kline, whose parents were early settlers in this vicinity. After his marriage he moved to Mt. Gilead, and built a residence and shop, followed his trade, also manufacturing some furniture, until 1847, when he moved to his present place, located one and three-fourths miles northeast of Mt. Gilead, and cleared the place of timber. In 1858 he moved from his log cabin to his present residence, and during the first years of his residence, when he was engaged in clearing the place, he attended his father-in-law's saw-mill, and a few years later he bought a tract of land and saw-mill in company with Mr. Chas. Breese; later he became the sole owner; he sold the lumber here and in Delaware; they have had eight children, seven of whom are living—Martha M., now Mrs. Bartlett, of Cardington, O.; Gilbert E., Superintendent of Morrow Co., in primary; Lucinda C., now Mrs. L. Breese, of this vicinity; John F., West

Union, Iowa; Parker J., Mt. Gilead; William E., Mt. Gilead; and Melville D., at home. Mr. Miller is now living with his second wife, his first wife having died July 23, 1862; his present wife's maiden name was Hannah Pugh; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio. They were married Jan. 25, 1866. His parents, Joseph and Permelia (Harris) Miller, were natives of Washington Co., Pa. They were married there March 4, 1813, and have always lived in that locality. Mrs. Miller died there at the age of 74 years, 4 months and 16 days. Mr. Miller lives near the old Miller Homestead. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is now in his ninetieth year. His wife's father, Mr. Harris was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Washington.

I. T. McCLAIN, dealer in lumber etc., Gilead Station; was born in Huntington Co., Penn., on his father's farm, near Burnt Cabins, May 14, 1836. In 1846, the family moved to Crawford Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming near Bucyrus, until the spring of 1852, when they moved to a farm located a mile west of Gilead Station, where I. T. McClain lived until 1861. Jan. 19 of that year, he married Miss Sarah M. Shilcote; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio. After his marriage, he occupied a house on the farm, and farmed the place, which he came in possession of by his brother's will. In 1864 he enlisted in the 136th O. N. G., and served until the command was discharged. July 23, 1867, his wife died, and the same year he sold his farm, and Sept. 1, 1868, he married Miss Margaret E. Smith; she was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio. In 1869 he engaged in the lumbering business with Mr. G. V. Smith, running a saw-mill in this county until 1871, when he sold out, and returning to Gilead Station, followed carpentering about a year; he then engaged in his present business. By this marriage, there are two children—William G. and Mary E. His parents, William and Mary (Traxler) McClain, were natives of Pennsylvania. They married there, and came here as stated, and lived here until their death. They died in 1866, and 1864, respectively. They had fourteen children, seven of whom are living.

ABRAHAM NEWSON, deceased; was born on a farm in Washington Co., Md., and followed that vocation in his native State. With his brother Joseph he lived on the parental farm, until at the death of the old people, they inherited the same. He continued to reside there until 1825, when he moved in a wagon, stopping for three months in Mansfield, and thence to the vicinity of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, where he continued to follow farming. His wife's name previous to marriage was Lucy Friend, also of Washington Co., Md. They were blessed with twelve children; eight of whom are now living—John, who resides on the old homestead; Louisa Talmage, Elizabeth Hull, A. B., Lucy A. Goorley, and Nelson T., all in the vicinity; and Joseph T., in Iowa; and Nellie F. McKee, in Bellefontaine. At the time Mr. Newson moved to this State, the locality in which he settled was all timber land, and they lived in a tent, until he could erect a couple of round-log cabins, one for the seven colored persons whom he brought with him from Maryland, but who after a time returned to that State. Mr. Newson was a remarkably large man, having at one time weighed 448 pounds, and though when he first came west he was able to work, he was at length obliged to cease, on account of his great fleshiness.

S. P. NEWSON, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Washington Co., Md., April 9, 1820, and lived there six years, when, with his parents, he came to Marion (now Morrow) Co., Ohio, and settled on and cleared the present place, on which he has lived ever since, it becoming his after the death of his parents —he Sept. 13, 1865, and she July 12, 1867. He married Miss Nancy R. Kingman Dec. 24, 1855. She was born in Delaware (now Morrow) Co. They had six children; five are living—William, Henry, George, Belle and Nellie. His parents, Joseph P. and Susannah (Snider) Newson, were natives of Washington Co., Md.; they married there, and came West as before stated. They had twelve children; five are living—Moriah, now Mrs. M. G. Webster, of Mt. Gilead; S. P., on the present place; Susan, now Mrs. Dennis Loren, of this county; Sarah, now Mrs. Dr. Charles Hahn, of Marion Co.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wesley Roberts, of Crawford Co. Mrs. Newson's parents, Joseph and Susannah (Wood) Kingman, were natives of Grand Isle Co., Vt., and Clinton Co., N. Y. They married in the latter county, and came West at a very early date. Of their eight children, four

are living—Hannah, now Mrs. Robert Blakeley, of this county; Melissa, now Mrs. Robert Owens, of Madison Co., Ind.; Orman lives in this county, and Nancy R., now Mrs. S. P. Newson, also of this county. After the death of his first wife, he married Miss Sarah Herendeen, of Cardington, this county. They had three children; one is living—Binal T., of Cardington. The exact date of his settlement is in doubt, but his oldest son born here, died in Indiana in the winter of 1878, and was aged 60 years; hence, they were here prior to 1818.

NELSON T. NEWSON, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on his father's farm, in Marion, now Morrow Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1843, and lived there until he was 24 years of age, during which time he attended school and worked on the farm; he then sold his interest in the home farm to his brother, and bought his present place, which now consists of 108½ acres, located a mile south of Mt. Gilead. He married Miss Esther Wood, Oct. 10, 1869; she was born in Marion, now Morrow Co., about two and a half miles south of Mt. Gilead; they had one child, John F., who died in infancy. Mr. Newson is the son of Abraham and Lucy (Friend) Newson.

JOHN NEWSON, farmer; P.O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Washington Co., Md., March 2 1820, and lived there five years, when the family moved to Ohio, stopping a few months at Mansfield; they then came to this vicinity and settled on the farm Mr. Newson now lives on. The family arrived with a six-horse team and a two-horse carriage; they put up a tent and lived in the same until a log cabin could be built, in which they lived while clearing the farm. At the age of 25 John and his father conducted the farm in partnership, though John superintended, to a great extent, from the age of 17 onward; the conditions of the partnership continued until the death of his parents. Jan. 18, 1847, he married Miss Ruth Blakeley; she was born in Virginia, and came to this county with her parents when young; they have no children. His parents, Abraham and Lucy (Friend) Newson, were natives of Washington Co., Md.; they married in Maryland and came here as stated, in 1825, and lived here until their deaths, April 1861, and Feb. 1867, respectively.

JAMES OLDS, attorney at law; Mt. Gilead. One of the oldest practicing attorneys of the Morrow Co. bar is Mr. James Olds; he was born in Westfield Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio, Oct. 4, 1823, and is the son of Benjamin and Abigail (Washburn) Olds; his mother was born in New York, and his father in Pennsylvania; both parents having come to Ohio at an early day, being among the first families of Westfield Tp., then Delaware Co., where they married. Mr. Olds' father was a farmer and a local preacher; he filled several offices of public trust in Delaware Co.—Justice of the Peace, and Commissioner; he was born in 1795, and died in 1862, leaving a wife and family to mourn his loss; Mrs. Olds is now living in Mt. Gilead, at the ripe age of 74 years. Our subject remained on the farm until he was 18, when he set out seeking an education; he engaged in teaching school for a short time, when he entered the law office of Judge Finch, of Delaware, and began reading law; after remaining there a few years, he was admitted to practice at Delaware; in 1848, he came to Mt. Gilead, and began his chosen profession, where he has been engaged ever since; to-day he enjoys a leading practice at the Morrow Co. Bar, being of the firm of Olds & Dickey, which is one of the leading law firms of central Ohio. During the late civil war Mr. Olds took an active part in recruiting Co. D, 65th O.V.I., of which regiment he was made Major, and served faithfully for one year, when he resigned and returned to Mt. Gilead, where he has since been in the practice of law.

JAMES OUTCALT, Gilead Station; dealer in groceries, provisions, notions, queens and glass ware and confectionery; highest prices paid for country produce. Mr. Outcalt was born on his father's farm in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1838, and lived there eighteen years, attending school and working on the farm; he then taught school for one year, when he went to Chesterville, Ohio, and engaged as clerk in the general merchandise store of his uncle, J. G. Miles, until 1861—in that year he enlisted in the 17th Ohio Infantry Regiment, and served with the command until 1864, he entering the service as a private and being mustered out as 1st Lieutenant; he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro, Chickamagua, Atlanta Campgn., the March to the Sea, and the other battles of

his regiment; on his return home he resumed his clerkship in his uncle's store, then conducted by Miles & Sperry, and continued with them until 1868; May 20 of that year he married Miss M. J. Lyon; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio. He principally engaged in the grocery and provision trade in Mt. Gilead until 1873, when he removed to the village of Poplar, Crawford Co., Ohio, and engaged in the general merchandise business, which he carried on until the spring of 1880, when he came to Gilead Station and engaged in his present business. By his marriage there are two children—Bertha M. and Eddie C. His parents John and Mary A. (Clark) Outcalt, were natives of New Jersey; they married in Ohio, where they moved with their parents when young. He died in Fairfield Co. in the fall of 1878. Mrs. Outcalt lives in Lancaster, Ohio. They had a family of three children—James, Clarkson and Harrison; all are married and have families; the two latter live in Lancaster, Ohio.

J. H. POLLOCK, insurance, Mt. Gilead; is a native of Lake Co., Ohio; he was born in Paynesville in Nov., 1830, and moved to Summit Co. with his parents when young; they settled near Akron, and farmed in that vicinity about five years; they then moved to Wayne Co., in the neighborhood of Saville, and J. H. tended store in the latter place for about four years; he then returned to the farm, and soon after began reading medicine and attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College for one season; he then determined to discontinue his medical course and turn his attention to farming, which he followed until 1870, conducting the insurance business in connection with farming; in 1866 he came to Morrow Co., and in 1870 he sold out his farming interests and moved to his present residence; also formed a partnership in the drug business, as Briggs & Pollock, Mt. Gilead, Ohio. In Nov., 1861, he married Miss Olive O. Taylor; they had five children, four living—Ernest, Walter, Edwin and Annis. Mr. Pollock has long taken an active interest in the project of building a railroad to Mt. Gilead from Gilead Station, and finally the road was secured and authorized by an enabling act; the court appointed a board of trustees, one of whom was Mr. Pollock, who was chosen President of the Board. His parents, Samuel and Sarah Harper Pollock, were natives of Pennsylvania; they married there and came to Ohio in the year 1822. They came to this county in 1866, and lived here until their deaths in June, 1874, and March, 1867, respectively.

D. G. POLAND, dealer in groceries, etc; Mt. Gilead. He is a native of Monroe Co., Ohio, and was born April 10, 1828, and lived there seven years, when, with his parents, he came to Richland, now Morrow Co., O., and farmed in Congress Tp.; he lived at home until be was 20, when they moved to Mt. Gilead. He taught school and worked on the farm until 1864; he then engaged in the grocery business, and in 1865 took his brother Samuel in as a partner, and he remained as such until 1875, when he bought him out, and has conducted the business since, himself. He married Miss Charlotte Dawson; they have one child, Frank D. Mr. Poland's parents, Samuel and Mary (Truex) Poland, were natives of Pennsylvania; they were married in Richland, now Morrow Co., O., where they had gone when young; of their ten children, six are living. Mr. Poland was one of the pioneer educators in this country, and served twelve years as Justice of the Peace in Congress Tp.; on the organization of Morrow Co. he was elected Recorder, first for a six month's term, then for a three year's term, and later served as Deputy County Clerk, for four years, and, by appointment, for some time longer; he also served as Justice of the Peace; he and his wife lived in this county until their deaths, which occurred in 1865 and 1864, respectively.

CHALKLEY PEASLEY, farmer; P. O. Mt. Gilead; was born in Lincoln Tp., Addison Co., Vt., April 15, 1813, and lived there two years; the family then moved to Clinton Co., N. Y., and farmed until 1823, when they came to Ohio, and settled in Marion, now Morrow, Co.; he lived with his parents until he became of age, and Oct. 23, 1834, married Miss Margaret Ashton. She was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they were married; after which event he moved on the farm he had bought here, near Mt. Gilead, and lived on the same until he was 50 years old; he then moved to his present place, and has lived here ever since. They had four children—Jacob A., Joseph J., Martha, now

Mrs. Wright, living near Mt. Gilead; and Eliza, now Mrs. Brown, living near Ft. Scott, Kansas. His parents, Joseph and Amie (Wood) Peasley, were natives of New Hampshire and of New York; they married in Peru Tp., Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1812, and came west as stated, and lived in this county until their death, which occurred in the years 1836 and 1849, respectively.

DAVID POTTER, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1811, and lived there until 1838, following farming and general labor; he then came to Ohio, and worked at farming in this vicinity; in October, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth Melott, who was born in Monroe Co., Ohio, and came to this county when 12 years of age. About the year 1858, Mr. Potter settled on his present place, and has lived on the same ever since. Of their nine children, but four are living—Hannah, now Mrs. Geo. Pinyerd, of this vicinity; Martha E., now Mrs. W. F. Finley, of Jay Co., Ind.; Henry, living in this vicinity, and Charles E., living at home. Mrs. Potter's parents, Samuel and Massie (Straight) Melott, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, Mrs. Melott being born at Straightsville, which was named after her father, one of the pioneers of that locality. She died in Monroe Co.; he then married Mrs. Wink, formerly Miss Mary Truex, and they came to this vicinity in 1831, where he died in March, 1868; Mrs. Melott is living on the old homestead.

SIMON ROSENTHAL, County Auditor; Mt. Gilead; was born in Germany, Feb. 17, 1826, and is the son of Samuel and Hannah (Hauser) Rosenthal, both of Germany, where they died. Our subject, after receiving a good education, entered the Polytechnical Institute of Stuttgart, where he completed his course of civil engineering, when he was employed by the Government, and worked at civil engineering on the railroads of Germany until 1848, when in November he sailed for America, and landed in New York City, February, 1849; he came direct to Ohio, and located in Cincinnati, where he embarked in mercantile business, which he continued there for a number of years; in 1852, he came to Morrow Co., and located at Cardington, where he started the first hardware store of that place; he continued business in Cardington until 1857, when he returned to Cincinnati, and after remaining there for a number of years, he came again to Cardington, which has been his home since; he gained friends daily, and was acknowledged to be one of the most popular and thorough business men of Cardington. In 1875, the Democratic party nominated him for Auditor of Morrow Co., to which office he was elected by a handsome majority of 369 votes. In 1878, he was re-elected to the same office by a rousing vote of 532 majority, and has filled the office with marked abiility.

B. S. RUSSELL, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on the farm in Loudoun Co., Va., Sept. 3, 1828; in 1829 his parents moved to Belmont Co., Ohio, where they farmed two years, and then came to the farm where he now resides. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade, with J. M. Talmage, of Mt. Gilead, serving with him for four years and ten months; he then traveled about six months, and returning to Mt. Gilead, opened a custom shop, in which he continued a year; he then, in 1850, went to California overland, being six months on the trip, his object being mining; he remained there fourteen months, and returned via Panama and New York, walking across the Isthmus. He followed his trade again in Mt. Gilead, and Feb. 27, 1853, married Miss Malinda C. Ackerman; she was born in this county. After his marriage he again opened a custom shop, and in 1859 engaged in merchant tailoring and clothing, which he followed until Feb. 1880, when he turned the business over to his son, Ray C., and Wm. J. Simms, who now conduct it at the old stand. Mr. Russell now gives his attention to his farm. They have had eight children, six living—Belle, Ray C., Maggie, Edward, Kate and Blanche. His parents, Charles and Margaret (Ewers) Russell, were natives of Loudoun Co., Va.; they came here, as stated, and lived here until their deaths, Dec. 21, 1871, and April 29, 1841, respectively.

DAVID L. SWINGLEY, physician; Mt. Gilead; was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1813, his father, Leonard Swingley being a native of that State; his mother, Prudence (Brentlinger) Swingley, was born in the fort, during the Indian war, on the present site of the city of Wheeling, W. Va. David L. had six brothers, and two sisters—William, Henry, Frederic, Alfred, Harmon B., George R.,

Amelia, and one deceased; his father emigrated to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1824, settling four miles south of Mt. Vernon, remaining there a year; he then removed to Chester Tp., Morrow Co., at that time a part of Knox Co.; he died in Cardington, in 1849; was a member of the Lutheran Church, and respected by all who knew him. David, the subject of this sketch, left home at the age of 24, pursuing his studies at the Willoughby Medical College, of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, Ohio; he commenced the practice of his profession in Chesterville, then Knox Co., in 1840; in 1844 he was married to Maria Holt, daughter of James and Elizabeth Holt, by whom he had two children—Mason, born March 10, 1848, and James L., born in 1852; the eldest son died Sept. 15, 1866; the younger son is well known as one of Mt. Gilead's leading druggists. Mr. Swingley became a member of the Universalist Church in 1867, and is widely known in Morrow and adjoining counties, as a successful physician, and a reliable man. His office is in the Van Horn Block.

REV. HENRY SHEDD; Mt. Gilead; was born in Jaffrey, Cheshire Co., N. H., May 16, 1803, and is the son of John and Susannah (White) Shedd; his mother was born in Massachusetts, and his father in New Hampshire; he was a blacksmith by trade, engaged in farming the latter days of his life; he died a Christian in 1819. A few months after his death, Henry commenced study with a view of obtaining an education. While fitting for college at the Academy in New Ipswich, N. H., he was converted and united with the Congregational Church of New Ipswich. His college studies were pursued at Dartmouth College, under the Presidency of Bennet Tyler, D.D., where he graduated in a class of thirty-six, in the year 1826. Just one half of the class became ministers of the gospel. Five members of the class have resided in the state of Ohio—Salmon P. Chase, Prof. John Kendrick, Rev. A. R. Clark, Rev. Henry Little, were members of the class; during the course of Rev. Henry Shedd's classical studies, he taught school about twelve months to obtain means to enable him to pursue his education; pursued three years' course of study in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., and graduated in a class of thirty-four, in the year 1829. While he was a member of college and of the seminary, he spent several vacations dividing his Sabbaths in neighborhoods destitute of regular preaching, holding religious meetings, organizing Sabbath schools and visiting from house to house. One of these places was in New Hampshire, where he labored in 1828, and where is now the city of Manchester, the largest city of that state. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Newburyport, in April, 1829, and spent the vacation of six weeks immediately following in assisting Rev. N. Bouton, of Concord, N. H., in his pastoral labors. During that vacation and the term following at the Seminary, he preached forty-four times in various places. He was ordained Sept. 24, 1829, with fifteen others, by the Presbytery of Newburyport, in Park Street Church, Boston. By his commission from the Executive Committee of the A. H. M. Society, he was appointed to preach the gospel in such place in Ohio as should be designated with the advice of Rev. Jacob Little, L. G. Bingham, and A. Pomeroy, after his arrival. Oct. 7, 1829, Rev. Mr. Shedd and wife left Leominster, Mass, the residence of his mother and step-father, Deacon Abel Kendall, for Ohio, by stage; went to Schenectady, N. Y.; proceeded by canal boat to Lockport; thence by stage by way of the Falls to Buffalo; thence by steamboat to Cleveland; thence by carriage route to Granville, where they arrived Oct. 28, taking the most expeditious route, without unnecessary delay, taking them three weeks to make the journey; his location was fixed in the eastern part of Marion Co., in the beech woods in a place now called Mt. Gilead, then a new, woody, muddy country, without roads or bridges or any improvements, except little openings here and there in the dense forests, with the hospitable new-comers in their cabins, connected by trails or blazed paths. Two Presbyterian Churches had been erected a few years previous, and left without preaching; one three miles east, called Center, and the other six miles west in Canaan Tp. The Presbytery of Columbus, with which Rev. Mr. Shedd united, then embraced seven counties; this field he occupied twenty years. He then spent one year and a half in preaching in Pisgah, when he returned to Mt. Gilead, where he remained four years longer, when he received a call

from Lower Liberty and Little Mill Creek; after an absence of eleven years he returned to Mt. Gilead. That field included what is now Morrow Co., and parts of Richland, Crawford, Marion and Delaware Counties, embracing fourteen points where he preached regularly, besides many other places where he preached occasionally. Within the field he supplied seven churches, as follows: Center, five years as stated supply and three years pastor; Canaan, four years as stated supply and one year pastor; Mt. Gilead, seven years as stated supply, and eleven years as pastor; Oxford, one year as stated supply; Sandusky, two years as stated supply; Berlin, nine months as stated supply. The other missionary field to which he removed in April 1842, and occupied eleven years, embraced the most of Union, part of Madison, and a considerable portion of Delaware Counties; he had in the field seventeen points where he preached regularly. He also supplied seven churches in that field, Lower Liberty, Little Mill Creek, Middletown, Marysville, Newton, Delhi and Ashley. He has been installed three times; Nov. 1, 1833, pastor of Centre of Mt. Gilead and Canaan; May 27, 1842, pastor of Lower Liberty Church; April 28, 1854, pastor of Mt. Gilead Church. He had preached up to 1864, 4,011 times, administered the Lord's Supper, either alone or assisted by others, 221 times; baptized 340 persons; married 107 couples, and officiated at the funeral of 223 persons. He began his ministry in poverty and in debt, and through the whole of his ministerial support, thirty-two and a half years, has averaged but $280 per year. Rev. Shedd married Miss Mary Gerrish, of Canterbury, N. H., Sept. 28, 1829, by whom they had two sons, both living. She died March, 12, 1835; was married to his present wife, Miss Lucretia George, of Dunbarton, N. H., Sept. 18, 1838; they have one daughter and four sons.

HENRY H. SHAW, physician; Mt. Gilead; was born in Franklin Tp., Morrow (at that time Knox) Co., in 1825; he was the son of David and Elizabeth (Hardenbrook) Shaw. The native state of his father, was Pennsylvania, while his mother was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio. His father was a farmer; he removed to Ohio in 1810, and the condition of the country at that time being such that they were in many cases obliged to make their own road; settling first in Pickaway Co., they remained one year, then removed to Franklin Tp., where he followed farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1865. He had seven children—Henry H., Newton, Emily, Albert, Asher, Harriet and Clarissa A. Henry H. Shaw commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Lord, Swingle & Brown, in 1850, and at the end of one year the above firm was dissolved; he remained with Hewett & Swingle, pursuing his studies with them three years longer, during which time he attended one course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and one at Starling Medical College, in Columbus, Ohio, graduating in 1854; he commenced the practice of his profession in New Hartford, Butler Co., Iowa, and remained there until 1859, when he returned to Mt. Liberty, Knox Co., Ohio, at which place he continued his practice until the spring of 1861, at which time he removed to Johnsville, Morrow Co., Ohio, remaining there until the 1st day of October, when he enlisted as a private in the 180th O. V. I., Co. I. About the middle of January, 1865, the Doctor was notified that his presence was required before the Examining Board, the result of which was his appointment to the position of Assistant Surgeon, of the 184th regiment, which place he held until the regiment was mustered out of the service, in 1865. On returning he settled in Mt. Gilead, and resumed the practice of medicine, which he has continued since that time. The Doctor was married to C. Amanda, a daughter of C. H. Chamberlain. Of this marriage four children were born—Ola A., and three deceased.

D. M. SLACK, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born near Trenton, N. J., April 6, 1825, and lived there about four years; they then moved to New York; his father working at carpentering in Tompkins Co., for eight years; they then, in 1837, moved to Ohio, and settled in Knox Co., where his father followed his trade until his death, in 1840; Mrs. Slack afterward married Mr. John Crowl; he is a pensioner of the war of 1812; they now live in Mt. Vernon. After his mother's second marriage, D. M. Slack hired out, and later he learned the carpenter's trade, with his brother; Jan. 20, 1848, he married Miss Almeda Dexter; she died in 1852; they had two chil-

dren, one living—Franklin T.; his second marriage was to Mrs. Thomas; of their two children, one is living—Almeda; his present wife was Miss Martha Ann Logan; they were married Dec. 20, 1871; they have two children—Budd L., and Sarah B. After his first marriage, Mr. Slack learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for a number of years; he also worked at carpentering and farming. In 1873, he came to his present place, which contains eighty acres, located three miles northeast of Mt. Gilead; he has been a hard worker, and is considerate towards his fellow men; he has taken no part in politics, and has held no office except connected with the school and road; his parents, Theophilus and Sarah (Priest) Slack, were natives of New Jersey; they raised a family of ten children, eight of whom are living.

G. V. SMITH, of Smith & Tucker, sawmill; Gilead Station; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1844, and lived there until he was six years of age; when, with his parents he moved to Fairfield Co., O., and lived there three years; thence they moved to Morrow Co., O., and settled on a farm about two miles north of Gilead Station, where G. V. lived until he became of age; Dec. 26, 1868, he married Miss Margaret L. McCormick; she was born in this county; after the marriage he moved to Gilead Station, and the year following he engaged in the lumber and saw-mill business; first in the firm of McClain, Rinehart & Smith, and later was connected with the firms of McClain & Smith, Smith & Smith, and finally the present—Smith & Tucker; though the business was confined to the county, they had several locations. By his marriage there are six children—James E., Mary W., George C., Murdie I., Marshal B., and Roy; his parents were George and Elizabeth (Pugh) Smith; he died in Fairfield Co., Ohio, and she in Morrow Co., O.

HENRY SNIDER, farming and fruit-culture; Mt. Gilead; is a native of Washington Co., Ind.; he was born on a farm on the banks of the Potomac, Sept. 15, 1812, and worked on the same and attended school until he was 19 years of age; he was then apprenticed to the house-joiners' trade, to Geo. Keifer, and followed the business there until 1835; he then came to Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and in company with Mr. D. S. Talmage, carried on the business of contractors and builders until 1865, when he came to his present place and engaged in farming and fruit-growing. He married Miss Nancy C. Talmage, Oct. 29, 1839; she was born on her father's farm, in Knox Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1820; of their four children, three are living—America M., now Mrs. E. C. Chase, of Mt. Gilead; Nettie H., now Mrs. J. M. Dunn, of Marysville, Ohio; Ida F., now Mrs. C. M. Jones, of Plane City, Ohio. Mr. Snider's parents were John and Eve (Broches) Snider; they were natives of Washington Co., Md., where they married, and where also Mrs. Snider died; he came west to Mt. Gilead in 1833, and lived there until his death, in 1844; of their eight children, three are living—John R., in Cincinnati; Susan, now Mrs. D. S. Talmage, of Mt. Gilead, and Henry, of the same place. Mrs. Snider's parents were Joseph and Catharine (Beers) Talmage; they were natives of New Jersey, whither their parents had moved from England. They mere married in New Jersey, and moved to Ohio in 1804; they settled in Fairfield (now Knox) Co., where they cleared a farm and lived until 1834; they then moved to Marion Co., where he died in 1837. Mrs. Talmage then came to Mt. Gilead, and lived there until 1874, when she died, in her 93rd year.

JOSEPH SAYRE, deceased, Mt. Gilead; was born in Dover, Morris Co., N. J., Sept. 5, 1805, and lived there twenty-four years, during which time he learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1829 came West, prospecting, and entered the place located one mile north of Mt. Gilead; he then returned to New Jersey, and settled up his business, and Oct. 25, 1831, married Miss Almira E. Hurd, a native of Morris Co., N. J.; in the fall of 1832, they came West on the farm he had formerly entered. They built a log cabin in the woods, and began clearing a farm, on which he lived until his death, Sept. 13, 1875. Of their eight children, seven are living—Louisa, now Mrs. W. H. Green, of Coshocton, O.; Alfred H., on the present place; Sidney A., in Nebraska; Eveline F., now Mrs. M. Burt, of Mt. Gilead; Annie E., now Mrs. Jas. Stewart, of Mansfield, O.; Emma C., teaching at West Liberty, O.; Maria C., living at home; Harry Seward, killed while in the army. Mrs. Sayre is living on the old home-

stead, where she settled in 1832. Her parents, Joseph and Matilda (Seward) Hurd, were natives of New Jersey and New York. They married in New Jersey and lived most of their lives in Morris Co., where they died. The ancestors of these families were from Holland and Wales, and bore a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Sayre's grandfather was Col. John Seward, who took an active part in that struggle.

JACOB H. SHAFER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cardington; was born in Delaware, now Morrow Co., Ohio, about the year 1815, and lived there until he was 25 years of age; he then moved to Marion Co., and farmed there for fourteen years; thence to Cardington, where he followed teaming and farming, until 1868, when he came to his present place, and has lived there since. Nov. 24, 1841, he married Miss Hester Ann Cupp; she was born in Pickaway Co., and moved to Crawford Co., and lived there until she was 17 years old, when she went to Delaware Co., and lived there until her marriage. They had twelve children, eight of whom are living, viz.—Mary E., now Mrs. Albright, Van Wert Co., Ohio; Helen M., now Mrs. Lewis, of Morrow Co., Ohio; Barbara A. at home; Wm. S., Morrow Co., Ohio; Nancy, now Mrs. Loffer; Morrow Co., Ohio; Sarah C., now Mrs. Lucas, Marion Co., Ohio; Jacob A., Morrow Co., Ohio; Lucetta F., now Mrs. Kisling, Morrow Co., Ohio; also Minnie F., adopted in infancy. Mr. Shafer has always been a hard-working man, and has earned all he has by his own labor and management. He owns 113 acres, located two miles southeast of Mt. Gilead. His parents, William and Sallie (Dewitt) Shafer, were natives of Pennsylvania, they married there, and came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in the year 1810; he enlisted and served during the war of 1812, after which he moved to Cass Co., Ind., where he died; his wife died in Marion Co., Ohio, previous to his going West. Mrs. Shafer's parents, Conrad and Elizabeth (Cruninger) Cupp, were natives of Pennsylvania; they married there, and moved to Pickaway Co. at an early day, and in 1824, they moved to Crawford Co., where they died.

WM. TABER, farmer, P. O. Gilead Station; was born in Addison Co., Vt., July 2, 1819, and lived there seventeen years; he then came to Ohio, first stopping for one and a half years on a farm near Gilead Station, and then came to the present place; he hired out in this vicinity, and later rented the homestead and farmed the same until after the death of his father; he then bought the place and has resided on it ever since. June 28, 1845, he married Miss Sarah Hickok; she was born in Huron Co., Ohio; after the marriage they came to this vicinity; of their four children two are living: Wm. L. G. and Oria M. He owns 160 acres, located two miles northwest of Gilead Station, and has earned the same by his own labor and management. His parents, Thomas and Mariam (Worth) Taber, were natives of Montpelier and Starksboro, Vermont. They married there and came here in the fall of 1836, and lived here until his death in 1840; some years later, Mrs. Taber married Mr. Reynolds, of Huron Co., Ohio, and lived there until their death. Mr. Taber had nine children; the following are living, viz: William, Morrow Co., Ohio; Nathan, Noble Co., Ind.; Horace, Manistee, Mich.; Elwood, Kansas; James, Rockford, Mich.; Lewis, Manistee, Mich. The family came West on a canal-boat to Buffalo, N. Y., and on the lake to mouth of Huron, thence by team to place of settlement. They settled in the woods in a log-cabin, in which they lived. They, like the other pioneers, made their own clothing and cut their farm out of the timber.

SOLOMON TRUEX, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on his present place, Jan. 13, 1844, and has always lived on same; at the age of 21, he and his brother Johnson began farming the place in partnership, and have owned the place and proceeds in common ever since—sharing alike. He married Miss Sarah A. Barler, born in Licking Co., Ohio; they have three children—Clara A., born Oct. 15, 1867; John W., July 14, 1872; and Cloy Ida, Dec. 28, 1875; his father, Jesse Truex, was a native of Monroe Co., O., and was thrice married: first, to Miss Rhoda Acres, and second, to Miss Sarah Rush; both natives of Monroe Co., O., and died in this vicinity, without issue; his third wife was Miss Esther Truex, also a native of Monroe Co.; they had four children, two of whom are living—Solomon and Johnson. John and Mrs. Bathena Truex were natives of Pennsylvania; married

there and moved to Monroe Co. at an early day. In 1832 they and their son Jesse, with his wife, came to this county in a wagon, and in 1838 they all moved to the present farm, where they have since died.

JOHNSON TRUEX, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on his present place April 19, 1846; at the age of 19 he and his brother, Solomon, formed a partnership, and have since owned the place and proceeds in common. They have 358½ acres, located two and one-half miles northeast of Mt. Gilead. In October, 1869, he married Miss Delilah Kinney, who was born in Franklin Tp., this county. They have three children—Ardie May, Homer O. and Ellsworth B. His wife's parents were Peter and Margaret (McCoy) Kinney; they were natives of Berks Co., Pa., and Knox Co., Ohio. They married in Ohio, where he came with his parents when about 14 years old; after his marriage he came to Richland (now Morrow) Co., and in 1850 they moved near Mt. Gilead, where Mrs. Kinney died in 1859. About 1864 he married Mrs. Rector, formerly Miss Elizabeth Foglesong. They moved to Hancock Co., Ohio, and in 1873 he came here, and has since made his home with his daughter.

AUGUSTUS TUCKER, of Smith and Tucker, saw-mill; Gilead Station; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1839, and lived there until April 1, 1866; his early life was spent on the farm; at the age of 14 he attended the Argyle Academy, and continued there four terms; he then went to Meriden, N. H., where he took a classical course in the Kimball Union Academy; he studied in view of the ministry, but owing to failing health, he discontinued his studies, and engaged in out-door pursuits until he regained his health, when he began teaching in connection with farming and lumbering. March 23, 1866, he married Miss Julia McKellor; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y.; after marriage they came to Ohio, and settled at Gilead Station; he has lived there since, and has followed farming, teaching and lumbering; there have been four children, two of whom are living; his parents, Nathaniel and Jane A. Quackenbush Tucker, were natives of Rhode Island and New York. They married in the latter state, and came west with their son. Mr. Nathaniel Tucker died here in Morrow Co.; Mrs. Tucker is living in Highland Co., Ohio, with her daughter.

HENRY CLAY VANATTA, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Washington Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1852; at the age of 15 he began learning the carpenter's trade with his father, and when 19 he worked on the bridges of the C. C. branch of the B. & I. R. R.; and Jan. 27, 1873, he married Miss Zoa, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Finley) Hull. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Ray H. and John R. After his marriage he farmed his father-in-law's farm until 1878, and in 1879, he built his present residence. His parents were Washington and Sarah (Dawsey) Vanatta. They were natives of Ohio; were married in this state; came to this vicinity at an early day, and are now living on a farm in Congress Tp.; he follows his carpenter's trade, and his son John attends the farm.

JOSEPH VAUGHAN, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; is a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio; he was born Sept 24, 1831, and lived there until 1839; they then moved to Marion, now Morrow Co., Ohio, and farmed near Mt. Gilead; he lived with his parents until about 1855, when he went to Iowa, and worked at carpentering and building for fourteen months; he then came to his present place and has lived here since. Jan. 1, 1862, he married Miss Annie Hollingsworth; born in Morgan Co., Ohio; of their six children born, four are living—Mary E., Geneva A., James E. and Arthur E. He owns 127 acres in this township, located three miles southeast of Mt. Gilead; his parents, James and Rhoda (Cobb) Vaughan, were natives of Virginia. They married in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came here as stated, where they lived until their death, in Dec. 1859, and July, 1877, respectively. Of their seven children, five are living—Rebecca, now Mrs. Kirk, of Sharon, Iowa; Joanna, now Mrs. Gardner, of Cottage Corners, Ind.; Rhoda, now Mrs. Thomas Wood, of this county; Joseph and Linley J., both in this county.

C. O. VAN HORN, retired; Mt Gilead; was born in Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va., Sept. 6, 1808; at the age of 18 he was apprenticed to cabinet making, to Samuel Hammontree, of Union, same county, and served with him for four years; they then became partners, and a

year later Mr. Van Horn sold his interest and removed to Leesburg, and worked there for two years; he then, in 1834, came west and settled in Mt. Gilead, where he engaged in cabinet and chair-making; he also made and sold furniture, and was identified with the business until 1873, after which he retired; May 21, 1834, he married Miss Mary Emerson, of Leesburg, Va.; of their four children, three are living—Major Jas. J., U. S. A., who was appointed to West Point in 1854, and graduated in 1858, entering the army as Second Lieutenant, and has since been promoted to his present position, having served during the late war as an officer in the 8th U. S. Regulars; also John W. and George D. His parents, James and Mary (Groves) Van Horn, were natives of Loudoun Co., Va.; were married there, and raised five children. Mr. Van Horn was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was several times wounded in that struggle.

M. G. WEBSTER, retired; Mt. Gilead; one of the old and respected settlers of Morrow County is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Litchfield, Ct., Feb. 5, 1804, and is the son of Charles and Chloe (Cook) Webster; both parents natives of Ct.; his father was a farmer and was married in Ct.; our subject's great grandfather and Daniel Webster's great grandfather were brothers; Noah Webster's great grandfather and Mr. Webster's great grand father was the same person; our subject when about three years of age, with his parents, moved to New York State, where they remained some four or five years; thence to Crawford Co., Pa., where they remained until 1823, when they started for Ohio with five children, in a covered wagon drawn by two horses; after being many days on the road, traveling through a wild and wooded country, they arrived in Marion county and located south of the Mt. Gilead fair ground; Mr. Webster and his father went to work to build a mill dam and saw-mill; this was the first saw-mill built in this vicinity. In 1824 Jacob Young purchased land where the town of Mt. Gilead now stands; Mr. Webster's father purchased some town lots, and immediately he and his father commenced the erection of a house, which was built on the northeast corner of the south Public Square, opposite the American House, and was the first house built in the town—one and a half stories high, 18x24 feet; this was the home of the family for a number of years; his mother died here about 1829; about 1828 young Webster was married to Miss Maria Newson; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 19, 1810, and came to Ohio with her parents by wagon about 1826, and in 1829 Mr. Webster built a log cabin in the rear of the present house, size 18x22 feet; he entered 80 acres of land where he now lives, then a wild, wooded country; this 80 acres Mr. Webster has cleared principally himself; he began working at the stone mason and carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years, working on the first church built in Mt. Gilead; walled the first cellar in the town; have four children living; had one son in late war, 100-day service; he did good service and was honorably mustered out.

PHILLIP WIELAND, marble dealer; Mt. Gilead; is a son of George and Katharine (Bauman) Wieland, and was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, July 29, 1828, the youngest of a family of four children—John, George and Rosa; the eldest died in 1843, and the father in 1852, in Germany; at the age of 14 Philip entered upon an apprenticeship, to the trade of stone cutter, serving three years. He entered the German army at the age of 21, for a term of six years, but was discharged upon a petition to the King, after a service of over four years, for the purpose of emigrating to America. In 1853, he came to this country, in company with his mother, and joined a sister in Mt. Gilead, who had preceded them; at this time Mr. Wieland was ambitious to go to Cincinnati or St. Louis for work, but to pacify the disturbed feelings of his people, he remained with them and found work in a brick-yard; subsequently he worked upon the stone work of the court house, and took part in laying the foundation of the Trimble residence, and other prominent buildings of the place; and finally, in 1857, he made a start for himself in the marble business; in this he has been successful, and now has the finest establishment of the kind in Morrow Co.; in 1854, he was married to Magdalena Schuerrly, and to them was born seven children—Rosa A., William F., Caroline, who died in 1862; Emma, Kate, Franklin G., and Edward P. Their mother

died in 1873, and in 1875 Mr. Wieland married Minerva McMasters, of Delaware Co.; he has been a member of the Universalist Church since 1861; served as a member of the City Council seven years, and hss been President of the Board of Education six years; his mother was a lady of excellent mind and heart, and to her wise councils and watchful care over him when young, he attributes much of his success in life; her remains repose in the Mt. Gilead cemetery, and was the first to consecrate those grounds to burial purposes.

PETER WASHER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Gilead Station; was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 5, 1812; he lived at home until he was 24 years of age; at the age of 21 he was apprenticed to the masons' trade, and worked with his uncle, and served two years; he then worked as journeyman one year. In 1836, himself, uncle and cousins came in a wagon to the vicinity of Chesterville, Ohio; he working transient at his trade, and Dec. 27, 1837, he married Miss Elizabeth Dewitt, a native of Sussex Co., N. J., who came west with her parents at a very early day. After his marriage he lived in Chesterville, until the fall of 1838; he then came to his present place, and has farmed same since; he also has worked some at carpentering and shoemaking, making as high as five pair of shoes in one week, working mornings and nights. They had three children, two living, viz.—Mary, now Mrs. Brockelsby, living on the present place; and Levina E., now Mrs. Painter Gier, also lives in this county. He owns 105 acres of land, located one and one-fourth miles north of Gilead Station, which he has principally earned by his own labor and management. His son-in-law, Robert Brockelsby, is a native of England; he is farming the old homestead; he came to the United States when young; he has three children, viz.—William, Francis and Rosie.

NEWTON WINGET, farmer, P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Knox (now Morrow) Co., O., Feb. 5th, 1833; in 1835 they moved to Congress Tp., Richland (now Morrow) Co., and engaged in farming. After the death of his parents he worked on the farms in the neighborhood until 1857, when he bought a piece of land about a mile east of Mt. Gilead and lived on same about four years, and then come to his present place, where he has lived (excepting about three years) ever since. Oct. 19, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Nellaus, born on their present place, Aug. 5, 1837; they have two children—Alonzo W. and Ida B.—both are married, the former to Miss Clara R. Hull, and has one child, Mary G.; the latter, Ida B., married Mr. John Hull, and lives in this vicinity. Mr. Winget owns 240 acres in this township, located three miles northeast of Mt. Gilead, and except a few hundred dollars, has earned all he has by his own labor. His parents, Daniel and Abigail (Coe) Winget, were natives of Pennsylvania; they married there and came to Knox (now Morrow) Co. at an early day, and moved thence to Congress Tp., Richland (now Morrow) Co., where they died. Mrs. Winget's parents, James and Elizabeth (Truce) Nellaus, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania. Mr. Nellaus came to Ohio when but three years of age. They married in Belmont Co., Ohio, and came to the present farm in the year 1830, and lived here until their deaths, June 17, 1859, and April 17, 1879. Of their ten children, but three are living.

SAMUEL WILSON, retired; Mt. Gilead; was born in Emmetsburg, Md., Dec. 10, 1808, and lived there until 1819, when they moved to Middletown, same county, and lived there until the winter of 1823, at which time they moved to Guernsey Co., Ohio, and began clearing land, living there until the winter of 1832, when they moved to Knox (now Morrow) Co., and after living one year with his father, he, Aug. 14, 1833, was married to Miss Mary Paramore, a native of England; she died Aug. 11, 1851; of their seven children, five are living—T. P., Mary A., Carrie M., William F. and Cyrus S. After his marriage he went on a farm of seventy acres, which his father-in-law gave him, to which he bought an addition, and lived on and improved the same. March 1, 1853, he married Mrs. Lindsay, formerly Miss Phœbe Townsend; she was born in Gallipolis, Ohio; he moved on the old homestead farm of his father in 1855, he having, after his father's death, bought out the heirs; he lived there until the spring of 1871, when he came to Mt. Gilead, and in 1872 moved to a farm he had bought, one and one-half miles north of town, and farmed the same for three years. In 1875, he came to Mt. Gilead, and

has lived a quiet life since. In 1828 he joined the Methodist Church, and has been a member ever since; the pastor, at the time of his joining the church, was the Rev. B. Christe, then preaching at Cambridge, Ohio. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Board of the First Church of Chesterville. Throughout his long life he has never given or taken occasion to use the law with his fellow man, and has so lived as to merit the confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, of the firm of S. Thomas & Co., dealers in tile and earthenware; Mt. Gilead; was born on the farm he now owns, three miles south of Mt. Gilead, Sept. 15, 1839, and lived on the same until he was 35 years of age; he attended district school, and worked on the farm until he was 19 years old; he then attended school in Mt. Gilead for three years, when he took the management of the farm for his father. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 3d O. V. I., Co. I., and remained in service seven months, when he was discharged, owing to an accident he met with; he returned home, and resumed the management of the farm, and May 1, 1862, he married Elizabeth House. She was born in Mt. Gilead. They have four children—Frank W., Charles S., Maggie and Hattie. In the spring of 1875 he rented out the farm, and moved to Mt. Gilead, and engaged in his present business. His parents, Charles and Eliza (Morris) Wilson, were natives of New Jersey and Ohio. He came to Jefferson Co., Ohio, with his parents about 1820, and after his father's death, about 1823, went to Morgan Co., and farmed about twelve years; he also taught school part of the time. In 1831 he married, and in 1835, came to Marion (now Morrow) Co., and lived on the farm until 1875, when he came to Mt. Gilead with his son, where he died in March, 1879. Mrs. Wilson died on the farm in 1860.

THE WOOD FAMILY. Prominent among the pioneers of this locality are the Wood Family, the head of which was Jonathan Wood, deceased, a native of Dartmouth, Mass., and born Dec. 9, 1760; about 1780 he moved to Vermont, and in 1784 he married Miss Rachel White, of Nine Partners, N. Y.; about 1797, they moved to Clinton Co., N. Y., and lived there until about the year 1816, when they came to Ohio, and settled in Peru Tp., Delaware Co.; about 1818, they came to the vicinity of Mt. Gilead; they came from the east by team via. Buffalo and Lake Shore, Oberlin, thence to their son, Daniel Wood, Jr., who preceded them about two years. Theirs' is the usual story of trials and privations of the pioneers; they cleared a farm out of the woods, and lived on the same until their death. They had twelve children, of whom but one now lives—Rachel, now Mrs. Washburne, living in Huron Co., Ohio; Mrs. Wood died here on the farm, and Jan. 5, 1826, he married Miss Desire Osborn, then living in Peru Tp., Delaware Co., Ohio. She died in 1832, here on the old homestead. His third wife was Mrs. Mulinicks, with whom he lived until his death, May 7, 1838, after which Mrs. Wood went to Huron Co., Ohio, and lived there with relatives until her death. There were no children by either his second or third marriages. Among the deceased of the first marriage were David and Jonathan, Jr.; the former was born at Danby, Vt., Dec. 19, 1792, and came West with his parents; he married Miss Esther Mosher, Aug. 4, 1819; she was born in the East, and came here with her parents when young; they came to this vicinity, where he farmed and worked at his trade of carpenter until his death, July 7, 1847, at Dartmouth, Mass., where he had gone on a visit. She came west, and died on the old homestead, Dec. 31, 1864; of the nine living out of a family of eleven children, but one lives in this county.

ASA M. WOOD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Marion (now Morrow) Co., two miles south of Mt. Gilead, Jan. 1, 1834; he attended school and worked on the farm until he was 21 years old, when he began work on his own account, renting the home farm, on which he lived until 1865; he also worked at carpentering, having picked up the trade; he then farmed at other points in this county, also in Chase Co., Kan., and in 1870 he came to his present place. March 4, 1855, he married Miss Eliza Jane Hays; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came to this vicinity when a child; they had three children—Josephine S., Calvin H. and Susan E. He owns 140 acres, located three and a half miles southeast of Mt. Gilead; except those connected with the school and road, he has held no public offices. Jonathan, Jr., was born in Peru Tp., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1801, and

came west with his parents, as stated; Feb. 23, 1824, he married Miss Mary Ashton, then living in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and returned here and farmed in this vicinity (except one year when they went east, and two years in Mahoning Co., Ohio,) until his death, Nov. 25, 1863; she died Feb. 8, 1873; they had six children— Thomas A., Stephen, Rachel A., Griffith L., Luly H. and Lamira W.

THOMAS A. WOOD, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Dec. 3, 1826, and the same year his folks returned to Marion (now Morrow) Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming on the present place. Thomas attended school and worked on the farm until he was 25 years of age; he then farmed on his own account at various points in the county, and finally settled on the present place, which is the old Wood homestead. Sept. 1, 1847, he married Miss Rhoda Vaughan; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and came to this vicinity when young. They had five children, four of whom are living— Reuben E., Louisa T., Harriet M. and Caroline T. He owns seventy-three acres, located three miles south of Mt. Gilead; he has, except those connected with school and road, taken no part in the public offices of the county.

JOSEPH WATSON, farmer; P. O., Gilead Station; was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., July 31, 1838, and the same year his parents, Joseph and Barbara (Bender) Watson, of Cumberland Co., Pa., came west to Ohio, and settled in Richland Co., where they farmed for five years. They then came to a farm two miles north of Mt. Gilead, dealing very largely in stock. They remained there seven years; then moved to Canaan Tp., near Denmark, where he bought 160 acres of land, and lived there until the spring of 1863, when he rented his place and bought and moved to the present farm, upon which his son Joseph now lives, and he continued on this place until his death, July 25, 1865; Mrs. Watson lived on the place until her death, March 21, 1872. They had fourteen children, twelve now living—John B., Warsaw, Ind.; James, Morrow Co.; Christianna, now Mrs. Clark, of Blackhawk Co., Iowa; David, Aden, California; George, Mt. Ayer, Ringgold Co., Iowa; Joseph, Morrow Co.; Barbara, now Mrs. John N. Smith, Morrow Co., Samuel N. is with his brother David; Hannah L., now Mrs. Jas. H. Smith, lives at Holgate, Ohio; Jacob C., Reno, Nevada; Harriet A., now Mrs. McGowan, Black Jack, Douglass Co., Kansas; Mary C., now Mrs. Galleher, Denmark, Morrow Co.; Elizabeth died in infancy; William died aged 22. Mr. Watson was well known and respected; he served as a County Commissioner about 1860, and is credited with hauling the first printing press to Mt. Gilead. Joseph, Jr., lived at home until he was 17; he worked by the month in this neighborhood for two years, and in 1858 he went to Kansas, and thence to New Mexico, returning home in 1860; he then went to California, via New York and Panama, and lived near Yreka until 1867; was engaged in teaming, charcoal and lumber business. He returned home via Panama and New York; and after his mother's death, he bought the home farm. April 25, 1872, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Jonas and Hannah (Bender) Shewman; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio, and raised in Fulton Co., Ind. They had three children, two are living—Maggie B. and David S. He lives on the old homestead, the residence of which has been standing for forty years, and is located one mile north of Gilead Station.

JOHN WEAVER, retired farmer, P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born on his father's farm, near Winchester, Va., March 8, 1797, and lived there about eight years, when, with his parents, he moved to Fairfield Co., Ohio, and lived there about five years; they then went to Richland Co. In the spring of 1821 he married Miss Catharine Zent; she was born in Pennsylvania; after his marriage he leased the old homestead for twelve years, and cleared 35 acres of land; he then, in the year 1833, came to his present place in a wagon, and was obliged to cut a road through the timber to get there; he also opened an Indian trail to Mt. Gilead. He built a log cabin in the woods, and began clearing his farm. This old pioneer dwelling remains to this day; it is in good repair and in daily use as a kitchen; it has two rooms, one up and one down stairs. When he came, Indians, wolves, etc., were plenty. In 1875 his wife died; they had fifteen children, twelve of whom are living— Sarah, now Mrs. Bailey, this county; Susannah,

now Mrs. Le Fever, Keokuk, Iowa; Levina, now Mrs. Pinyerd, Ganesville, Ind.; Polly, now Mrs. Buston, this county; Betsy, now Mrs. Hashner, this county; Catharine, now Mrs. Feight, this county; David, Zanesville, Ind.; George, Zanesville, Ind.; Samuel, lives at Kendallville, Ind.; Jacob, this county; Isaac, lives in Iowa, and Leonard lives on the old homestead. June 22, 1876, Mr. Weaver and Mrs. Fleming, formerly Mrs. Zent, whose maiden name was Emily Earl, were married; she was born at Cardington, Ohio; her parents, Daniel and Margaret Eley Earl, were early pioneers of that locality. She had four children by her first marriage, three of whom are living—Leonard, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Jones, Ashley, Delaware Co., Ohio, and Perry. She also had three children by her second marriage—Sarah E., Philemon and Della. Mr. Weaver's son, Leonard, who is farming the old homestead, was born here, and has always lived on same. He married Miss Lucinda Parks, July 8, 1866; they have four children—Mary Ida, Marion E., Samuel and Mattie.

CARDINGTON TOWNSHIP.

G. O. BROWN, A. M., Cardington; is a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y. He is the son of George and Beulah (Sutliff) Brown, and was born Nov. 28, 1833. The father was a native of Rhode Island, and is descended from a Scotch family of nobility. The Browns trace their lineage to Tobias Brown, who settled in America before the Revolutionary War, and who was the founder of this family of Browns in the United States. To George and Beulah Brown was born a family of seven children, four of whom are yet living. The parents came to Morrow Co., O., in 1836, settling near Chesterville, and engaged in farming. G. O. passed his early years on the farm, remaining there until sixteen, receiving a district school education. At the above age he began attending select school at Chesterville, which afforded better facilities for acquiring an education than the rude country schools in the township. He finally entered the O. W. University at Delaware, and in 1857 graduated with high honors. Since his graduation, with the exception of three years, he has been engaged in teaching, and has a high reputation as an educator, and as one interested in educational problems. Among his acquirements he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1866. He secured his collegiate education at Delaware by rigid economy, teaching during the vacations to get means to continue his college course. Soon after graduating he took charge of the Union School at Chesterville, remaining there four years. A few years after this he went to Sedalia, Missouri, and while there organized the Union School at that place, which under his management became one of the finest in the West. He then came to Cardington and for the period of eleven years has had charge of the splendid schools of that city. This school is one of the best in the country, having eight teachers, Prof. Brown being the principal. He is a prominent Republican, a member of the M. E. Church, and is one of the Board of Examiners of Morrow County. He has no superior in the county for schollarly attainments, and is a fine christian gentleman; he was married to Miss Maria McMahan.

LEWIS BARGE, Sr., retired; Cardington; was born on a farm in Chester Co., Pa., March 7, 1810, and lived there six years; he then with his parents moved to Ohio; they stopped one year in Harrison Co., then moved to Belmont Co., and engaged in farming. Lewis remained at home until he was 17 years of age; he then was apprenticed to the wagon-makers' trade, to Mr. Aaron Mendenhall, of Harrison Co., and served for three years; he then worked as journeyman a few months in Jefferson Co., when he came to Cardington, and soon after married an old acquaintance of Harrison Co., Miss Susannah Merrick, who came to Cardington with her parents in 1829, and married Dec. 13, same year. After his marriage he occupied a residence within the present limits of Cardington, and worked at his trade for

three years; he then entered eighty acres of timber, the same being part of his present place; it never changed hands; he erected a round log cabin, which was hewed down inside and plastered with mud; it contained one room, stick chimney, clapboard roof, etc., etc. His stock consisted of one Indian pony and a cow; he began burning the timber and clearing the place; they made their own clothes, and have hauled wheat to Sandusky, and sold the same for fifty cents per bushel; in those days the wages for hauling was one-half the load. April 10, 1853, is the date of Mrs. Barge's death. They had ten children, but four of whom are living—Eli, married Eliza Moss, and lives in Marion Co., Iowa; Robert, married Jane Harrod, and lives here on the old homestead; they have two children—Willis and Fannie; Slocum, married Cynthia Ann Conwell; they also live on the old homestead, and farm the same; they have two children —Lillie L. and James P.; Hulda Ann lives at home. Feb. 8, 1854, he married Mrs. Bunker, formerly Sibbia Purvis; she was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., and came to this vicinity with her parents in 1824. They have no children. Mr. Barge had three sons in the late war—Morris enlisted in Iowa, and died at New Orleans, about two years after his enlistment; Robert served three years in the 96th Ohio, and Slocum served during the war in the 31st Ohio. Mr. Barge's parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Taylor) Barge, were natives of Pennsylvania; they came to Ohio in 1816, and later settled in Belmont Co., where they died. Of their nine children, four are living —Lewis, Taylor, Sarah Bendure and Keziah Blazer. His grandfather and wife, Sarah, were natives of Nova Scotia; they came to the Colonies previous to the Revolution, in which he took a part, and was killed at the Battle of the Brandywine.

CYRUS E. BENEDICT, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O., Cardington; among the prominent and successful farmers of Cardington Tp., is the subject of this biography; he was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, May 3, 1831, upon the farm he now owns, and on which he lives; his schooling was but limited, owing to the fact of the schools being none of the best at that early day; being the oldest child in the family, he was kept at home to assist in improving the place. When 23 he began farming for himself, which has been his occupation through life. On the 30th of November, 1854, he was united in marriage with Rosanna Edgell, who was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Aug. 9,1832. Her parents were Marcellus and Nancy (Blakely) Edgell, who came to Ohio in a very early day. From our subject's marriage with Miss Edgell, there were born seven children—Nancy E., Marcellus E., Henry W., Robert E., Cyrus A., Barbara A. and Ada R.; the oldest is the wife of G. J. Peak, and lives in Cardington Tp. Mr. Benedict owns 250 acres of excellent farming land; he is a Republican, in politics, and a member of the United Brethren Church.

T. D. BRADLEY, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Chenango Co. N. Y., Dec. 15, 1818. He is the son of David and Sarah (Ketchum) Bradley, both natives of New England. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living. The father died in 1872, and the mother in 1877. T. D. Bradley remained at home until about 33 years of age, when he was united in marriage with Charlotta M. Knickerbocker, a native of New York, and a descendent of one of the oldest and most respected families in the State. There was one child by this union, who died in infancy. In 1858 Mr. Bradley came to Cardington, where he has since resided. He owns 45 acres of land which is nicely improved. He is a republican and a much respected citizen.

LESTER BARTLETT, retired; Cardington. This gentleman was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1805; he worked upon a farm until 18 years of age, when he served an apprenticeship of three years at the hatter's trade, in the town of Pompeii. He then embarked in the business in the town of Delphi, his native county. Here he plied his energy and talents for about one year and a half, when the business became unsuited to him, and with a little fortune of three hundred dollars, accumulated by his great economy and industry, started for the West. He traveled on foot to Manlius, where he took passage on a canal boat for Buffalo; thence across Lake Erie to Cleveland, and from there to Columbus, traveling on foot through the wilderness up the Olentangy to Westfield Tp., Morrow Co. Here he selected a tract of 160 acres of land, footed it to Chillicothe and en-

tered the same. On his way back he stopped at Columbus and purchased a horse, which he brought with him to his wilderness home. After erecting a log cabin and clearing about four acres of ground, he started on horseback for his old home in New York, a distance of 700 miles, where he had left his young wife, (Bolinda Scofield) whom he had married the year before. He returned to his forest home with his wife the following spring. Here he passed through the various scenes and vicissitudes of pioneer life, working and economizing until he became one of the wealthiest farmers and largest land owners in Morrow Co. His wife died Feb. 8, 1850. He was again married to Mrs. Nancy Wicks. By his first wife there are nine children, viz.: Hannah, Lorin, Lorinda, Emeline, Louisa, Henry, Lorenzo, Loretta and Lester. By his second marriage are two children, viz: William W. and Alice. All his children are living, and all married except William W. Mr. Bartlett held while living in Westfield the office of Justice of the Peace for 20 consecutive years. In quite an early day he established a wheat fan manufactory, where hundreds of mills were made and sold in Morrow and adjoining counties. One incident in connection with his milling enterprises is worthy of mention. Near Mr. Bartlett lived a man by the name of Clymer, who contemplated building a gristmill on the Whetstone, and began its erection. Mr. Bartlett had long thought of doing the same thing, and as only one could successfully do so on account of back water, the neighbors thought Clymer had the start and would run Bartlett out; but imagine the astonishment of the natives when they learned that the timbers Mr. Bartlett had gotten out were not for a *mill*, but a *mill dam*, securing to him the present site of Bartlett's Mill on the Whetstone. Mr. Bartlett is one of Morrow County's most respected citizens.

G. W. BOLINGER, farmer and stockraiser, P. O., Cardington, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1827, and in 1834 they moved to Knox Co., Ohio, and settled in Franklin Tp., now in Morrow Co. They came by wagons and rented a farm; his father also worked at his trade of carpenter; G. W. also learned the trade, and lived at home until he became of age; Aug 26, 1849, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Volentine) Singer; they came to this vicinity about 1824; after his marriage he found himself $100 in debt, which he paid by working at his trade, at $16 per month; in 1863 he bought and occupied his present place, which at that time was mostly timber; he owns 127 acres in this county, located five miles northwest of Cardington; of their eight children but two are living—Delora C., now Mrs. McClenathan, living in this vicinity, and Cora Iva, at home; he has earned all his property by his own labor and management; he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Protestant Church, for fifteen and twenty years; his parents, Peter and Sarah (Horn) Bolinger, were natives of Pennsylvania; they married there, and came West about the year 1834, and settled in Franklin Tp., at present in Morrow Co., Ohio, he carried on the carpenter business, and lived there until 1850, when he moved to Canaan Tp., where he lived until 1873; he then moved to Van Wert Co., Ohio, where he now resides with a daughter, his wife having died about 1863; they had seven children; all are living—Benjamin, near Caledonia; G. W., Mrs. Mary Gyer, Van Wert Co., O., Andrew J., this township, Samuel in Douglas Co., Ill., John, in Minnesota, and Mrs. Rebecca Miller, Van Wert Co.; Mr. Bolinger lives with the latter, and will be 80 years of age in Aug. next; his father, Benjamin, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

HON. JOHN H. BENSON, live stock dealer; P. O. Cardington. This gentleman was born Sept. 22, 1834, in what is now Lincoln Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio; he is of Scotch English descent; his ancestors, who were of good families in their native lands, came to this country very early, and settled in what is now the "Empire State." From here his grandfather, Daniel, accompanied by three sons, Leander—John H. Benson's father, Almeron and Darius, with their families, came westward in 1831, and entered extensive tracts of land in Lincoln Tp., the country at that time being nothing less than an unbroken wilderness, and its inhabitants few and scattered. The newcomers went bravely to work, however, and by dint of hard labor and much perseverance, despite the many obstacles in their way, in a short time made for themselves what were considered in those days, comfortable homes; the tide of immi-

gration soon set in more briskly, and at the time of the birth of our subject the neighborhood had begun to assume a more civilized aspect. John H. Benson received the greater part of his early education in the rude log country school-house. At the age of twenty he entered, as a student, the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, where he remained some two years, and then engaged in the live stock trade, which he followed a number of years with much success. It was during the time spent as a stock-drover that he became so well and favorably known to the people of Morrow and adjoining counties. On Feb. 2, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa, daughter of Lester Bartlett, Esq., a wealthy and highly respected farmer of Westfield Tp. The fruit of this union was two sons, Austin E., born Aug 4, 1859, and Frank B., born May 31, 1866. The elder son now occupies the position of local editor of the Delaware *Herald*, a live and ably edited journal, and the only Democratic paper in that county. Mr. Benson has always been closely identified with the best interests of his neighborhood, as well as the public in general; he organized a stock company, and was instrumental in building the first and only gravel road ever built in the county; he was president of this company until his business compelled him to resign the office. In 1871, together with a number of other gentlemen, he purchased the old Andrew's warehouse in Cardington, which was fitted up with all the necessary machinery, and converted into an extensive steam flour mill, with Mr. Benson as its Superintendent. This enterprise prospered, and its success reached far beyond the anticipations of its projectors; this was due in a great measure to the popularity that Mr. Benson enjoyed among the farmers for miles around. In 1875 the mill passed into other hands, since which time Mr. Benson has devoted the greater portion of his time to dealing in live stock. John H. Benson, during his life-time, has been somewhat of a politician; he began his political career in 1859, and in 1862, when only 28 years of age, he was elected Sheriff of Morrow Co., by a good, round majority, being the only Democrat elected to this office in the county in twenty-five years; in 1868 he was the Democratic candidate in the old Eighth District for Congress, against Gen. John Beatty. The district was hopelessly Republican, but Mr. Benson ran away ahead of his ticket—another proof of his popularity; in 1877 he was elected to the State Senate, from the Seventeenth and Twenty-Eighth Districts, by 3,300 majority; Mr. Benson has been an active and influential Democrat in the county and district, and his opinions are always regarded as sound in the conventions and meetings of his party, and his public as well as his private record, is without a blemish; he is one of Cardington's most influential and respected citizens.

G. W. BELL, dealer in wool; Cardington; this gentleman was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, July 17, 1826; he is a son of Elijah and Mary E. (Hart) Bell, both of whom were natives of Maryland, and the parents of four children. The Bells were among the first settlers of Montgomery Co. Md.; and their descendants are to-day among the most honored and respected citizens of that county. The father of G. W. Bell was a farmer, a business he followed for the most part during his lifetime. During the war of 1812, he assisted in the defense of Washington, D. C. In 1837 he removed to Ohio and located in Harrison Co., where he remained some time, when he moved to Franklin Co., and there passed the remainder of his days. His father dying in 1876, and his mother in 1864. G. W. Bell remained at home, assisting his father upon the farm, and attending school until sixteen years of age, when he learned the tanners and curriers' trade, after which for a number of years, he traveled through a great portion of the East and West, working at his trade. Mr. Bell came to Morrow Co. in 1851, and in 1855, Sept. 26, was united in marriage with Miss Mary McMahan; she was born in Virginia, Sept. 2, 1828; and when but one year old, her parents removed to what is now Morrow Co., Ohio. From his marriage with Miss McMahan, there are two daughters—Ada T. and Maggie R. In 1854, Mr. Bell came to Cardington, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which business he continued about three years, when he sold out, and engaged in the wool, seed and grain trade, a business he has since followed. For the past 25 years, he has been actively engaged in the wool trade at Cardington. He has held several positions

of honor and trust in the city government, and is a highly respected and influential citizen; he was one of the charter members of Cardington Lodge, number 384, F. and A. M. Politically he is a democrat, though liberal in his views, always voting for the man and measures, and not for party. He owns a great deal of valuable property in Cardington, and 220 acres of land near the city of Toledo. He has an interesting, intelligent family, a comfortable and nicely improved home property on Main St. Upright dealing and close attention to business, have placed him among the most respected and honored citizens of Morrow Co.

A. J. BOLINGER, farmer; P. O., Cardington; is a native of Pennsylvania; he was born in Bedford Co., Oct. 4, 1832, and lived there until he was in his second year. The family then came to Ohio, and settled in Knox Co., his father was a carpenter, and he also learned the trade, and lived with his parents until he was 25 years of age; May 27, 1858, he married Miss Matilda Linder; she was born in Ohio. After the marriage he occupied twenty acres of land, he had previously bought; and which was located on the neighborhood of the old homestead place, and he farmed the same until 1866; though in 1864, he enlisted in the 38th Reg. O. V. I., and remained in the service for ten months, taking part in the engagements of the regiment, which was with Sherman on his "March to the Sea," he was discharged at Washington and returned home, and in 1866, he came to his present place, which contains twenty-five acres, located six miles northwest of Cardington; of their seven children, five are living—Emerson R., born June 9; 1860, Daniel W., born Aug. 17, 1862; Andrew C., born Oct. 9, 1864; Lora B., born Oct. 25, 1871; and Glen D., born Jan. 6, 1875; Joseph E., and infant died.

SAMUEL BENNETT, farmer; P. O., Cardington; is a native of Jefferson Co., Ohio; he was born March 2, 1822, and lived there until they came to this vicinity in the fall of 1823. They came in a wagon, and part of the distance had to make the road. His father entered eighty acres, and through his wife got fifty acres more adjoining, he paying $50 for the place, on which was a log cabin which they occupied, and began clearing the place. In 1828 they built a hewed log cabin, in which they afterwards lived, making their own clothing of wool and flax. In 1845 Mr. Samuel Bennett and Miss Elizabeth Bovey were married; she is a native of Maryland. They had five children, four of whom are living—John C., Hiram C., Walter C., and Amanda O. He owns 227 acres of land, located two miles northeast of Cardington, which he has earned by his own labor and management; he at first renting the place of his father-in-law, and in 1850 he bought 70 acres, and has since increased his place to the present area. His parents, James and Lydia (Hardenbrook) Bennett were natives of Pennsylvania and Virgina; they married in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and came to this county in the fall of 1823, and lived here until their death—he in 1856, she 1861. Of their eleven children seven are living—Isaac lives in Michigan, Mrs. Edith Crawford lives in this county, Lewis lives in Illinois, Mrs. Ann Pinkley lives in Illinois, Samuel lives in this county, Mrs. Magdalene Johnson lives in Iowa, and Mrs. Lydia Hyde lives in Michigan. When the family first came to this county they had, after entering their land, one five-france piece, four cows, and one sheep. He cleared land for others and enjoyed the pleasures of pioneer life generally.

STEPHEN BROWN, attorney-at-law, Cardington; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1816; son of Ebenezer and Mary (Cook) Brown, both natives of Washington Co., Pa. His grandparents on his mother's side, Stephen and Sarah (McFarlin) Cook, were born in Scotland, and came to America, and settled in New Jersey, where they were married, at the respective ages of twenty-five and fifteen. From their union there were fifteen children, seven sons and eight daughters, all of whom lived for many years after the youngest was married. The mother lived to the age of ninety-three years, leaving a posterity of four hundred and seventy-two souls. Stephen Brown moved to what is now Morrow Co. with his parents in the spring of 1835. They settled on a farm of eighty acres of land near Gilead Station. He resided here with his parents until 1836, when he went to Martinsburg, Knox Co. Ohio, where he was married to Nancy Boyd. He returned to Morrow Co. after his marriage, and settled in Caanan Tp. From this union there

were five children, Orlando C., Alexander B., Samuel S. and Gilbert M. One died in infancy. After spending fifteen years in Caanan Tp., Mr. Brown moved with his family to Cardington, where he has since resided, coming to Cardington in 1858, since which time he has held several important town and township offices; he was elected first to the office of Tp. Clerk and afterwards Justice of the Peace, an office he has by re-election held to the present time. He also held the office of Mayor four years, and County Coroner two terms. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and still remains in the practice of law. Having helped to bring the Republican party into existence, he stands to-day, firm, tried and true to the cause. During the war of the Rebellion he was the soldiers' friend, giving two out of four sons to help crush the Rebellion.

S. V. BENEDICT, farmer and stock raiser; P. O., Cardington; Mr. Benedict was born in Morrow Co., Ohio (then Morvin Tp., Marion Co.) Nov. 20, 1834. He is a son of Eli and Elizabeth (Shaw) Benedict, both of whom were natives of Morrow Co., and the parents of eight children. The Shaws came to this county and settled upon the creek which bears their name, in 1808. They were the first settlers in that portion of the county. The Benedicts were also early settlers of the county, having settled near the present village of Woodbury soon after the Shaws settled on Shaw creek. Eli Benedict departed this life in 1846. He settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, soon after his marriage with Miss Shaw. He was an upright Christian gentleman, respected by all who knew him. His wife survives him, and is one of the oldest living settlers of the county. There were four of the "Shaw boys" in the late war. Jonathan S. was in Co. I. 3d O. V. I, and was killed at the battle of Stone River; Charles W. was also in Co. I, 3d O. V. I, was twice captured, but managed to escape on both occasions; Levi went from Colorado; S. V. Benedict was in Co. K, 88th O. V. I.; served from July, 1864, to July, 1865. He was raised upon a farm receiving a limited education. When 14 years of age, he left home and went to Logan Co., where he was employed for some time, working by the month upon a farm. He then returned to Morrow Co., and for a number of years worked for $9 per month—"dry month"— upon a farm. He was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Curren, Nov. 2, 1855; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1836; from this union there were seven children, six of whom are now living—Cora J., Levi E., Stephen N., William H., Roy L., and Dessie M.; the one deceased was named Eunice L.; Mr. Benedict owns 105 acres of land in Cardington Tp., and eighty acres in Westfield Tp. he has had no pecuniary assistance to speak of, and his possessions were gained entirely by his own efforts. He makes it a point to keep good stock of all kinds, and believes in and practices the old saying: "What's worth doing at all is worth doing well." He has for a number of years been an earnest worker in, and member of, the U. B. Church. He is a member of Cardington Lodge No. 384, A. F. & A. M., and of Mt. Gilead, Chapter No. 59. He is an open-hearted, genial companion, a consistent Christian gentleman, and one of Morrow county's most respected citizens.

CAPT. J. G. BLUE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington. David B. Blue, the father of Capt. Blue, was born in Northumland Co., Pa., Aug. 5, 1814. When a small boy, his parents moved to Muskingum Co., Ohio. He was married to Miss Wealthy Bartlett, Feb. 10, 1839. She was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1822. Her father was a brother of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1812. David B. Blue is the father of nine children, five of whom are now living—Capt. J. G., his three brothers, Abner W., John D., and David L., and a sister, Etna T., now Mrs. C. O. Morton, of Clinton, Iowa. The deceased were named Mary E., Sarepta O., Elum A. and Annie L. Capt. J. G. Blue, eldest of the nine children, was born near the town of Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 4, 1840; his parents removed to Wyandotte Co., Ohio, while he was yet a child, and from there to Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co., in 1848; and from there to Cardington, seven years later. In 1860, the parents purchased a farm in Cardington Tp., upon which they located. Capt. Blue remained at home, assisting his father at his trade—that of carpentering—until 16 years of age. He then for a period of four years, taught school dur-

ing the winter months, and was variously employed during the summer. When President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 men, Capt. Blue enlisted in Co. I, 3d O. V. I, as a private. At the reorganization of the company, some three months later, he was chosen 1st Sergeant of the company, but soon after was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant—a position he held until the battle of Perrysville, Ky., when by by the death of Capt H. E. Cunard, he succeeded to the command of the company, although he did not receive a captain's commission until after the battle of Stone River. Soon after this battle, the 3d Ohio, 51st and 73d Indiana, were sent into Georgia to cut off supplies from the rebel army at Chattanooga. While here the entire command were captured and taken to Rome, Ga. Here the officers and men were separated, and Capt. Blue, with other officers, was taken to Libby Prison, where they were kept one year, when they were transferred to Macon, Ga., and from there, in a few months, to Charleston, S. C., and Columbia. After an imprisonment of twenty-two months, Capt. Blue was exchanged, and returned to his home. During his stay in prison he underwent untold privations and sufferings. When he was captured he weighed 165 lbs., and when exchanged but 92 lbs. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and is spoken of by his comrades in arms in the most complimentary manner. After his return home, for two years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, when he sold out and purchased a farm of 40 acres. He has since added to it, until he now owns 320 of as nicely improved land as is to be found in Morrow Co. He was united in marriage with Miss Annie E. Johnson June 13, 1866. She was born in Morrow Co., O., Nov. 8, 1846. From this union there are two children—Johnson W. and Mary E. For some years past Capt. Blue has made a specialty of raising and breeding Spanish Merino sheep; he was one of the first men to engage in this business in Central Ohio, and has fully and clearly demonstrated that the raising of good sheep is much more profitable than the raising of inferior ones; his present flock is second to none in the State, and he finds ready sale for all he has at good round prices. Capt. Blue is a stalwart Republican politically, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He is an intelligent, kind-hearted gentleman, universally respected by all his neighbors and friends. He is a strict temperance man and a member of the Masonic order.

GEORGE R. CUNNINGHAM, carriage-maker; Cardington; is a native of Troy Tp., Delaware Co., Ohio; he is the son of John and Sarah (Wise) Cunningham, and was born June 20, 1831. These parents were born and raised near Bellaire, Ohio, and were the parents of eight children, all of whom reached their majority; two of the sons, John A. and James A., died while serving their country in the last great war. The father came to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1830, and himself and wife are yet living in Delaware City, and both are old and respected citizens of that place. The subject of this sketch lived on his father's farm until he was 17, when he went to Delaware and learned his trade of E. R. Thompson, with whom he remained three years. Shortly after this he came to Cardington with his possessions, consisting of $15 and a large share of native energy, with no bad habits. He started a small job shop upon his arrival in 1851, and the following year began a rapidly increasing business of making two-horse and spring wagons. About this time he formed a partnership with his brother, William A., which lasted until 1861, when the brother was bought out, and our subject continued the business alone. In 1874 a sudden and destructive fire burned him out, destroying property valued at $20.000, covered by $6.000 insurance; just before the fire he had a business, the sales of which amounted to $30.000 per annum. With characteristic energy he began anew, but lost heavily on account of hard times and an unstable currency. At present he is engaged in the same business in a large two-storied brick building, with about sixteen employees. On the 31st of July, 1856, he was married to Minerva J. Peck, who bore him two children—Mary A. and John L. His first wife died in August, 1864, and two years later he married his second wife, Sarah A. Gregory. Mr. Cunningham is a Republican; he has been a member of the Town Council and of the City School Board ten years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a strong temperance man, allowing no drunkenness among his workmen. He owns one of the largest vehicle manufactories in Ohio.

HENRY CECIL, farmer, P. O., Gilead Station, was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1825, and lived there three years; the family then moved to Belmont Co., Ohio, where they engaged in farming; in 1840, after the death of his father, Henry began the management of the place, and lived with his mother until Jan. 29, 1845, when he married Miss Nancy Bonham, of Belmont Co., Ohio; they lived on the Cecil homestead for five years, and then moved to his uncle's place near by, and lived with him for five years, after which he rented in the neighborhood until in 1856, when his mother died; after which he bought the old homestead, and lived on the same for seven years; in Aug., 1862, he enlisted for three years in Co. B., 126th Ohio Reg.; after serving eight months he was discharged, owing to ill-health; in 1864 he settled in Cardington Tp., and has lived there since; he is now residing on his place, which contains eighty acres, and is located one mile west of Gilead Sta. By the marriage there was one child, which has since died—Esther Ann; she married first Mr. Levi Maxwell and after his death she married Mr. R. A. St. Clair; by the first marriage there were two children, one of whom is living—Harry C. Maxwell; he lives with his grandparents. By the second marriage there was one child, which has since died. Mr. Cecil's parents, John and Duannah (Long) Cecil, were natives of Maryland and Virginia; they came to Ohio—he in 1814, with his parents, who settled in Belmont Co.; she also came to Ohio with her parents, who settled in Belmont Co. They married there and died on the old homestead; of their seven children, four are living. Hiram lives in Belmont Co., Ohio; Henry, Thurza, now Mrs. Ross Greenfield, and Erwin, all live in Morrow Co., Ohio, and all are married.

B. B. CRANE, insurance agent; Cardington. Robert Crane, the grandfather of B. B. Crane, was born in Mifflin, Pa., Aug. 24, 1776. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Taylor, was born in Huntington Co., Pa., Aug. 22, 1778; they removed to Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1818. Robert Crane was a soldier of the war of 1812, and occupied a high position as a citizen; he died Nov. 21, 1841, and was followed by his wife Aug. 24, 1851. Their son, R. T. Crane, and the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, June 2, 1807, and was married to Miss Rhody Hector, Sept. 2, 1832; she was born Jan. 2, 1814, and died June 7, 1877. The father died Aug. 30, 1841; he was a man noted for his mechanical ingenuity; it was he who constructed the celebrated "Political Spere," used during the campaign of Harrison and Tyler. It was an ingenious piece of mechanism, representing upon its surface the different States of the Union; during the campaign it was rolled through different states, and attracted a great deal of attention; it went the grand round, and at last found a resting-place in the "Smithsonian Institute," Washington, D. C. B. B. Crane was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Aug. 10, 1834; he received a good common school education, and was variously employed until 17 years of age; he afterward served an apprenticeship at the painters' trade, after which he attended R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College, from which institution he graduated in 1855; in 1857 he visited the Pacific slope, where he remained some time; after his return to Ohio, he followed painting until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as a private, in Co. E, 3d O. V. I.; after serving for two years, he was discharged to accept the position of 1st Lieutenant in a company of the 97th O. V. I., but owing to sickness, was never able to do duty; in 1864 he came to Cardington, where for some time he followed his trade. He was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah E. (Doty) Shurr, Dec. 31, 1864. She was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Jan. 3, 1842. Her parents were among the first settlers of Morrow Co., an account of which will be found in the history of Bennington Township, this work. In Mr. Crane's family were five children, three of whom are now living, viz: Fred L., Annie and Cora B; those deceased were named Mary and Nellie. Since his marriage, Mr. Crane has been variously employed; he was one of a company of men who, in 1866, built the Enterprise Block, the first brick block in the town; he has for some time been in the insurance business; he represents some of the best companies in the United States, and is doing a good business; during the crusades he did good and effective service in the cause of temperance; he is the present Secretary of Cardington Lodge, No. 384, F. & A. M., and has been at different times a member of the City Council and the Union School Board; he is a Republican. He

owns a nicely-improved home property on Main street, Cardington, besides valuable timbered land in Michigan; he possesses great natural abilities as a business man, and is well known for his integrity.

WILLIAM H. CURL, farmer and stock raiser; P. O., Cardington. This gentleman was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1834; he is son of William and Margaret (Arbogast) Curl; he remained at home, until about 20 years ofage, when he began for himself. He was married to Miss Rebecca Johnston, Apr. 27, 1854; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1832; she died May 7, 1864. The results of this union were four children—Perry N., Sarah, Lucena, and Lemuel. Mr. Curl was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Shaw, Sept. 14, 1864; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Feb. 4, 1841; four children are the fruits of this union—Jonathan S. Willie H., Maggie O., and Ellis R. Mr. Curl owns 215 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. He has obtained all his property by hard work and close attention to business, and is in the fullest sense of the term, a self-made man. He is a Republican, and a member of the M. E. Church, and has held a great many positions of honor and trust in the township. He is one of Morrow county's most respected citizens.

HENRY W. CURL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1829; his parents, William and Margaret (Arbogast) Curl, came from Clark to Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1835; the former was born in Miami Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1807, and the latter in Virginia, in 1808. Jeremiah Curl, father of William, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and one of the first settlers of the Miami Valley; William Curl and wife are the parents of five children, all of whom are living, the youngest being past forty years of age. He and wife connected themselves with the M. E. Church in 1828, and have ever since lived exemplary Christian lives, and are loved and respected by the entire community. Henry W. Curl lived with his parents upon a farm until he reached his majority, when he began for himself. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Johnston, Oct. 24, 1850; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, July 4, 1829. Her parents, William and Catharine (Fluckey) Johnston, were pioneer settlers of Perry Co., Ohio, and came from there to Morrow Co. in 1830. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now dead, as are the parents. In Mr. Curl's family there were seven children, six of whom are now living—Elzy S., Franklin M., Cora A., Haze D., Ida M. and Ada B. The one deceased was a twin sister of Ida M., and died in infancy. Mr. Curl first purchased forty acres of wild woodland, and began its improvement; he added to it by purchase from time to time, until he owned 180 acres of well-improved land. This was in Marion Co.; he sold that in 1867, and purchased "the old Kees farm," of 148 acres, one of the best improved in Cardington Tp., upon which he has since resided. He is a staunch Republican, politically, and a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES DRURY, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington. This gentleman is a son of James Drury, Sr., who came from Pennsylvania, his native State, to Perry Co., O., when a young man. Here he met Miss Rebecca Johnston, to whom he was married, and who was the mother of nine children. She died in Perry Co., O., Apr. 14, 1848, and he in Mercer Co. in 1860. James Jr. was raised upon a farm, receiving such education as the common schools of that early day afforded. He was born in Perry Co., O., Apr. 7, 1829, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Morrow Co. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Fluckey Dec. 31, 1857. She was born in Morrow Co., O., Feb. 1, 1833. The Fluckeys came from Perry to Morrow Co., O., in a very early day. In our subject's family are four children—Mary E., Rebecca D., Harley G. and Joseph F. Mr. Drury owns eighty acres of nicely improved land, which he has cleared and improved since his coming to the county. He is a Republican and a member of the M. E. Church.

W. B. DENMAN, merchant; Cardington; was born in Morrow Co., Feb. 21, 1847, the only child of John and Jane (Hayden) Denman. The father when sixteen years of age removed with his parents from New Jersey to Ohio; he was a cooper by trade, and was for a number of years located in Chesterville. He purchased a farm adjoining Cardington, upon which he resided until his death, in 1875. His wife survives him and resides upon the old homestead. The Haydens were pioneer

settlers of this county. W. B. Denman received a common school education; when 15 years of age he became dissatisfied with farm labor, and pursuaded his father to let him undertake peddling. He first began by peddling sweet potato plants; he soon secured a one-horse wagon and began peddling dry goods and notions. He peddled over Morrow and adjoining counties for a period of ten years, and was very successful. He is well and favorably known throughout this portion of the State as "Little Denman the Peddler." In 1870 he and Mr. Z. L. White engaged in the dry goods trade in Delaware, O. After two years they took in a Mr. Hyatt, as partner, and the firm was known as Hyatt, White & Co. In 1874 Mr. Denman purchased the entire stock, and for two years did business alone; he sold out in 1876 and came to Cardington, where he has since resided. He has a large trade, and is a very successful business man; he carries the largest stock of dry goods in Morrow Co., and does a strictly cash business. He was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda A. Dickey, of Richland Co., May 2, 1874. From this union there is one child—John Harry. Mr. Denman is in political belief a Republican, although liberal in his views, and is a member of The Odd Fellows' Order, Royal Arcana, and M. E. Church. Since coming to Cardington he has devoted his entire attention to business; by zealous toil he has arisen to the enviable position he now occupies among the merchants of Cardington, and foreshadows a career which will no doubt prove both useful and honorable among his fellow citizens, and a subject of proper pride to his family and himself.

GEORGE A. DAWSON, miller, Cardington. Of those citizens of Cardington who have succeeded in their respective business enterprises, we must necessarily include the name of George A. Dawson. He was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Feb. 28th, 1836. His parents, Turner and Lucinda (Tolle) Dawson, were natives of Virginia, where they were married, and lived until 1837, when they removed to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where Mr. Dawson, Sr. took charge of the "Norton Mills" of that place. At the expiration of two years he was offered, and accepted the superintendency of the "House Mills" of Mt. Gilead. After remaining in Mt. Gilead two years he returned to Knox Co., and look charge of the mills at Waterford, where he remained until his death, June 4, 1847. His wife died Nov. 14, 1875. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living. The father was an industrious, intelligent man, whom every one respected and trusted. George A. Dawson was but eleven years of age when his father died; he had received but a meager education, and thus left at an early age to look out for himself, the energy that has been a prominent characteristic of his life, manifested itself. He remained in the mill his father had been running, and although but eleven years old, had almost sole charge of it. After some time he entered the employ of a Mr. Walters, in a mill situated on Owl Creek. He remained with him until twenty-two years of age, and was married to Miss Minerva Bright, March 5; 1857, who was born in Knox Co., O., Sept. 20, 1834, and died Sept 30, 1871. From this union there were two children—John and Mary. In 1858 he came to Chesterville, Morrow Co., and purchased the Lord Mill of that place, which he ran ten years, and then sold out and came to Cardington, and with others built the Steam Flouring Mills of that place. He now owns a one-half interest in both the steam and water mills of that place, and is one of the most practical millers in central Ohio. For years after his father's death he gave all his earnings to his mother, to help support the family, and at the time of his marriage he had not a dollar he could call his own; but his energy and close attention to business has placed him in the front rank of affluent and enterprising citizens of Cardington. He has filled with honor to himself and lasting benefit to those for whom he has labored, numerous positions in the township and city government; he is a staunch Republican. He was united in marriage with Maggie S. Ocker, Apr. 7, 1875. She was born in Cardington Tp., Morrow Co., Feb. 3, 1847.

HENRY S. GREEN, M. D.; Cardington; is a son of Aaron S. and Nancy (Berry) Green, and was born in the village of Norton, Delaware, Co., O., Feb. 25, 1842. The father when a young man came from Pa., his native State, to Marion Co., O., where he was married to Miss Berry, who was the mother of his two sons, Henry S. and James

H. The latter is a resident of Galion, Ohio, and Cashier of The Citizens' National Bank of that place. The mother's people—the Berrys, were among the first settlers of Marion Co. In 1852 the Greens moved to Cardington where they have since resided. Here Henry S. spent his youth attending school and clerking in the stores of the place. He was for some time assistant postmaster of Cardington. When 19 years of age he went to Cleveland, where one year was passed in a drug store, when he enlisted in Co. C. 96th O. V. I. Soon after his enlistment he was promoted to the position of hospital steward, where he remained until the close of the war; not long after his return home he began the study of medicine. He graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati in 1869. He was united in marriage with Mary, adopted daughter of David Martin, Esq., of Cardington, May 10, 1871. There are two children from this union — Lonora, born Aug. 24, 1872; and Adna S., Mch. 19, 1879. Dr. Green was the first Junior Warden of Cardington Lodge A. F. &. A. M., and has held the honorable position of Master of the Lodge for about eight years. He has been President and Secretary of the Morrow Co. Medical Association, and is a member of the State Medical Society. Dr. Green possesses those characteristics of industry, perseverance and honesty of purpose which lead to success, and has used well the powers given him, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

A. H. GRANT, liveryman; Cardington; was born near the village of Sunbury, Delaware Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1836. He is the only surviving child of a family of four children of Andrew and Sarah (Hess) Grant. The father was a direct descendant of that old and respected family of Grants, who flourished during "feudal times" in Scotland. He was an early settler of Delaware Co., and came from there to Cardington, in 1843. He was a shoemaker by trade, and morally, one of the best men Cardington ever knew. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies, and of the M. E. Church. He gave freely of his means to those in need, while to all his friends he was both generous and just; and he evinced in his every act a true and exemplary Christian manhood, which commanded the esteem of his family and friends, and won the respect of all who knew him. His personal integrity and high sense of honor were never doubted. He died Oct. 25, 1878. His wife survives him, and is today one of the oldest settlers of Cardington. A. H. Grant received the advantages of a good education, and when a young man learned the saddle and harness maker's trade with a Mr. Cunningham, of Cardington, soon after which he bought him out, and for four years carried on quite an extensive business, and had a number of men in his employ. He clerked for four years in Cardington, and then formed a co-partnership with Mr. John Sanderson, in dry goods, in Cardington, and sold out. In 1872 he began in the livery business, which he has since followed. He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy R. Rose, Nov. 10, 1859. She was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Oct. 19, 1836. From this union there are five children—Sarah Irene, John B., Abraham S., Samuel P. and William Spencer. Mr. Grant has been a member of the Union School Board of Cardington, since 1864, and was an efficient member while many public improvements were made. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and was during the late war a staunch Union man. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Red Men societies, of Cardington. Mr. Grant owns a nicely improved home property on Main street, and has an interesting family, being respected by all who know him.

ROSS GREENFIELD, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington; Mr. Greenfield was born Nov. 6, 1825, in Harrison Co., Ohio; his parents, Levi and Jane (Miller) Greenfield, were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and resided until 1810, when they removed to Harrison Co., Ohio, coming over the mountains in a one-horse wagon. They were frugal and industrious people, and by dint of hard work and economy, they soon had a little home for themselves and family. The father was a carpenter by trade, and was one of the most even-tempered men in all that region of country. He and wife held to the religious tenets of the followers of Wm. Penn. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters. The mother departed this life Feb. 1, 1845, followed by her husband Dec. 30,

1867. Ross was raised upon a farm, and received a common education. When 21 years of age, he began for himself by farming during the summer months, and during the fall and winter he would run threshing machines. He was united in marriage with Miss Thurza Cecil, Apr. 6, 1848; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, June 7, 1828; her parents John and Duannah (Long) Cecil, were natives of Maryland, and removed from that State to Miami Co., Ohio, where they remained a short time, when he moved to Belmont Co., where the remainder of their days were passed. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Ross Greenfield remained in Belmont Co. until 1864, when he came to Morrow Co., which he has since made his home. In his family were four children, three of whom are now living—James T., Ada D. and Adoniram J. The one deceased was named Mary A. He owns 113 acres of well improved land, which he has obtained by his own exertions. He is a Republican of the stalwart kind, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He at present holds the office of township's trustee, and is one of Morrow Co.'s most respected citizens.

JOHN W. HOFF, Cardington; is a native of Harrison Co., Va., is the son of Abraham and Mary (Waters) Hoff, and was born March 10, 1834; the parents were Virginians, and the father lived there until his death, in 1839; a few years afterwards the mother married Edward Armstrong, who also died, when she came, in 1878, to live with her son, our subject; she bore her first husband four children, two of whom are yet living; our subject and his sister, Sarah C. Drury, now a resident of Linn Co., Mo.; the father was a prominent man, occupying many positions of trust, dealing extensively in stock, and was one of the largest agriculturalists in Harrison Co., Va.; the mother is yet living with her son, John W.; until the age of fourteen, our subject had received no education, but at this age he began going to school winters and working on farms summers, saving by economy sufficient money to pay his expenses for some time at the O. W. U., at Delaware, O.; he began teaching when eighteen, and has followed that calling every winter since, except two, when he was in the army; he was a member of Co. C, 145th O. V. I., and also a member of Co. K, 88th O. V. I., and served about one year; on the 9th of March, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hull, a native of Delaware Co., O., born Dec. 15, 1835; these parents have had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living—Mary A., Vinnie T., Zella M., Henry H., Herman C., Virginia V., Neva R., living, and—Viola A., John W., Ida I., and a babe not named, deceased. Mr. Hoff owns forty acres of land in Cardington Tp., and one hundred and twenty in Benton Co., Iowa; for a number of years Mr. Hoff has dealt largely in horses, and is now one of two partners who own Forfar Chief, a full-blooded Clydesdale horse, imported from Scotland in 1874, by Rosser and Thompson, of Ontario, Canada; the horse is a dark bay, sixteen and a half hands high, and weighs 1990 lbs.; the horse in 1879 took the sweepstakes premium at the Ohio State Fair over eight competitors. Mr. Hoff is a Republican, and is a member of Cardington Lodge No. 384 F. and A. M., and Lodge No. 194 I. O. O. F.; his daughter Mary A. began teaching at the unprecedented age of thirteen years, and has since taught nine terms; she was the youngest applicant who ever received a certificate to teach in Morrow Co.; Mr. Hoff came from Muskingum to Delaware Co. in 1852, thence to Morrow Co. in 1871, and is one of the county's best citizens.

P. H. HIRTH, barber; Cardington; was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 18, 1836; one of a family of six children of Conrad and Catharine Hirth, both natives of Germany. He was educated in his native country. When fourteen years of age he left his parental roof, and for two years attended school in the city of "Frankfort-on-the-Main," pursuing the studies of anatomy and minor surgery. After this, for a period of ten years he traveled over different portions of Europe, working at the barber's trade. In 1860 he took passage for the United States, landing at New York City May 4 of the same year. He remained in the city some six months, and then went to Easton, Pa., where he began barbering. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he espoused the Union cause, and served with distinction three year, in Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery. He was in some of the great battles of the war, among

which were Gettysburg, Spottsylvania C. H., seven days' battle before Richmond, Chancellorsville, Fredricksburg and Coal Harbor; he was twice captured, but his bravery in both cases led to his escape. Mr. Hirth did good and gallant service for his adopted country and was respected and admired by his companions in arms. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned to Easton, and while there became acquainted with Miss Lizzie H. Wallace, of Morrow Co., Ohio; they were married Mch. 6, 1865, and soon after came to Cardington, where they have since resided; they have had four children born to them, one of whom in now living—Lizzie Maud. The deceased were named Irene, Imo M., and William E.; Mr. Hirth is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Societies and of the M. E. Church of Cardington. He owns a nicely improved home property in Cardington and one of the neatest and cosiest barber shops in Central Ohio.

CRAVEN W. JENKINS, farmer and stock grower; P. O., Cardington, O., was an only child, born to George W. and Eda J. (Howell) Jenkins. He was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Aug. 10, 1833, and lived there five years, when, with his parents, he removed to Fredericktown, Knox Co., O. The family came by wagon, and while crossing the Alleghanies met with an accident that came near terminating the journey. Reaching a point where the narrow road ran alongside of a precipice, the four-horse team became unmanageable, and starting to run, threw the wagon over the edge of the embankment. The horses managed, however, to cling to the edge, while the wagon bed with its load of household goods and humanity, became detached and slid to the bottom of the ravine, a distance of seventy-five feet. Mrs. Jenkins and C. W., who were on the load, were precipitated into the ravine but strange to say, received no injuries. With the help of the passengers in a passing stage-coach, the wagon was righted and the journey resumed. In Knox Co. they rented a farm, living on it for twelve years, when they moved to the vicinity of Chesterville. After a two years' residence here they removed to a farm in Cardington Tp. April 12, 1855, C. W. married Miss Hamnutal Jackson. She was born in Washington Co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1829, coming to this county in 1834 with her parents, George P. and Mary (Hobbs) Jackson, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mr. Jackson was twice married; first to Elizabeth Crawford, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom seven are living. By his second marriage 6 children were born to him, four of whom are living. Immediately after his marriage the subject of our sketch moved into a house on his father's farm. In 1860 his father gave him twenty acres of land, which he farmed until the death of his father, Feb. 1, 1861, when he occupied the old homestead. A year later he came to his present residence. His parents on coming to Cardington, occupied a log cabin in the woods. They had three horses, two or three cows, some sheep and hogs. Mr. G. W. Jenkins was at Washington when Washington was burned by the British. He, in company with his father, took Col. Morgan, of 1812 war fame, to Washington during the battle. August 12, 1870, Mr. Jenkin's mother died. Two children were born to Craven W. Jenkins, one of whom only is living; George W. married Miss Cora A. Cure, and is living on the homestead.

JOSEPH JEWELL, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington; Mr. Jewell was born in Washington Co., Pa., Sept. 14, 1827; his parents, Stephen and Elizabeth (Martin) Jewell, were both natives of Maryland, and the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living. Two of their sons, John and Jacob, were soldiers in the late war; Jacob was one of the first to enlist at his country's call, and well and faithfully served his country until the close of the war; John was killed in an engagement in Missouri. In the spring of 1828 the parents came westward, and located in Licking Co., Ohio. The mother died in 1843, and was followed by her husband in 1868. He was a farmer—an honest, upright Christian gentleman, and during his lifetime held many positions of honor and trust. Joseph remained upon his father's farm until he was 21 years of age, when he served an apprenticeship at the carpenters' trade, a business he followed until he came to Morrow Co. in 1861, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising; he was united in marriage with Miss Permelia Marriott, Jan. 1, 1851. She was born in Licking Co., O., Sept. 24, 1830; her grandfather, Homer

Marriott, came from Maryland to Licking Co. at a very early day. In Joseph Jewell's family are seven children—Elizabeth, Mary E., Joanna, Laura B., Jacob E., John E. and Frank. Mr. Jewell owns 100 acres of well-improved land, which he has improved and obtained by his own hard labor; he began life as a poor mechanic, and is most emphatically a self-made man. He has held several offices in the township; is a member of the Masonic order and of the Bethel M. E. Church. Politically, he is one of Morrow county's most stalwart and uncompromising Republicans.

HIRAM KERN, merchant; Cardington; among the old settlers and prominent business men of Cardington, is Hiram Kern. He was born in Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1828, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Swavley) Kern, both natives of Berks Co., Pa., where they were raised, married and lived until 1831, when they removed to Perry Co., Ohio. They were the parents of fourteen children, six of whom are now living. The father was always engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was noted for his energy, frugality and straight business habits. He died March 20, 1880; his wife died in 1867; she was a niece of the famous Daniel Boon, of Kentucky. Hiram Kern had but few advantages for obtaining an education, as he was "bound out" to a shoemaker at 14 years of age. After four years he began working for himself in the county in which his parents lived. After some time spent near his old home, he took a trip through the South and West, working at his trade to pay his way. After an absence of eighteen months, he returned to his home in Perry Co., where for some time he worked at his trade. He was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Lentz, Sept. 11, 1851; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, March 26, 1834. From this union there are five children—Mary E., Margaret C., Adda, Clara I., and Henry S. In 1851 Mr. Kern came to Cardington and began in the boot and shoe trade. He is the only man who has for a period of twenty-nine years past been constantly and continually in the mercantile business in Cardington; he is an honest, upright business man, and has a good trade. He is a member of the M. E. Church of Cardington; he is a Democrat, and a self-made man in the fullest acceptation of the term.

JACOB KREIS, retired; Cardington; was born in Baden, Germany, April 28, 1810; he is the son of Joseph and Eva (Kelber) Kreis, both natives of Germany, and the parents of five children, four of whom are living. When Mr. Kreis was in his 18th year, he left his native land and came to the United States, stopping for eight years in York Co., Pa.; while there, in 1836, he married Helena Smith, and the same year came to Ohio, settling in Marion Co., on a farm of forty acres; he was unable to pay for his land at that time, but leaving his wife and child in the wilderness, he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked on the pike until he had secured sufficient money to pay the balance of the indebtness; he then began to improve his small farm, economizing and undergoing hardships, and, at last, by shrewd management and sagacity, had increased it to 900 acres; he continued speculating in land in Marion Co., laying there the foundation of his fortune. In 1858, while still living in Marion Co., he began in the mercantile business in Cardington, moving on a farm near there in 1864; nine years afterward he came to Cardington to live; he has since been engaged in almost all the enterprises to improve and build up the city; he was one of the men to build the Enterprise Block, the first brick building in Cardington; he was also one of the founders of the First National Bank, being one of its Directors; at this date he is the President of Battey's Bank, of Cardington, and is a Director of the Citizens' National Bank, of Galion, Ohio; he has other valuable property in Cardington, owning one of the finest dwellings in the county, besides considerable property adjoining the city. He is the father of twelve children, ten of whom are now living — Joseph, Jacob, Elizabeth, Helena, George, John, Cassia, Mary, Daniel and Samuel, living; and Catharine, and one that died in infancy, dead. When Mr. Kreis arrived in the United States, he had but one dollar; he went to work for Jacob Coover, remaining with him seven years, receiving $4 per month for the first seven months, at the end of which time he pocketed the $28, not having spent a cent. He is a Democrat, though somewhat liberal in his views. Remembering his own trials in early life, he has managed to give his children a different start. He is

one of the most prominent citizens at Cardington.

R. W. LONG, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born on his father's farm, then in Marion Co., O. and now located in Gilead Tp., of Morrow Co., O., March 27, 1837, and made his home with his parents until he was 30 years of age. Upon becoming of age he engaged as Ward attendant in the N. O. Lunatic Asylum, and worked there for three years; he then enlisted in the 65th Ohio Inf'try Reg., Co. D, and was in the service four years, serving as Sergeant; he was in the battles of Stone River, Pittsburg Landing and Chickamauga; at the latter place he was taken prisoner and held captive for seventeen months and seventeen days, serving in the Richmond, Danville and Andersonville prisons, being in the latter place eleven months; he was paroled in March, 1865, and in company with 2200 others was on the way home on board the ill-fated steamer, Sultana, which blew up on the Mississippi, and of the entire number but 500 were saved, our subject being among the number; he swam down the stream several miles, it being night and very dark; he finally found a log and held to it until rescued; he also assisted five others who were drowning to make the log. He returned home and worked in the county; March 28, 1867, he married Miss Sarah J. Smith; she was born in Pennsylvania, and came to this vicinity with her parents when young. After his marriage he rented one year and then came to his present place; he owns eighty acres, located two and a half miles north of Cardington. They have six children—Frankie P., Stella A., Charlie H., Harry W., Maud M. and Nadie. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Fleming) Long, were natives of Northumberland Co., Pa.; they married there in 1835, and came to this vicinity about the same year in a lumber wagon, and settled in the timber, living in a log cabin and doing their own spinning and weaving, living there until their deaths, November, 1879, and January, 1876, respectively; of their eleven children but six are living—Absalom and R. W., of this vicinity, Wm. H. in Nebraska, Mrs. Nancy J. Barler and Mrs. Catharine Peal, of this county, and Martha J., living with her brother, R. W.

T. W. LONG, dealer in saddles and harness; Cardington. T. W. Long was born July 21, 1839, in Erie Co., New York; is son of Frederick and Sarah (Castleton) Long, both of whom were natives of England, where they were raised, married and resided until 1834, when they emigrated to the United States, and located in Erie Co., N. Y. The father was a baker by trade, a business, he followed in his native country, and for some time after coming to the United States; for a number of years past he has been a minister of the gospel in the Presbyterian Church; he is a man of very much more than ordinary ability, respected and loved by all who know him. His wife died in 1877; she was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. T. W. Long was raised upon a farm. He received the benefits of a common school education, and when twenty-one years of age, he came to Ohio, but on the breaking-out of the Rebellion, he returned to his native State, and enlisted in Co. I, 116 N. Y. V. I., and served with distinction for three years. After his return home he went to the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania, where he remained some eighteen months, and then came to Morrow Co., Ohio, where he has since resided. On first coming to the county, he had charge of a grist mill in Cardington, which he run some time, when he purchased the harness shop of W. C. Nichols, in which business he has since continued. He has the largest and most complete stock of saddles and harness in the county, and has built up a large trade by his honest dealings and the close attention he has paid to business. He also deals largely in hides, pelts, furs and tallow, the sale of which annually amount to more than $25,000. He was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Wolf, Apr. 18, 1867. From this union there are two children—Hubert Clare and Edna Anna. Mr. Long began as a poor boy, and is a self-made man. He is liberal in his political views, always voting for the man and measures, and not for party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Masonic Order, and has held a number of positions of honor and trust in the city and township government, with honor to himself and lasting benefit to those for whom he labored.

MORGAN LEWIS, retired farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Onondaga Co. N. Y., July 15, 1806. His parents, Jonathan and Mabel (Hoyt) Lewis, were born, raised and married in Vermont, to which State they removed

in 1800 from their residence in New York. They were the parents of five children, Morgan and his sister, Mrs. Mahala Wood, being the only ones now living; the parents removed to Westfield Tp. in 1834, where, on the 26th of June, 1860, the father died. His wife died Sept. 27, 1849. Morgan Lewis was married in the State of New York to Miss Syrena Scofield. He had been raised to hard work, receiving no education whatever, having attended but three months term of school previous to his marriage. When seventeen years of age he built a large saw mill in New York State which he ran for some time with great success. Some years after his mill and a large stock of lumber were washed away by a flood. When his parents came to Ohio, he, with his family, came with them; he at once began erecting mills, at which he found steady employment for a number of years; it is said that he has built and owned more saw and grist mills than any other man in Central Ohio; in 1840 he built the Meredith Grist Mill, which he run a great many years. From his marriage with Miss Scofield there were eleven children—seven of whom are now living, viz: Morgan S., Charlotte, George, Jerome, Caroline, Harriet and Joseph. During the late war Mr. Lewis sent four of his sons to battle for the Union. Two of them—Orson and Jonathan—died in their country's service. Mr. Lewis came to Cardington some ten years ago, where he has since remained, and owns a nicely improved property of 11 acres within the city limits, also 160 acres of land in Iowa. Mr. Lewis has held in his life-time, many positions of honor and trust, he was a Justice of Peace in Westfield Tp. a great many years. He began life a poor boy, and has made what he has by close attention to business. He is a staunch Republican and a consistent Christian.

W. H. MARVIN, banker; Cardington. On the paternal side W. H. Marvin is descended from Matthew Marvin, who came in the ship "Increase" from England to America in 1635, and settled in Connecticut. There his parents—Hiram G. and Sarah (Champlin) Marvin—were born, raised and married; and when Central New York was almost an unbroken wilderness, removed to Geneseo Co., in that State. Here, on the 15th of December, 1828, W. H. Marvin was born. He is one of a family of four children born to them, three of whom are now living. In 1835, the parents removed to Ohio, and located in South Bloomfield Tp., Morrow Co. Soon after their coming to the county, the father engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Sparta. He departed this life June 7, 1864, and his wife, May 5, 1864. W. H. Marvin received a common school education. When fourteen years of age, he accepted a position as clerk in a store at Mt. Gilead. Here he remained three years, receiving $40, $60 and $80 per year for his services. He then went into partnership with his father in a store in Sparta. At this time neither father nor son had sufficient means to purchase what stock was required; but through the influence of an uncle of young Marvin's, they obtained credit of a firm in New York city, and young Marvin was sent there to purchase the stock. After some years, the father sold his share of the store to his son, John W., and the two brothers continued in the business in Sparta until 1857, when they sold out and came to Cardington. The brothers remained in partnership some years, when John W. sold his interest to his brother. W. H. Marvin continued in the business until 1876, when he sold out; since which he has devoted the greater portion of his time to the settling up of his business; he was for a number of years a large stockholder in, and President of the Citizens' National Bank, of Galion, Ohio; he is at present President of the Morrow County National Bank, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and Vice-President of the First National Bank, of Cardington; he is also a large stockholder in the Citizens' Savings Bank of Columbus, of which Gen. John Beatty is President; he is the Treasurer of the Mutual Endowment and Relief Association, of Ohio. Mr. Marvin's reputation is that of a prompt and careful business man, and by strict integrity and close attention to business, he has amassed a comfortable fortune. He was united in marriage with Miss Loretta F. Wolcott, Sept. 10, 1855. She was born in Geneseo Co., N. Y., July 28, 1831, and is a direct descendant of the celebrated Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut. From this union there are three children—Annie W., Clitus H. and William Beatty. Mr. Marvin is a "stalwart" Republican, and a member of the Masonic Order. His home

property is located on Marion street, and is one of the nicest in Cardington. He has by his own exertions amassed an independent fortune, and behind his seeming reserve his friends find him a large-hearted, open-handed, generous gentleman, and genial companion.

M. L. MOONEY; druggist; Cardington; of those citizens of Cardington who have succeeded in their respective business enterprises, a list must necessarily include the name of M. L. Mooney; he was born in Sherman, Fairfield Co., Ct., Sept. 2, 1826; his parents removed to Courtland Co., N. Y., when he was three years of age; here his life was spent until twenty years of age, when he left home, and for some time traveled through the New England States, selling "Yankee notions;" he was married Nov. 3, 1850, to Miss J. K. Smith; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1826; from this union there were five children, four of whom are now living,—Lydia J., Susan C., Mary L. and Henry S.; the deceased was named Frances A. Soon after his marriage Mr. Mooney embarked in the hotel business in New York; at the expiration of two years he sold out, and removed to Portage Co., Ohio, where for five years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits; in 1858 he came to Cardington, where he has since resided; on coming here, he first went into the stove and tinware trade, with Mr. D. St. John, but after some time sold out and started in the drug trade, a business he has ever since followed; he is the oldest resident druggist in Morrow Co., and an honest, careful business man, respected by all who know him; he has held a number of offices in the town and township, and was an efficient officer; he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Mooney is very liberal to religious and educational enterprises, and has done much to improve and build up the public schools of Cardington.

GEORGE NICKOLS, retired farmer; P. O., Cardington; was one of fifteen children, born to Nathan and Sarah (Thomas) Nickols. He was born in Loudoun Co., Va., May 20, 1807; Mr. Nickols' parents were natives of Virginia, where they lived until the death of the father. In 1827 the family moved to Ohio, settling on a farm near Mt. Gilead. In 1824 the father had come to Ohio on horseback and entered six quarter sections in different parts of the county, and in 1827, after his death, the family moved West in wagons and entered six more quarter sections, in the vicinity of Mt. Gilead. George lived here with the family a year and a half, when he returned to Virginia and brought back Miss Julia Ann K. Bradfield as his wife; she was a native of Virginia and died in 1845. They had nine children, four of whom are now living—Sarah, now Mrs. Walace; Matilda, now Mrs. Harris; Abner and Tamson, now Mrs. Fluckey. All are now married and are living in Iowa and Kansas. In 1849 Mr. Nickols married Miss Athenesia Spencer, a native of Belmont Co., O. By this second marriage were the following children—Joel, John, Eunice, Ettie and G. Warren. Mr. Nickols has served as School and Road officer, and as Township Trustee. He owns 190 acres of land, located one mile northeast of Cardington. Of his brothers and sisters, Mary, now Mrs. Barlett, lives in Illinois; Nathan lives in Illinois; the rest are deceased. It is related that Albert, a deceased brother, was out in the Mexican War a year, and upon his return home met another brother John, just going out to the army.

WISEMAN C. NICHOLS, Cardington; has for the past twenty-five years been prominently identified with the best interests of Morrow Co. Jonathan Nichols, his father, was born in Bolton, Mass., July 25, 1754, and when a small boy, went with his parents to Thetford, Orange Co., Vt. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and fought with General Stark at the battle of Bennington; he was wounded, and for the last few years of his life drew a pension. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, and held during his life-time the offices of Sheriff and and Surveyor of Orange Co. He was married to Miss Phene Sackett, about 1790; she was born in Kent, Litchfield, Co., Ct., Feb. 17, 1767; when a girl she went with a married sister to Orange Co., Vt., where she engaged in teaching school. The lineage of the Sacketts can be traced back to 1597, to England, their native country; their coming to America dates back nearly three hundred years. Wiseman is the fifth of eight children; they were all married, and at one time were all with their mother and wives, members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Ripley, New York; of the number, Wiseman is the only surviv-

ing one. On Oct. 9, 1813, his father, with his family, ten in all, started for the west in a wagon drawn by three horses, with a capital of $54 in cash. It being late in the season, and the roads bad, the family walked more than half way. They were five weeks on their journey, and had but 12½ cts. in their purse on their arrival; Wiseman's boyhood was passed assisting his father in the summer, and attending school in the neighborhood during the winter; on the 22nd, of Oct. 1829, he was married to Miss Fivilla, eldest daughter of Joseph and Tabitha (Day) Cass. She was born in Stratford, N. H., Feb. 17, 1811. They have had six children, four of whom are living. Forty years of Mr. Nichols life, including his boyhood, has been spent in agricultural pursuits; he followed carpentering for six years, and taught school eight terms; was in the mercantile business three years; was for three years sheriff; and three years mayor of Cardington, and for eighteen years a justice of the peace. He remembers very distinctly the eclipse of 1806, also the cold season of 1816, when there was snow or ice every month of the year. His first vote was given for William B. Rochester, "Bucktail candidate" for Governor of New York. He voted with the Democratic party until 1840, when he gave his vote for Gen. Harrison, since which time he has voted with the Whig and Republican parties. On coming to Cardington Mr. and Mrs. Nichols connected themselves with the M. E. Church, of which they are still members.

ISAAC H. PENNOCK, banker; Cardington; was born in Columbiana Co., O., Aug. 16, 1825; his parents, William and Abigail (Welch) Pennock, were natives of Pennsylvania, the mother coming from the "Quaker City," and the father from Chester Co. They were of English descent, and held with their ancestors to the religious tenets of the followers of Wm. Penn. The offspring of William and Abigail Pennock were one son—Isaac H., and five daughters, all of whom are now living, as is the mother, at an advanced age, attesting to the vigor and vitality of the original stock. The Pennocks came to Ohio while it was yet a part of the great Northwest Territory. John Pennock, the grandfather, built the first mill in that portion of the State now known as Columbiana Co. William Pennock, the father, was also a mill-wright and a successful business man. He departed this life in 1847. Isaac H. Pennock spent his early years in the schools of his native village, and at the age of fifteen years began the study of medicine at Marlborough, in Stark Co., O. He was a diligent and untiring student, and at the early age of nineteen graduated at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. He came to Morrow Co. in 1843, and began the practice of medicine; he remained at Woodbury twenty years, and while located there attended lectures at some of the best medical colleges in the United States. In the fall of 1859 he was united in marriage with Carrie A., youngest daughter of Maj. Samuel and Annie (Northrop) Clark, of Boardman, Mahoning Co., O. Maj. Clark emigrated from New Milford, Litchfield Co., Ct., and settled in Boardman in 1810, at which time nearly the whole of the Western Reserve was a wilderness. In 1863 Dr. Pennock removed to Cardington, where he continued actively in the practice of medicine until 1875, since which time he has devoted the most of his time to banking and agriculture; as a physician he was regarded as among the first in this section of the State, always a careful and close student of Pathology, as he found it in his practice; he became a leader in the use of new and rational remedies, and with uniform success. Shortly after locating in Cardington, he in connection with W. H. Marvin, Gen. John Beatty and others, organized under the National Banking law, the "First National Bank" of Cardington, and has been the largest stock holder, and the president of the bank since its organization; he is also President of the Citizens' National Bank of Galion, O., and a stockholder and Director in the Morrow Co. National Bank of Mt. Gilead, and the Citizens' Savings Bank of Columbus. With sound judgment conducting his large business interests, he yet finds time to speak encouragement to the young and struggling members of the profession with whom he started in the world. With social qualities of a high order, he is an earnest, temperance advocate, and those who have heard him in his deliberate way sum up the evidence in the case against the great social evil, will admit that he practices temperance by precept as well as by example. His wife is an amiable

lady, accomplished and pleasing. In Dr. Pennock's family are two children—William C. and Mary A.; the son is now attending Kenyon College, near Mt. Vernon, O., and the daughter a seminary for young ladies at Poughkeepsie, New York.

TARLTON PECK, farmer and dealer in horses; P. O., Cardington; this gentleman is the seventh son of John and Amy (Maxwell) Peck, and was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1835; his youth and early manhood were passed in school, and in and upon the farm. When quite a small boy, he manifested a strong liking and aptness for handling horses; as he neared his majority, it became apparent to his friends and relatives, that his judgment in regard to horses was second to none in the county; he began handling horses, and has owned some of the best horses ever brought into Central Ohio; and it has been greatly owing to Mr. Peck's exertions, that the people of Morrow Co., have so good horses. Cardington, through the influence and labors of such men as Mr. Peck, is to-day one of the best horse-markets in the State. Mr. Peck was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Ocker, Nov. 12, 1857; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Apr. 18, 1841. From this union are three children—John S. and Elva May, living, and William L., deceased. Politically Mr. Peck is a staunch Republican; he owns a nicely improved farm of eighty-seven acres in Cardington Tp. The most of his time is spent dealing in, and handling horses, and perhaps there is not a man in the county who knows so well what a horse is, and should be, as Mr. Peck; he began life poor, and is in the fullest sense of the word self-made.

JOHN S. PECK, wholesale and retail furniture dealer; Cardington; was at an early age thrown upon his own resources, but by industry and application to business, he has come to be the proprietor of a large manufacturing establishment. He has occupied numerous positions of honor and trust in the city and township, filling within the last decade the offices of Township and Corporation; Treasurer, Chief of the City Fire Department, member of the City Council, and Union School Board. He was born in Lewis Co.,—now West Va., Jan. 31, 1832, the son of John and Amy (Maxwell) Peck, who are the parents of five sons and one daughter. The father was born in Watertown, Ct., and Aug. 7, 1825, was married to Miss Maxwell, a native of Virginia, who died May 23, 1847. The father removed to Cardington, and lived to a ripe old age, dying Nov. 20, 1873. He was a shoemaker by trade, but for a number of years was engaged traveling over the country huckstering tin ware, and in old age was never more in his element than when relating the sharp bargains he drove with his wares, and reminiscences of his life as a huckster. He was a Methodist. During the late war he was a strong Union man, and being more than ordinarily out-spoken in his views, he did much in maintaining that strong loyal sentiment at home which gave courage and confidence to the boys in the field. His son John received the advantages of a common school education, and at the age of fourteen went to Delaware, O., and served three years' apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade. He then worked at his trade with C. O. Van Horn, of Mt. Gilead; he then removed to Westfield, thence to Newville, DeKalb Co., Ind., working five years at his trade. He then came to La Rue, Marion Co., O., and in the spring of 1865 he came to Cardington and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business; and in 1872 he erected a three story retail establishment on Main street. In 1876 his jobbing and foreign trade having outgrown his facilities, he built a three story brick factory on Railroad street, which he now occupies; it is filled with the latest and best improved machinery. This factory gives steady employment to from 20 to 30 skilled workmen. He was united in marriage with Lorinda Bartlett, May 26, 1854, daughter of Lester Bartlett, Esq., one of the pioneers of Westfield Tp. Mr. Peck owns an elegant residence on Main st., surrounded by the comforts of a well earned competency.

W. H. POORMAN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, July 12, 1827. His parents, Christopher and Mary (Longsdorf) Poorman, were both natives of the "Keystone State"; they removed to Knox Co., Ohio, in a very early day, and were among the most respected and influential people of that county; they were the parents of ten children—W. H., Andrew J., Theodore, Margaret, Sarah, Serena, Elizabeth, Phineas, Evaline and Susanna. The father was a cooper by trade, a business

he followed through life. W. H. Poorman made his home with his parents, going to school, and assisting on the farm until he was man grown. He was united in marriage with Miss Loretta Bowyer, May 6, 1849, and by her has the following family—Theodore, Madison, William, Mary J. and Margaret, living; Isaac, Francis and two not named, deceased. Mr. Poorman began life at the foot of the ladder, and is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man. His possessions at the time of his marriage were an old horse, and a dilapidated wagon; he first purchased a small tract of land, which he improved and sold; he now owns one of the largest and best-improved farms in Morrow Co., which he has the satisfaction of knowing he obtained by his own exertions. He is a staunch Republican, politically, an honest, industrious man, respected by all who know him.

HENRY PROPHET; merchant; Cardington; was born in Warwickshire, England, town of Southam, Jan. 8, 1823. He is the son of John and Catharine (Roberts) Prophet, natives of England. These parents were married in England, and in 1830, came to the United States. They were six weeks on the ocean. There were three small children in the family at that time, and five more were born to them in the United States. The father was a tailor, working at his trade many years in and near Philadelphia. In about six years after coming to this country he moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, remaining there some two years. He and family came to the State across the mountains in a one-horse wagon, the seven children in the family at that time walking most of the way. In about 1838 the father purchased forty acres of land near Cardington, and after paying for it had forty cents left. He was a man of great ambition, and accumulated some property. The mother died in 1856, and the father in 1861. Henry served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, working with his father. He received scarcely any education, and was married to Harriet Nichols, who bore him the following family—Ellie, Katie, Harry, Frank P., and Hattie. Mr. Prophet owns a nice homestead on Center street, in Cardington. He is a Democrat, and is one of the most influential men of the city. His son Harry was married to Miss Gussie Smith, April 7, 1880. This lady was born in New London, Ohio. Harry was raised at Cardington, and in early manhood traveled two years in the West. He owns one of the most valuable properties in Catdington, and is at present running a confectionery and fruit depot. He is one of the most prominent and enterprising young men in the city.

D. B. PECK, dealer in furniture; Cardington; this gentleman was born in Lewis Co., Va., Sept. 29, 1830. He is the son of John and Amy (Maxwell) Peck, mention of whom is made in this work. D. B. Peck lived at home until eighteen years of age, when he went to Delaware, O., and served an apprenticeship of three years at the carriage-makers' trade. He then came to Cardington, and formed a partnership with Mr. John Garvin in the wagon and carriage business. This was the first enterprise of the kind in Cardington. Mr. Peck worked at his trade some sixteen years, and then went into the furniture business with his brother, J. S. Peck. He has since been associated with him, and has greatly aided in building up the large and increasing trade they now have. He was married Apr. 20, 1853, to Miss Margaret S. Faris, and by her had the following family of children—Arthur C., James F., Laura G. and Virgil W., living—Alden W. and Ellen 1., deceased. Mrs. Peck was born in Delaware Co., O., Aug. 17, 1836, and departed this life Feb. 13, 1873. She was a loving wife, kind and indulgent mother, and a consistent Christian lady. Mr. Peck was again married Oct. 23, 1873, to Miss Jennie Evans. She was born in Sylvania, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1844. There is one child from this union—Maggie S. Mr. Peck is a thorough business man, a staunch Republican in politics, and one of Cardington's most respected citizens. He owns a nicely improved property on Nichols St., and has the satisfaction of knowing that his possessions were obtained by his own exertions. He has never aspired to any political prominence, but has devoted his entire attention to his business.

JAMES M. PRINGLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington; this gentleman was born in Berkshire Tp. Delaware Co., O., Aug. 6, 1820. He is the son of Daniel and Deliverance (Rogers) Pringle, both natives of Luzerne Co., Pa., and descended from old and respected New England families; they removed from Pennsylvania to Delaware

Co., O., in 1820, and from there in 1829 to Westfield Tp., Morrow Co., where they passed the remainder of their days. They were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom reached their majority. They were hard-working, intelligent people, and held to the religious tenets of the followers of William Penn. James M. Pringle was brought up to farm labor, receiving but a limited education; he was, however, a great lover of books, and at odd times applied himself so closely, that previous to his majority, he had mastered all the common branches, and had taught several terms of school. When twenty-two years of age, he began doing for himself. He was married to Miss Mary A. White, June 12, 1842; she was born in Morrow Co. O., Oct. 18, 1821; her parents, Noah and Fanny (Newton) White, were among the very first settlers of this county, having come here as early as 1808. Soon after Mr. Pringle's marriage with Miss White, he purchased forty acres of unimproved woodland and began its improvement. He had four years in which to pay for the land, but by hard work and economy, he had, at the expiration of three years, liquidated the indebtedness; he now owns 126 acres of very superior land, upon which are good buildings. He has always voted with the Whig and Republican parties, and has been an exemplary member of the M. E. Church since early manhood. He has held numerous positions of honor and trust, both in church and township, and has done much to advance the religious and educational interests of the county.

JOHN RUSSELL, deceased; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Aug. 28, 1815, and lived there for twenty-three years. He then came to this locality, and spent his summers in clearing some land his father had formerly entered; he spent the winters in Belmont Co., Ohio. Sept. 17, 1844, he married Miss Sarah Parkins; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1822, and came West, and settled on a farm adjoining the present place, in 1835, and lived there until her marriage, when they settled on the present place, and she has lived here since. He died Feb. 15, 1867. They had six children, four living—Hannah K. Strong, living in Kansas; Isaac P., at home; Mary N. Dibert, living in this vicinity; and Linneas J. lives on an adjoining place; Louisa J. and Geo. Wm. died—the former married Mr. Harmon A. Davis. They had one child—Geo. L. Davis; he lives here with his grandmother. Though it was comparatively a late date when Mr. Russell occupied the present place, all was timber. They lived in a log house of the pioneer pattern, and made most of their own clothing. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (Moore) Russell, were natives of Virginia, and settled in Belmont Co., Ohio, in an early day, and lived there until their deaths. They had a family of thirteen children. Mrs. Russell's parents—Isaac and Nancy (Schooley) Parkins—were natives of Virginia. They moved to Belmont Co., Ohio, when young, and married there. They came here in 1835. He died Feb. 20, 1842. She has since lived in this vicinity, and at present in Cardington. Of their eight children, three are living—Sarah Russell, Jane and Hannah Pervis, Iowa. Linneas J. Russell, son of John and Sarah Russell, was born Dec. 10, 1853, and lived at home until April, 1880, when he occupied the adjoining farm. Aug. 26, 1879, he married Miss Laney E. Hissey, of Belmont Co., Ohio. In 1869 he began farming the old homestead, and has looked after the place and family since.

M. C. ROGERS, farmer and stock-raiser; was born near Williamsporte, this Co., Dec. 16, 1839, and lived with his parents until he became of age, when he went to Owen Co., Ind., and learned the cabinet making trade. In June, 1861, he came back to Ohio, and worked with his uncle until the following October, when he enlisted in the 43d Ohio Reg. Infantry, and served for three years and one month; after the first year he was transferred to the Engineer's Corps; he was in the battles of Corinth, and on the March to Atlanta. In the Spring following his return home he went to Illinois, and worked at carpentering at Cerro Gordo, and from thence to Missouri and Kansas, and finally returned to this county and worked at his trade until 1873, when he came to this present place, which he and his brother J. H., had bought in 1866, and he has lived on the same since, having bought his brother's interest, May 1st, 1873, he married Miss Martha M. Christy; she was born in Belmont Co. Ohio; of their three children, two are living—Iva A., Dell and Edmond C., he owns sixty acres in this town-

ship, located five miles northwest of Cardington. His parents, Wm. H. and Mary A. Curtis Rogers, now live in Canaan Tp., this county.

JAMES ROSE, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Bedford Co., Penn. Feb. 6, 1811. The Rose family originally came from England, and settled in Pennsylvania. Our subject's paternal and maternal grandfathers, both being Revolutionary soldiers. The founder of this branch of the family, Edward Rose, was born Jan. 22, 1747, and his wife, Drucilla Pierpont, June 14, 1750. Mr. James Rose's parents were John and Mary (Daulton) Rose, born respectively June 16, 1787, and March 21, 1785, and were both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1814 they came to Ohio, where after thirty years residence, the father died in 1844. His wife survived him twenty-four years, dying Feb. 26, 1868. At the age of three years, James Rose came with his parents to Perry Co., O., where the family settled on a farm near Zanesville; here they remained until 1834. James passing his majority in the ordinary way, dividing his time between the farm and schools as were then afforded. He taught one term of school, but moving to Sandusky, he turned his attention to the sterner duties of clearing a frontier farm. Before moving, James married Miss Nancy Gordon, a native of Perry county, Feb. 12, 1832. Two years later, he started for Sandusky Co. by wagon, consuming eight days in the journey, and settling in an unbroken tract of timber. He occupied a log house, which he had put up a month previous, 26x40 feet, containing but two rooms. Here he cleared twenty-six acres, when he sold out and occupied a piece of land he had previously bought in the same neighborhood. On this place they at first occupied a round log house, containing but a single room, and two years later built a brick house, in which he lived until 1854. During that time he cleared seventy acres; this was near the Indian reservation, and the Wyandots and Senecas were frequent visitors at his place, often staying all night, but always exhibiting a friendly disposition. In this county he served as County Commissioner 3 years, and eighteen years justice of the peace. Selling out in 1854, he brought his family to Lincoln Tp., settling on a farm five miles east of Cardington. During his nineteen years residence here, he served as road and school officer, as well as trustee of the township. In 1873, he moved to Cardington, where he has resided since. Of eleven children born to Mr. Rose, nine are now living—David C., died in the army at Camp Dick Robinson, Dec. 26, 1861, was captain of Co. E., 31st O. V. I; Mary M., now Mrs. Cunnard, lives in Lincoln, Tp.; Martha A., now Mrs. Mosier, in Cardington; James M., Kansas; Henry N., Nebraska; John M., Kansas; Edward L., died in Illinois; Chas J., Delaware county; Alonzo J., Delaware county; Ferdinand H., Cardington; Eliza S., Cardington. During the late war of the Rebellion, seven of James Rose's sons were in the army, the eighth son being too young to enlist. Three served in the 31st O. V. I., two in the 13th, O. V. C. and one in the 136th O. V. I.

G. B. SMITH, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1813; during his infancy his father died, and some four years later his mother married Mr. Aaron Smith. G. B. lived with his mother until he was 16 years of age; he received but a limited schooling, having to walk three miles to school; at the age of 16 he began working about the neighborhood at farming and carpentering, and followed the same until he was married to Miss Mary E. Clements, March 3, 1836. She was born in Loudoun Co., Va. After the marriage he moved to just over the line to Smyrna, where he kept the Ohio House for eleven years; he then sold the place, and followed carpentering until 1851, when he bought a farm, and lived on it until 1863, when he sold it, and came to Morrow Co., Ohio, and settled on his present place. By the marriage there were twelve children, nine of whom are living—William, living in Harrison Co., Ohio; Harriet H. Jenkins, living in Hardin Co.; Ohio; Minerva Kirk and Mrs. Francina Smith live at Pottowatomie Co., Kansas; Julia Ann Garberson lives in Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Josiah lives in Delaware Co., Ohio; Charles E., Pottowatomie Co,, Kansas; Mary E. Stewart lives in Minnesota; B. Franklin, at home. He owns 117 acres of land, located two miles north of Cardington. His parents, William and Huldah (Bogue) Smith, were natives of Virginia and South Carolina; they were married in Harrison Co., Ohio; they came to the State of

Ohio—he in 1806, and she in 1801; they married in 1811, and settled in Guernsey Co., where he died in 1819; she died near Cardington. Her second husband died in Minnesota. By the first marriage there were four children—two are living—G. B. and Amos; by the second marriage there were also four children, of whom three are living—Syntha Stewart, of Minnesota, William H., of Plymouth, Ind., and Henry D., of Cardington, Ohio.

GEORGE P. STILES, Jr., lawyer, Cardington; was born in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1853, and is the son of Judge George P. Stiles, a prominent lawyer, and at one time Associate Justice of Utah Territory. G. P. Stiles, Jr., received an Academic education, and when 19 years of age began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the District Court for Morrow Co., held in the fall of 1876, soon after which he located in Cardington where he has since remained. He is a staunch Republican.

DUBOIS ST. JOHN, merchant; Cardington; is a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; born Feb. 7, 1826; the son of Anson St. John, a native of Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., Ct. The father was the youngest of eleven children, and when small was apprenticed to a wheelwright. After serving seven years, he concluded that the trade was of but little use to its possessors, because of the introduction of new machinery. He therefore learned the cabinet-makers' trade, and whilst young removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he began the manufacture of furniture, and conducted an extensive business. The greater portion of his stock was sold in New York City. While here he married Miss Phœbe White, a native of Orange Co., N. Y. She died in 1833, leaving three small children. In 1835 he sold out and removed to the "Mosier Settlement," in what is now Morrow Co., and in about two years came to Cardington. His next marriage was to Mrs. Sally A. Ink, a widow lady with three children. From this union there was one son—James. He was Second Lieutenant in Co. I, 3rd Reg. O. V. I., Captain John Beatty's company, in the three months' service. He re-enlisted in the same regiment, and was promoted to captain on Gen. Lytle's staff, and was killed at the battle of Perrysville, Ky. His untimely death was greatly deplored. Anson St. John died in 1860. DuBois St. John left his home at the age of eleven, and worked at whatever he could find to do. When fourteen he entered the tin shop of Mr. John Gurley, of Marion, where he remained until twenty; then for four years worked as a journeyman; after which he started a small tin-shop in Cardington. His trade gradually increased until he became the most extensive dealer in tin and hardware in the county. He was married to Miss Matilda Kingman, May 15, 1851; they had one child, Matilda A., who died in infancy. Mrs. St. John died March 31, 1852, aged 25 years, 1 month and 18 days. His marriage with Eliza Galbraith occurred Jan. 22, 1855. She was born Dec. 13, 1832, and died Aug. 13, 1876; one child was born to them, Edgar A; he now resides in Union Co., although in partnership with his father in the hardware business. Mr. St. John has been identified for years with the banking interests of Morrow Co.; was one of a company who instituted the First National Bank of Cardington. He is public spirited, and contributes to the welfare of the community or his fellow men. He owns a nicely improved farm of 700 acres in Union Co., 800 acres of land in Michigan, besides valuable property in Kansas, and in Cardington. He is a stalwart republican, and advocates with earnestness the principles of that party. He is a genial gentleman and a much respected citizen.

WILLIAM F. SPENCER, merchant; Cardington. Mr. Spencer was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1822, and is the son of George and Eunice (Tanley) Spencer, who were the parents of eleven children. William F. Spencer passed his youth upon the farm, and had a common school education; he was united in marriage with Miss Phœbe Mosher, March 27, 1844; from this union there were three daughters — Edith A., Eunice D., and Lydia. Mr. Spencer came to Cardington Tp. in 1846, and has since made it his home; he owns a nicely-improved farm of 221 acres near Cardington, and has the management of the Stock Store in Cardington, of which he is a stockholder. This store keeps constantly on hand a large stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., etc. Mr. Spencer is a Prohibitionist, but makes it a rule to vote for the man, and not for the party. He and his family belong to the religious sect known as the Friends.

GEORGE S. SINGER, liveryman, Cardington; was born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 15, 1837. Is one of a family of five children, of John and Sarah (Hockensmith) Singer, both of whom were of German descent, but natives of Maryland. The father owned a farm and country store—the most of his time being spent therein. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was a man who had the sincere respect of every one. He never removed from his native State but remained near the place of his birth until his death, in 1859; his wife survives him, and is now residing upon the old homestead in Maryland, aged 82 years. George S. Singer remained at home assisting his father upon the farm and in the store until he was nineteen years of age. He then came to Ohio and stopped for some time, both in Tiffin and in Marion. He attended school at Delaware, O., some two years. and then taught school several winter terms. He was married to Miss Annie M. Roach, March 6, 1859; she was born in Morrow Co., O., June 13, 1842. There are four children—Harley S. Van Doren C., Emery M. and Mary Ella. He came to Cardington in 1857, which for the most part he has since made his home. He first engaged in the grocery trade, but on the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Co. C., 96th O. V. I. He was in a great many hard-fought battles, and saw much active service. After well and faithfully serving his country for three years, he returned home, after which for five years he was in the employ of the C. C. C. & I. R'y Company as Shipping Clerk; he then engaged in the livery business. He owns one of the largest and most commodious livery stables in Central Ohio. In connection with his livery business he also is engaged in the coal and lime trade; he also owns a large ice house, and annually puts up large quantities of ice. His home property is nicely situated on Marion St. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the I. O. R. M., of Cardington. Politically he is a Republican, though liberal in his views of men and things.

JOHN SELLARS, farmer and stock-dealer and raiser; P. O., Cardington; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1827, and is the oldest of a family of four children of Jacob and Effa (Fluckey) Sellars; George Fluckey, a revolutionary soldier, and grandfather of John Sellars, removed from Perry Co., O., to Morrow Co., and settled upon the farm now owned by the former, in the year 1834. John Sellars' parents came the same year and entered an adjoining piece of land. They brought with them 40 heads of sheep, but it was not long until the entire flock were killed by the wolves, which at that early day were very troublesome. They were hard-working people, and had soon made for themselves comfortable homes. Jacob Sellars died in 1850, his loss being deeply felt by his family and numerous friends; his wife survives him and is a resident of Cardington Tp. John Sellars passed his youth and early manhood assisting his father upon the farm; he received but a limited education, and on the 29th of March, 1849, was united in marriage with Miss Jane Curl, daughter of William Curl, Esq., one of the early settlers of Cardington Tp.; she was born Jan. 9, 1828, in Clark Co., O. The fruits of this union were ten children, eight of whom are now living—Selby, Lucinda, Wiley, Amanda, Lovina, Isadora, Ross and Leman; those deceased were named Alva and Freeman. Mr. Sellars first purchased forty acres of land, which he has owned a great many years; he now owns 310 acres of well-improved land in Cardington Tp.; also valuable property in the village, besides lands in Paulding Co., O., and in Missouri. He is a Prohibitionist politically, and an earnest advocate of the Temperance Reform. He takes great interest in religious and educational enterprizes, and has, for a great many years, been a consistent member of the United Brethren Church. He deals largely in fine stock of all kinds; he has a stud of thirty horses now upon his farm, and is the owner of Mohawk Jackson, whose record as a trotter is scarcely second to any horse in the State; he is also the owner of several fine Bashaw horses. There are few men in Morrow Co. who have done so much to improve all kinds of stock as Mr. Sellars, and the county would be much better off had it more such men.

URIAH THOMPSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington; was born on his father's farm in Portage Co., Ohio, July 31, 1819, and lived there with his parents until he was 24 years of age, during which time he attended school, worked on the farm, and also at shoemaking and carpentering. Jan. 5,

1843, he married Miss Caroline Brooke; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio. After his marriage he occupied a house on his father's farm and farmed part of the place a few years, when he and his brother William farmed the place in partnership until 1850, when Uriah and family came to Morrow Co., Ohio, and settled on his present place, which he bought about three years previous; it is located one mile southeast of Cardington, and at first contained 140 acres, to which he has since added 100 acres; he also owns 200 acres in Henry Co., O. By this marriage there are five children—Chester, Alzada, Leroy, Delbert and Claudie; Chester has been twice married, and now lives in Henry Co., O.; he was a member of the 96th Ohio Reg. Inf'try, and served for three years; Alzada married Mr. Boulton and lives in this vicinity; Leroy married Miss Mary Smith and lives in Henry Co., O.; Delbert and Claudie are single and live at home. Mr. Thompson's parents, Uriah, Sr., and Elizabeth (Allen) Thompson, were natives of New Jersey; they married there and settled in Portage Co., O., about the year 1810, and lived there until their deaths; of their eight children, but three are living—Uriah, William and Elizabeth Derrick, last living in California. Mrs. Thompson's parents, Isaiah and Deborah (Cattell) Brooke, were natives of Maryland and New Jersey; they moved to Columbiana Co., O., with their parents in 1814 and 1812, respectively; they married and lived there until 1847, except a short residence in Iowa; they then came to this vicinity, and have lived here since. They had eight children, six of whom are living.

W. B. TRINDLE, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O., Cardington; was born in Westfield Tp., Delaware, now Morrow Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1833, and lived with the family until he was 22 years of age. Feb. 28, 1856, he married Miss Harriet Lewis; she was born in the same place, and is the daughter of Morgan and Serena (Scofield) Lewis, who came to this country at an early date. After his marriage he and his brother, James B., farmed the old homestead, and finally bought the same, together with a place of 120 acres near by. W. B., finally coming into possession of the latter place, and lived on it until 1873, when he moved to Cardington and engaged in the woolen mill business for one year, when he traded the mill in part for his present place, which he occupied in 1876; he also sold his Westfield farm during that year, and has lived there since; of their two children one is living—Thomas M.; he owns 116 acres, located two miles north of Cardington.

His parents, James and Annie (Brundage) Trindle, were natives of Pa. and Va. They were married at Norton, Ohio, about the year 1813, where he had come previous to the war of 1812, he taking part in the same, being out with Drake in his celebrated defeat. Mrs. Trindle came West with her parents in the year 1807, and settled in the vicinity of Norton, Ohio; James and Annie B. Trindle lived at Norton until about 1825; they then moved to Westfield Tp., and lived there until their death. Of their twelve children six are living. Mrs. Elizabeth and Sarah Cole, of Delaware Co.; Mrs. Drs. Lewelen, Mrs. Gregory, James B. and W. B.

THOMAS C. THOMSON, post-master; Cardington; was born near Taneytown, Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 12, 1812. His father, Samuel Thomson, was the youngest of a large family of children, who came from County Down, Ireland, to Cumberland Co., Pa., when he was but two years of age. When a young man he went to Maryland, where he met Miss Margaret Clingan, to whom he was married in 1806. She was the mother of eight children by him, six of whom lived. The father died Nov. 15, 1831; the mother Sept. 23, 1823. Thomas C. Thomson was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. When seventeen years of age, he entered a shop, and served an apprenticeship at the wagon-makers' trade, a business he followed for most part for thirty years. Mr. Thomson came to Cardington in the spring of 1836, and has since been a resident of the place. He was married to Mary J. Shunk Sept. 27, 1837. There was one child from this union—Margaret A. Mrs. Thomson died Sept. 9, 1855; Mr. Thomson was married to Mrs. Charlotte P. Warren Aug. 21, 1865. There were two children by this union—Julia M. and Thomas O. Mr. Thomson held the office of Postmaster of Cardington from 1841 to 1851, when he resigned, and purchased a farm adjoining the village of Cardington, and farmed and worked at his trade until 1865, when he was again appointed Post-master of

Cardington. He has since held this position, with the exception of four months during Johnson's administration. For some years Mr. Thomson has been a regularly ordained minister in the Methodist Church. His personal popularity increases instead of diminishing with long acquaintance, and it is among those who have known him for years that his generous disposition and many noble qualities are most fully appreciated.

GEO. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O., Cardington; is a native of Washington, D. C., where he was born a slave about 1809, and lived in slavery until about 25 years of age, when he bought his freedom, paying therefor $1,075. When about 10 years of age he was sold and taken to Richmond, where he worked about ten years in a tobacco factory. He was taken from Richmond to Danville, at which place he was enabled to purchase his freedom. He then went to New York, where he lived three years, and came from there to Columbiana Co., Ohio; and in about 1849 moved to Morrow Co. and purchased seventy-six acres of land near Cardington, which he has cleared and improved. He is now a well-to-do farmer. He was married Feb. 10, 1852, to Mary Brown, who was raised in Clinton Co., Ohio. From this union there were five children—Garret, Chase, John W., Delila and Elsie. The mother of these children died in about 1867. Mr. Thompson is now living with his second wife, to whom he was married in 1868. He is a member of the Quaker denomination, and his wife of the M. E. Church.

JOHN B. WARRING, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Cardington; the present Mayor of Cardington, Mr. J. B. Warring, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1829; is a son of Anthony and Lois (Wycoff) Warring, the former a native of Ulster Co., and the latter of Flatbush, Long Island; the father was twice married; by his first wife there were five children; his second wife—Hannah Phillip, a native of England—was the mother of fourteen children by him; he was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1846 he removed to Long Island, New York, which he has since made his home; Ezra Warring, grandfather of John B., was one of the first settlers of Ulster Co., N. Y.; He enlisted at Horse Neck, under Gen'l Israel Putnam, and served with distinction during the Revolutionary war; he was also a soldier of the war of 1812, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years; John B. Warring received the advantages of a common school education, and when yet quite young was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade with Mr. Charles Miller, of Flushing Bay, Long Island; after learning his trade and when eighteen years of age, he employed himself for six years as a sailor; he was married Dec. 24, 1847, to Miss Euphemia Walker, a native of Livingston, Essex Co., N. J.; they are the parents of five sons and two daughters—Emma A., Eugene L., Cassius O., George W., Edwin F., Ada E. and Harry E.; in 1867 Mr. Warring came to Cardington, Ohio, where he has since resided; he has been for the most part engaged working at his trade; he is a staunch Republican, a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and a strict temperance man; he owns a nicely improved property in Cardington, where he is respected by all who know him.

JAMES L. WILLIAMS, M. D.; Cardington; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1848. His father, Lemuel R. Williams, was of Welsh descent, and a native of Loudoun Co., Va.; in 1828 he came to Ohio, locating in Belmont Co.; here he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Brokaw, a native of Belmont Co. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living. In 1861 they removed to Adams Co., Ind. For sixteen years previous to his death he was a regularly-ordained minister of the M. E. Church; he died in 1877. His wife survives him, and resides on the old homestead, in Adams Co., Ind. James L. Williams' life, until 18 years of age, was passed upon his father's farm; he then entered Liber College, where he remained one year, and from there he went to Michigan, where, for one year, he was engaged in school teaching; he then returned to his home in Indiana, where for some years he worked on a farm during the summer, and in the winter taught school; in 1871 he came to Cardington, Ohio, to visit friends, and, liking the place and people, he concluded to remain; he first engaged in school teaching, but after some time he entered the office of Dr. H. S. Green, and began the study of medicine; he graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, in 1876, and almost immediately

came to Cardington, and began the practice; he continued in the practice alone some three years, and then formed a co-partnership with Dr. H. S. Green, his former preceptor. He was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Spencer, June 27, 1876. She died Jan. 5, 1879. By his own exertions he obtained the means that took him through college. He has held a number of positions of honor and trust in the town and township; he is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the M. E. Church. At the organization of the Morrow County Medical Society he was elected Secretary, which position he has since held; he is also a member of the State Medical Society. He was married to Miss Amanda E. Wood, a native of Belmont Co., Ohio, April 15, 1880. Dr. Williams owns a nicely-improved property on Main street.

THEODORIC S. WHITE, lawyer; Cardington. The paternal grandparents, of Theo. S. White, William and Margaret (Banker) White, were of Holland extraction. They were born, raised and married in the State of New York, and moved from Clinton Co., near Plattsburg in that State to Gilead Tp., now of this county, in the year 1830. His maternal grandparents John D., and Gillian (Lloyd) Shank, were natives of Fauquier Co., Va., and moved to Etna Tp. Licking Co., Ohio in 1832. The Shanks are of German origin; the Lloyds Welsh-English. Theo. S. White's parents, H. R. and Valeria A. (Shank) White, were married in Licking Co., Ohio, in June 1851, and settled ¾ miles east of Cardington. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living—Theodoric S. Gillian L., and Charles S. Theo. S., was born in Cardington Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1854. After graduating from the high school, of Cardington, he began the study of law, with Hon. Thomas E. Duncan, and was admitted to the bar, June 26, 1876. Politically he is an uncompromising Republican.

DAVID V. WHERRY; Cardington; was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 9, 1839. He is the son of David and Eliza (Reed) Wherry, both of whom are natives of the Keystone State. The father was a carpenter, a professional miller and an ingenious mechanic. The parents were married in Pennsylvania and remained there until 1853, when they moved with their family to Ashland Co., O., where the father began milling and farming; their family consisted of seven children, our subject being one of them. In 1861 David enlisted in Co. G., 23rd. Reg., O. V. I., commanded by Col. R. B. Hayes, and served over two years, participating in the battles of Cross Lane, Carnafax Ferry, South Mountain, Antietam, etc. After his return he began clerking in a hardware store in Shelby, Ohio, remaining there until 1867, when he was employed in the C. C. C. & I. R. R. to serve in the capacity of Telegraph Operator and Ticket Agent at Shelby. In March 1870, the Company sent him to the more important station at Cardington, giving him full control of all its business at that point; he is also Express Agent. On the 23d of October, 1865, he married Mary L. Mickey, who was born in Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio, Dec. 24,1843, who bore him one child, Bessie L. He has been Township Trustee, Treasurer of Cardington Union Schools, member of the Fire Department, Master of Cardington Lodge, No. 384, F. & A. M., member of Crestline Chapter, No. 88, of Mansfield Commandery, No. 21, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Wherry's father was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 18, 1805, and his mother Feb. 27, 1806, and they were married Sep. 21, 1831. The Wherrys are descended from James Wherry, a native of Ireland, who came to America in colonial times, and settled in Chester Co., Penn. The Reeds were an old and respected family in Pennsylvania. The parents are yet living at Mansfield, O.

JOSEPH WATSON, physician; Cardington; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1824—a son of Noah and Eliza (Dodson) Watson, natives of Luzerne Co., Pa., and the parents of seven children. In 1812 the father—then a young man—came to Richland Co., Ohio, where he met Miss Bathsheba Eastman, to whom he was married. She died in about two years, and he returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married to Miss Dodson. In 1823 he again came to Richland Co., where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. He died in 1864. Dr. Watson remained upon his father's farm until 24 years of age. On the 16th of August, 1848, he was united in marriage with Lucy A. Barnum. She died in less than a year after

their marriage, soon after which Mr. Watson began the study of medicine. He graduated at the Western College of Homœopathy of Cleveland, in 1853. He first located in Westfield, where he met with marked success, and where he remained until 1861, when he came to Cardington, where he has since resided. He was married to Mary J. Mills, May 15, 1855. She was born in Marion Co., Ohio, in 1836. They have four children—Orville E., Clarence V., Minetta and Jessie F. Dr. Watson has always been a close student of his profession, the result of which is, he has been a very successful practitioner. Besides a nice home property on Walnut street, Cardington, Dr. Watson owns 360 acres of land in Michigan.

WILLIAM WILLITS, farmer and stock raiser; P. O., Cardington. The subject of this sketch was born in Morrow Co., O., Jan. 19, 1831; is a son of Joel and Cynthia (Lewis) Willits; the former is a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married near Fredericktown, Knox Co., O, and were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living. The father has been dead some years, but the aged wife and mother survives him, and is to-day among the few living representatives of those earlier days when women as well as men were expected to bear their part of the hardships, both outdoor and in. William Willits received but a meager education, as his services were almost constantly required upon the farm. During the late war he served his country in Company I, 3d O. V. I.; after his return home he engaged in agricultural pursuits, a business he has since continued in. His marriage with Miss Lucinda Grandy was celebrated Nov. 10, 1861; she was born in 1834. There are three children living in the family—Estella, William A. and Edward M. There was another child who died in infancy without naming. Mr. Willits began life as a poor boy and is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word. He owns eighty acres of well improved land in Cardington Tp. He is a member of the Universalist Church of Mt. Gilead.

CYRUS E. WEATHERBY; teacher and farmer; P. O., Cardington. Edmund Weatherby, father of Cyrus E., was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1804; is a son of Edmund and Hannah (Harvey) Weatherby, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, and direct descendant of an old and much respected Puritanical family, and during the struggle for liberty they fought with Gens. Washington and La Fayette. Edmund Weatherby, our subject's grandfather, removed from New Jersey to Central New York in 1804, and in 1833 he, with his family, together with his son Edmund, his wife and three children, removed to Chester Tp., Morrow Co., O. Cyrus' father began teaching school when about 19 years old, a business he followed during the winter months for seventeen consecutive years. He was united in marriage with Miss Orril Sawyer Oct. 9, 1827. She was born in the Dominion of Canada in 1808, but when quite small her parents removed to New York, where she was raised; from this marriage there were seven children, three of whom are now living—Samuel S., Harriet and Cyrus E. Those deceased were named Clotilda, Olive, Philancy add Adna S. Samuel well and faithfully served his country in the late war. Adna S. was a young man of more than ordinary ability, and at the early age of 21 years graduated in medicine, and began its practice in Cardington. After a few years of very successful practice, he was called to his reward, leaving a young wife and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely death. All the children received the benefits of a good education, and with one exception, have taught school. Cyrus E. was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Woodruff in 1874. She died in 1879. There was one child from this union—Philancy, who died when about one year old. Mr. Weatherby owns ninety acres of well improved land in and adjoining the village of Cardington. He and his sons are staunch Republicans, and consistent members of the M. E. Church. Cyrus E. for the past three years has had charge of the public schools.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC BAKER, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; this well-to-do farmer was born February 20, 1830, in Knox Co.; his father, Morris, was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio in 1795, and his mother Phœbe Biggs, was born in Knox, in 1797, in the same county. They were married in 1824, and sometime afterward settled in Harmony Township. There the mother died in 1855, leaving Jerry, Mary, Isaac, Ezaon Harod, Susan, Lydia, John, Morris, and Francis. The father was again married to Sarah Purvis. The father died in 1863, and was a Universalist. Isaac attended school in the pioneer school house, and endured the hardships of pioneer life. At the age of twenty-one he began carpentering with Lewis Biggs, and in three years he formed a partnership with him which continued eight years, in which they were successful; he was married in 1859 to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Rees) Jones, natives of Wales, and came to Ohio in 1843; both are deceased. They had seven children; two survive: Evan and Margaret; they were Presbyterians. He bought the present farm of ninety-eight acres in 1874, of Levi Powell; he also owns fifty acres in Harmony Township, all well improved, and procured by hard labor. He and his wife are members of the old school Baptist church; he votes the Democratic ticket; they have two children: Thomas and William. His three brothers, Moses, Francis and John, were in the war of the rebellion; the two former enlisting in the O. V. I., and the latter I. V. I. John had one finger shot off.

J. Y. BEERS, farmer, P. O. Sparta; was born April 24, 1820, in Knox County; his father, Byram, was born in Morris Township, Sussex Co., N. J., also his mother, Elizabeth Pittney; they came to Ohio by team, in 1818; they endured many hardships, but by careful management have obtained quite a little fortune. The fruit of their union was eleven children—Sarah, Aaron, Abigail, J. Y., Daniel, Tryphena, Hannah, Catharine, Elizabeth, James and Margaret; his father was commissioner of this county two terms, and justice of the peace for over 20 years; he also practiced law in his early days; J. Y. attended school in his younger days in the old pioneer log cabin; his father was a tanner, as was the son; he was also engaged in making shoes for a period of 20 years; J. Y. Beers was married in 1849, to Rachel, daughter of Elias and Mary (Evans) Howard; she was of Welsh descent; her parents had 12 children, four of whom survive—Martha, Esther, Madison, Catharine; his wife was born January 17, 1830; they had six children—Retha, deceased, Eolia B., deceased, Emery P., Elizabeth, Millie, Essie; his wife died December 16, 1877; she had been a member of the Baptist Church from childhood; he has belonged to the same church for 22 years, and was for 12 years prior a member of the Methodist denomination; he held the office of deacon in the former for 16 years; he settled on the present farm of 100 acres in 1850, buying first 50 acres of Thomas McCreary, for which he went into debt; he now possesses 200 acres of finely improved land, which he has obtained by his own labors; his first house on the said farm was an old wagon-shop; his life has been spent in useful avocations; he taught school at $10 per month, at which he was successful; he made the first blackboard ever used in this township; on his farm yet remains the old oak log, from which many moldboards were made for the pioneer farmers; he has always taken deep interest in all county enterprises, and is an upright, well-to-do-farmer.

MRS. SARAH P. BARTLETT; Chesterville; is a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Porter) Shurr; her father was born in 1776, in Little York, Pa., and was of German descent; her mother was born in Uniontown, Pa., Nov. 6, 1785. They were married in Washington Co., Pa., and emigrated to Ohio in 1810, settling in what is now Chester Township; here the father improved 250 acres

of land, which was sold to Pardon Brown. Her parents had eleven children, John, William, Eliza, Maria, Belinda, Sarah P., Phoebe A., Cyrus P., Jacob J., Samuel P. and Milton M. The father died Nov. 25, 1834, and mother Nov. 27, 1876; both were Presbyterians. Mrs. Bartlett was born June 20, 1818. Her attendance at school was under difficulties, walking one and one-half miles, following the Indian trails; she was married in 1841 to W. F. Bartlett, by whom she had six children, two of whom survive. Hugh M. married in 1868 Mary C., daughter of William and Mary (Williams) Bearinger, and Maggie E., who married Mr. Moore; Hugh has been engaged in railroading; Sept. 26, 1879, he met with an accident by falling under the car while making a coupling, receiving a severe injury to his ankle. Mrs. Bartlett holds a membership in the Presbyterian Church.

SAUL BREECE, farmer; P. O. Chesterville. Was born October 15, 1804, in Washington Co., Pa., and came with his parents to Ohio in 1810; his father Samuel and mother Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Cook, were born in New Jersey, and lived awhile in Pennsylvania before coming to Knox Co. They had the following children: George, Katy, John, Mary, Saul, Hugh, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Anna, Henry, Phineas, Ruth, Arrena and Job. Mr. Breece attended school but little, and the greater part of his life was spent on the farm; he took a great fancy to gunning, and has become an expert hunter. He was married in 1828 to Sarah, daughter of Nathanael and Barbara (Sargeant) Kinney. Her father was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., and mother in Maryland; they came to Ohio in 1816, and her father was in the war of 1812. They had nine children: Jacob, Mary, David, Stanley, Sallie, James, George, Betsy and William. Her father died in 1840, and mother in 1846. Mr. Breece bought ten acres where they now live, in 1856, and now enjoys a nice little home. They have had ten children, seven living: Jackson, now in Oregon; Stanley, a mason by trade, at Mt. Vernon; Julia married Garret Rittenhouse; he died, and she was again married to John Minich; David, teacher, in La Salle Co., Ill.; Abigail married William Peril, she is deceased, and had two children, Emma D. and Sarah E.; Daniel, carpenter, in Missouri; Lydia married James Peril; Sarah E. married Henry A., son of Michael J. and Alice E. (La Bolt) Warner. His parents were both born in Germany, and came to Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1852. His father enlisted in the 102nd O. V. I., and was taken prisoner and confined in the Andersonville Prison, where he expired. His parents were Lutherans, and had six children: Catharine C., married Nathanael Wolferton; Henry, William; Emma married Ferdinand Youse; Vina. One died on the trip across the ocean, and took a watery grave. Mrs. Breece has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years. The pioneer hardships of their parents are too numerous to mention. A few only are necessary—such as going barefooted in the winter, and going to mill on horseback by means of a pack-saddle; her father one time went quite a distance in this way, and when he was returning and within about six miles of his home—and no doubt was rejoicing that he would soon arrive with the "staff of life," but unfortunately, while going down a hill the pony stumbled, and falling, broke its neck. The father took the meal on his shoulder and footed the distance, six miles, to his wilderness home. They had to carry lights fastened to their hats and bonnets to keep the mosquitoes from annoying them. The first cow her parents had, her mother paid for by making maple sugar at five cents per pound, and aggregating the cow at $19.00. Mr. Breece votes the Democratic ticket.

D. W. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; is a good representative of the substantial farmer element of Morrow Co. His father, Pardon, was born Sept. 15, 1788, in Rhode Island, and is a descendant of the Puritans or Plymouth Colony. The great-great grandfather of our subject came over in the Mayflower; his father lived in Rhode Island until 1814, when he went to Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he farmed; served in the war of 1812. He was married to Sophia Wilbor, in 1809, in Rhode Island. She was born Feb. 11, 1790, and died Jan. 28, 1849, and had ten children. William (deceased), Lydia, born Oct. 27, 1811, married John Nobles; Sophia, Jan. 2, 1814, married Thos. Weatherby; Philena, Dec. 30, 1816, married Joseph Meeks; she died March, 1879; Pardon, born Oct. 4, 1819; Mary, Jan. 14, 1822, married George Peckham; Daniel

W., born Feb. 11, 1826; Deborah W., May 22, 1828, married Jacob Winters (deceased); Elizabeth, June 16, 1831, married Albert Parkhill; Sarah A., June 8, 1833, married Mr. Freeman. The father emigrated to Chester Township in about 1853, and died June 8, 1863. His parents were Presbyterians. They started life with nothing but one horse and wagon. He learned the hatters' trade before he married. Mr. Brown remained with his parents until married. At the age of 18 he began teaching school in the State of New York, and continued the same for four terms. His matrimonial alliance took place Dec. 28, 1847, with Adaline M., a daughter of William H. and Anna (Duel) Squires. Her father was born in Connecticut, and her mother at Quaker Hill; she was one of eleven children. Harriet married John Peckham; Phedora married Judson Johnson; William married Phresonia Chatham; Eliza R. C. married William Beardsley; Adaline M.; Henry J. married Mary A. Youngs; Helen married Lemuel D. Hussey; Sidney married Martha Barber; Anna M. married George Hillman, Marian B. married Edward Hussey; one infant died. Her father was a clothier, miller and farmer, and died in Feb. 1854, and her mother was a "birthright Quaker," and died Jan. 7, 1879. After marriage our representative ran a canal boat, "Sarah Sands," on the Erie canal, from Cayuga Lake to New York City; in four years he became tired of the business, and sold it to his brother Pardon, and within a short time came to Ohio and has since farmed. Bought the Shurr farm of his father's heirs, and sold the same in 1870 to Elery P. Brown, a cousin. He then took a trip with his family to Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, and returned in two months, and purchased what is known as the Corwin farm, in Franklin Township, where he dealt largely in stock; in 1872 he sold that, and bought 150 acres adjoining the town of Chesterville, on which he dealt in stock; in the winter of 1878-9 he shipped thirty-two carloads from this place. He has now abandoned the stock business, and is giving his rural life to raising wheat, in which he is having his usual success. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had four children; one died when young; Frances A., born March 14, 1850, married William W. Van Eman, a salesman in San Francisco; Marian A., born Oct. 14, 1855, married Marshal F. Smith; Cassius, born April 1, 1858. Mr. Brown hired a substitute volunteer for $250 to serve in the rebellion. He is a member of Chester Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the offices and is now acting as permanent Secretary. He became early identified with the Whig party, casting his first vote for Winfield Scott; he has since voted the Republican ticket, and by that party was elected Township Trustee, which office he now holds. He is also a member of the Town Council; also held some offices while in New York. He has always had good health. The only sickness he ever had was in 1877; this was the first time he ever consulted a physician (except once, when he was poisoned by a red flannel shirt). He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. They are among our well-to-do farmers, and reside in a pleasant home in Chesterville, highly respected by their numerous friends and acquaintances.

JAMES BEEBE, retired farmer; P. O. Chesterville; he was one of nine children, and was born June 24, 1792; his brothers and sisters were William, Polly, John, Clara, Phœbe, Hannah, Benjamin and Amos. His parents were William and Polly (Truman) Beebe. The former was born in Connecticut and the latter on Long Island. He emigrated to Ohio in 1818; this region was then a hunting-ground for the Indians. He was married Jan. 1, 1826, to Mary Breece, one of the early pioneer ladies, who came to Ohio in 1810 with her parents, Samuel and Betsey (Cook) Breece, natives of New Jersey; she was born in Washington Co., Pennsylvania, in 1802, and was one of fourteen children—George, Katie, John, Mary, Saul, Hugh, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Henry, Ruth, Phineas, Arrena, Job and Ann. By this union he had three children; Jane, married Isaac Huffman, September 26, 1843, Hannah married Mr. Lanning in September, 1853, and one deceased. They started life with scarcely anything, and now possess a competency, which they have accumulated by their industry. They have been Methodists over fifty years. They are now passing their remaining years quietly in this village.

AMANDA A. BAIN, widow; P. O. Chesterville. Her father, Samuel Livingston, was born Dec. 4, 1778, in Washington Co., N. Y. Her mother, Asenath (Munson) Livingston,

was born Aug. 3, 1782. They were married Oct. 22, 1801. Her grandfather Livingston, was from Ireland; her parents came to Ohio in 1837, and settled in Franklin Tp., now in this county, where her father died Sept. 8, 1847, and mother Nov. 3, 1863. They had ten children; John, born July 26, 1802; Nathaniel M., July 27, 1804; Anna N., Oct. 30, 1806; Samuel, Jan. 23, 1809; Agnes M. April 25, 1811; Sarah J., May 18, 1814; Amanda A., Sept. 15, 1816; William A., June 8, 1820; Edith A., May 1, 1823; Joseph R. Jan. 22, 1826. Her parents were members of U. P. church. Mrs. Bain was married Oct. 16, 1834, to James I., a son of John and Anna (McEachron) Bain. His parents were natives of Washington Co., N. Y. Mr. Bain was born Dec. 19, 1811, and died May 12, 1849; four children were the fruit of their union. One infant died unnamed; Jennie, born Aug. 30, 1837; married Darwin Leonard, Feb. 13, 1862; she died April 23, 1872; had two children, Lizzie M. and Emma B; Edith L. born Dec. 24, 1841; married Aug. 26, 1866, to Samuel Carson. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 14, 1839; they have one child, Cora B., born June 24, 1869. Edith L. is a member of the Presbyterian church. The last child of our subject was John, born March 3,1844,he enlisted in Co. E. 121st, O.V. I., and was taken prisoner and confined for eighteen months in Andersonville, Danville, and Florence Prisons. He was taken from the latter to Wilmington, N. C., where he died March 13, 1865. Mrs. Bain's husband spent the greater part of his life as a blacksmith; however his latter years were devoted to dentistry. She and her husband united with the U. P. church; she transferred to the Presbyterian in 1867. She is in good circumstances, and owns some town property. He was a Republican, and served as Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM A. BEEMER, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; he is the son of William and Elizabeth (Decker) Beemer; his parents were born in New Jersey. The mother died there, and had six children, three of whom are dead; the living are John D., William A., and Harriet. The father was married to Eveline Rutan, and came to Ohio in 1838, by canal and team. By his last marriage he had nine children—Martha J., Julia A., Hannah E., Rosilla, Emeline, Allen, and Mary, (two deceased). His father is living in Franklin Co., Iowa, with his daughters. Mr. Beemer was born Nov. 9, 1822, in Sussex Co., N. J. He remained with his father until his marriage, in 1849, to Ann Eliza, daughter of John and Margaret (Snook) Cary. Her parents are natives of New Jersey, and had ten children—Lewis H., William S., Isabel C., John R., George C., Ann Eliza, Margaret J., Lorena E. and Charles P., (one died in infancy). Her father settled on what is now the Nye farm. Mr. Beemer bought the present farm in 1854; it now contains 115 acres of fine land. He has been afflicted with the asthma for many years, and has traveled over the greater part of the United States, made two trips to New Jersey on horseback. Active and enthusiastic worker in the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church; he takes deep interest in the same, reads the Bible through often; takes interest in all county enterprises. Is one of our most substantial citizens and farmers, and has always been a strong temperance man.

RANSOM BOCKOVER, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; born Dec. 8, 1846, in Morrow Co., Ohio. His father, Jonathan, was born in New Jersey, May 8, 1797, and learned the blacksmith's trade when 19 years old; came to Ohio in 1835. Had eight children; James, Jacob, Ira, Isaac, Minerva, Ransom, Jason and Rebecca. The mother of these children was Elizabeth Adams, and was born in 1818. These old parents have enjoyed the most of their time on the farm, clearing and tilling the soil. Ransom was married June 18, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Lanning. She was born May 12, 1851, in this county, and like her husband has enjoyed the attractions of home. They bought fifty acres of land in 1871, of Joseph Trowbridge, and have improved the same by fine buildings. This is a fine little home, the result of hard labor. Mr. Bockover once belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry; votes the Democratic ticket; enlisted in Co. F, 136th O. N. G.; settled here in 1876. They have one child, Joseph C., born April 21, 1874.

JAMES W. BALL, farmer; P. O. Sparta; was born December 21, 1835, in Fayette Co., Pa., and came with his parents

to Ohio in 1844; his father's name was Iden V., and his mother's Catharine (Woods) Ball; and, at their settlement in Bloomfield Tp., they began farming and keeping hotel; the latter they continued for about twenty years. Their children were: James W., Preston, Joel, John, Iden, and Frank; the father is still living. Mr. Ball remained with his parents until twenty-seven years old; his marriage occurred January 22, 1859, to Isabel, daughter of William and Joanna (Coffing) Allen; her father was born in England and came to Pennsylvania, and there worked at shoemaking; and during his existence there was married, and came with his family, in 1836, to Licking Co., Ohio, where they bought 200 acres and, at their death, possessed over 400 acres of land. In 1839, they went to Richmond, Indiana, and worked three years on the Ohio pike; they afterward returned to the farm. The father died February 22, 1877, the mother is still living; both were Methodists. Their children were: Levina, Isabel, Mary, Joanna, William, Frank, and Sallie. Mrs. Ball was born September 25, 1836, in Fayette Co., Pa. In 1858, James W. Ball bought fifty acres of Daniel Thomas, adding afterwards sixty-five acres. He has held some township offices; is a member of Sparta Lodge, No. 268, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all offices; he always voted the Democratic ticket; himself and wife are members of the Methodist church, in which he has been, and is now, steward; they have one child, Ellen M.

JOEL D. BRUCE, farmer, P. O. Chesterville, one of the pioneers of this county; was born March 21, 1811; his father, Elijah, was born in 1780, and his mother, Malinda W. Browning, in 1786 — both in Culpeper Co., Va.; they were married in 1810, and in 1827 they came to Licking County, this State; the father died in Knox County, 1829; in 1831 the mother bought 190 acres of land, where Joel D. now lives; she died here in February, 1854, having blessed the world with nine children, but five of whom survive—J. D., G. S., Nancy, Eliza S., John A.; she and her husband were Old School Baptists; Joel D. attended school some little time, and took every advantage of obtaining an education by procuring for himself valuable literature, and turned his attention to school teaching, which he followed successfully for 72 months; he taught one term in Mt. Gilead; was married in May, 1847, to Abigail, daughter of John and Hannah (Conger) Lewis; her parents emigrated from New Jersey to Knox County in 1806, or 1808, and helped to build a block house; by this marriage he had James B., Eliza J., Mary, Malinda, John W.; his wife died February 8, 1862, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He was again married, the bride being Ann, daughter of Japheth and Charlotte (Howard) West. Her parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania at an early day, and had 12 children, eight of whom survive—Martha, Michael, Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, David, Dora C., Amanda. Ann was born in 1835, in Delaware County, now Morrow; by this marriage he has four children—George W., Frank P., Charlotte B. and Charles A. Mr. Bruce has been assessor four terms, and township trustee 10 years; he has been an active member of the Baptist Church since 1846; his wife belongs to the same denomination; he generally votes for the man in township elections, but in county and state elections he is an enthusiastic Democrat; he has represented the same in county and congressional conventions; he owns 95 acres of well improved land, which is a portion of the old homestead; he is growing a fine nursery with good success; he is confined to the inn, having been attacked some months ago with the rheumatism, which has nearly deprived him of the use of his limbs.

E. P. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville, was born in September, 1827, and is the son of George, born 1796 in Rhode Island, and Beulah M. (Sutliff) Brown, born in 1802 in Connecticut; they came to Ohio in 1836 and settled in what is now Morrow Co.; they bought 260 acres of land. The father died in 1870 and the mother in 1868. Their children were: William, graduated at Cleveland Medical College, and died June 27, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., while in the service of his country; Edmond, living in Knox Co.; E. P., Sophia; George, principal of Cardington Schools; Amanda Thurston, deceased. His parents were Methodists. Our subject attended school some in the winter. He was married in 1853 to Phoebe E., daughter of John and Rhoda Talmage; her parents were from New

Jersey and had seven children: Henry, Charles, Jonathan, Jacob, Phoebe E., Newton and Susan; all the family were Methodists. Mrs. Brown was born in 1827; they settled after marriage, for sixteen years, on the old Corwin farm, and then sold the same and bought stock in Mt. Gilead for one year, and in 1870 he bought the present farm of 246 acres, known as the old Shurr farm, purchasing the same from D. W. Brown. It is known as the finest farm in Morrow Co., finely watered by spring. He has four children: Alice married E. McIntire; Clarence, George and Blanche. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church; he has held office in the same, and has been township trustee, member of school board, and votes the Republican ticket. He deals in Spanish merino sheep and Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs.

CUNNINGHAM BROTHERS, millers, Chesterville; prominently identified among the millers of Morrow Co., is the firm of C. K. and Z. T. Cunningham. They have of late purchased of the Cunningham heirs the the old mill, long known as the "Cunningham Grist Mill," and have re-fitted the same and made it entirely new. They are now running three sets of buhrs, and are prepared to make the new process flour. The machinery is in excellent condition, both the water and steam works; they have also added a first-class saw mill to the same, and deal in lumber. They are speedily circulating their new process flour in distant parts of the country. Their father's name was R. W. Cunningham; born April 9, 1819, and was the son of R. C. and Mary (Clark) Cunningham; he was one of eight children—John, R. W., Margaret, Eliza A., Isabel, Harriet, Mary and Jane. The father died Dec. 27, 1876. Their mother, Mercy, was a daughter of Reuben and Olive (Austin) Gleason; her father was born in 1793 in Vermont, and her mother in 1797 in the same State; her father came to Ohio about 1816; she was born May 15, 1820, in Knox Co., and was one of nine children, eight of whom survive—Mercy, Lucy, Elisha, John, Asa, Joseph, Sylvester and Elizabeth. The marriage of R. W. to Mercy, occurred in 1842, which union blessed them with Warren K., who was in the 174th O. V. I. for one year; George W. was in company F., 81st O. V. I. for three years; William H., deceased, Cleopas K., of the firm of Cunningham Bros., who was for five years boss of a five-buhr mill at Big Rapids, Michigan, and was in the employ of the firm for two years; he dealt two years in buggies, and is now President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Marcellus A., Zachariah T., L. E. and Anna A. The father enlisted in company A., 20th O. V. I., for over three years; he ranked as sergeant; he also manufactured chain pumps and bedsteads at this place. The father of Mrs. Cunningham began an ashery in Chester Tp. about 1826, and transferred the same to Chesterville in 1830, locating his business on the lot where John Smiley now lives. He entered a contract to carry the mail from Mt. Vernon to Bucyrus, for two years. Mrs. Cunningham and Anna are members of the Methodist Church at this place.

ABRAM CONKLIN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born Sept. 21, 1815, in Pike Co., Pa., and remained there until 1837, when he came to Ohio; his father Nathaniel was born in 1785 on Long Island, and worked at shoemaking. In 1810 he came to Pennsylvania, and farmed and ran a saw-mill; here he married Elsie Vanocker, by whom he had eleven children—Abram, John, Nathaniel, George, Jacob, David, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susan, Clara and Matilda. Jacob, John and David were in the war of the Rebellion. The parents were Methodists. Mr. Conklin attended school eighteen months; when nine years old he began working on a farm for Philip Smith at $15.00 per month, and at the expiration of nine years he was getting $18.00 per month. He was married Oct. 19, 1835, to MaryA., daughter of Peter and Anna Struble; her father was born about 1787, and mother in 1789, in Sussex Co., N. J., and came to Ohio by team, in 1837. They had twelve children, John, George, Daniel, Philip, Wesley, Nelson, Stephen, Mary A., Phœbe, Cendrilla, Elizabeth and Catharine. Her father died in 1856, and her mother in 1863; they were Methodists. Mrs. Conklin was born in 1809. When Mr. Conklin and wife came to Ohio, he made their living by teaming, hauling wheat and pork for the merchants at this place, to Lake Erie and return; he continued this laborious avocation for eight or ten years. In about

the year 1847 he began an ashery at this place, which he continued one year, and then farmed and bought and sold horses for quite a while; he has, likely, handled from 500 to 1,000 head. He was elected Constable in 1841, and served about eight years; he took a mail contract in 1841 from Chesterville to Shelby, Richland, Co., for five years. In 1872 he took the route from Chesterville to Centerburg, Knox Co., for four years. In 1868, he engaged in the same from Mt. Gilead to Frederickstown, which he still continues. He owns twenty acres of well-improved land, fourteen of which adjoin the town and the rest very near. They are now pleasantly located in a fine house, built in 1851, at a cost of $1,000, which has since been repaired and is now valued at $1,800. He was elected Sheriff of Morrow Co. in 1854–1856, by the Republicans, getting a large majority. If we mistake not, this county was then Democratic. He has been an auctioneer 42 years, and while sheriff he did all his own auctioneering. In the winter of 1838, he cried 65 sales, and has auctioned fifteen since Oct., 1879. He has always been a temperance man, and asserts that he never treated any one for the sake of a *vote*. In 1876, he and D. S. Mother (mentioned herein) built a family vault at a cost of $1,000; Mr. Conklin hauled every stone in the same. In an early day he hauled wood for one winter to pay for a stand, chair, and bureau, all of which he has as *relics*. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin raised one child (Caroline French), who married Dec. 20, 1860, D. S. Mother, who was born June 29, 1838, in Chesterville; he commenced working at plastering in 1852; he enlisted in Co. "E," 121 O. V. I.; was first sergeant, served nearly three years; was wounded Sept. 20, 1863, at Chickamauga, Tenn., in the left forehead. He went with Sherman to the sea, lived five days on parched corn. On return engaged with Conklin in the mail route; member of Chester Lodge, No. 238, A. F. & A. M., Mt. Gilead Chapter, Clinton Commandery, No. 5, Mt. Vernon and Knight Templars. He has two children, Jewett A. and William B. Is a Republican.

L. C. CROWL, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born Sept. 28, 1843, in Chesterville, where he remained the most of his boyhood days until 25 years old. His father, Philip, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Harriet Ayres, was born in Vermont; both came to Ohio when young. The father was an efficient tailor in Chesterville for many years. They had ten children, six of whom are living—George, Ann, Marcella, Lucy, Olive and L. C.; the father died in 1861, the mother is still living. Mr. Crowl enlisted in Co. "C," 96th O. V. I., in which he remained for three years, when he returned then to the farm in 1865, and worked for Mr. Rowling by the month for two years. He was married in 1867, to Viola, daughter of Freeman and Ann (Lewis) Westbrook; her parents were both from Wales, and came to Ohio in 1840; they had three children, Viola and two infants deceased. Her father was killed, by falling from a balloon at Sparta about 1861 or 1862. Her mother afterwards married Creg Taylor, by whom she has one child—Rosa. Mrs. Crowl was born 1850; Mr. Crowl rented for ten years after marriage; and then in 1878, bought 55 acres where they now reside, which he is improving, making a fine farm, being well watered by living water. They have had three children, Fred P., Anna Z., deceased, Hattie B.; himself and wife are members of the Baptist church, in which they take deep interest.

CHASE COLE, teacher and farmer; P. O. Chesterville; is the son of Thomas F. and Charity (Phillips) Cole; his father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in Knox Co.; they are both living in Knox Co., and six children have blessed their home—M. F., Chase, William, Robert, Mary and Alice. The parents are active Methodists. Chase was born Sept. 24, 1857, in Knox Co., and early manifested an interest in the common schools. He attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, about three terms, and has engaged in teaching during the winters. He was married July 4, 1879, to Ettie, a daughter of James and Mima (Campbell) Hull; her parents are living in Franklin Township. Mrs. Cole is a member of the Methodist Church at Pulaskiville, this county. They have one child—Thomas F. They are farming on Mr. Mettler's farm, and having good success. Mr. Cole is a good teacher.

MRS. SARAH DAVIS, widow; P. O. Chesterville; is the daughter of David James; born in Pembrookshire, South Wales, and

Elizabeth (Breeze) James, born in 1791 in the same country. They were married in Pennsylvania, and soon after came to the Welch Hills, Licking Co., this State, and in 1816 settled where Mrs. Davis now resides, and here endured the trials of going to mill on horseback, attending church barefooted, etc. The father began preaching in the Baptist Church, and continued for fifty years. They had ten children; Elizabeth and Sarah are the only survivors, and live together. The father died in 1862, and the mother in 1855; she was a church member since she was 16 years old; Sarah was born May 5, 1817, and in her girlhood days attended school in the log cabin; she was married in 1839 to David P. Davis, a son of David and Margaret (Pugh) Davis. He was born May 2, 1816, in Wales, and came to Ohio when a boy, and learned carpentering and cabinet making; after marriage he farmed, and died in 1845. They had two children—Lafayette enlisted in Co. F, 136th O. N. G., and died in the service. Luther enlisted in Co. E, 121st O. V. I., in which he also died. She owns eighty-five acres of well-improved land, the greater part of which she has obtained since her husband's death by her own careful management; she manages the same by hiring the work done, and makes a good profit; she and her husband united with the Baptist Church at an early day, in which she takes deep interest. Her sister Elizabeth, who lives with her, is also a member of the same church; they can both remember going to church barefooted, as a case of necessity, and also riding to mill on a packsaddle.

W. H. DALRYMPLE, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born June 17, 1834, in what is now Morrow Co. He attended school in his youth, and worked for his father, who kept hotel for many years where they now live; was married in Dec., 1871, to Mary Busoul. Her father, Edmond, was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother in New Jersey, and were married in Finley, Ohio; they are both living in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. They had the following children: John J., Phœbe A., Mary, born April 24, 1844; Edward and Abbie. Her father is publisher of the Wisconsin Farmer, and went to Italy in 1877, in company with his daughter Abbie, for the purpose of educating her in vocal music. She now ranks among the noted singers of this country. Mr. Dalrymple has one child by his marriage—Edward. He has held some township offices, and owns 136 acres of well improved land, valued at $75.00 per acre, on which he makes a specialty of fine sheep; is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 238, A. F. and A. M.; he votes the Republican ticket, and was one of the first two Republican supporters of the Republican paper of this Township. His father, Charles, was born in June, 1795, in New Jersey, and married Feb. 1, 1821, to Nancy Hance, born July 10, 1800. The parents settled on 116 acres, where the subject now lives and cleared the same; was justice of the peace eighteen years; tax collector for many terms. They had the following children: Mary, Thomas, H. A. M., Martha, Hannah, W. H., C. H., J. W. The father was an Old School Baptist, and the mother a Quaker. The father was a soldier of 1812, and died Feb. 22, 1875.

JOHN V. DEWITT, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born January 23, 1810, in Sussex Co., New Jersey, and came to Ohio with his father, John, in 1818, settling first in Knox Co., and there bought 100 acres. In one year the family came to Chester Tp., where the father built a mill and continued the business for many years. His father died March 15, 1865; his mother's maiden name was Mary Washer. John C. was one of thirteen children: Price, Isaac, Peter, Henry, John V., Richard, Joseph, Lewis, William, Levi, Phœbe, Elizabeth, and Mary. His mother died August 19, 1864. Mr. DeWitt spent his younger days on a farm and in the mill; he was married in 1835 to Jane, daughter of John and Jerusha (Sylvester) Dalrymple, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom died in infancy; Milton and Aaron; the former was born April 22, 1844, enlisted in Company F, 136th O. N. G., was married June 12, 1876 to Nettie, daughter of David B. and Eliza Phillips; her father was born in New Jersey in 1812; mother also was born in the same state. They had eight children: Nettie, Margery, Hugh, Nelson, Hattie C., and Daniel—graduated at the Michigan Pharmacy at Ann Arbor—Franklin and Ann, the latter graduated at the State Normal School, Trenton, New Jersey; is now teaching in the high school at Branchville, same state. Our subject settled on the pres-

ent farm of 140 acres in 1835. The greater part of this has been attained entirely by their own labors. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist church, and Milton's wife of the Presbyterian. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM DENMAN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born July 7, 1812, in New Jersey; his father, Jonathan, was also born in Morris Co., New Jersey. His mother, Elizabeth Butler, was born in the state of New York. They were married in Sussex Co., New Jersey, and there settled on 500 acres, which the father owned. They came to Ohio about 1837 or 1838. Their children were: Caroline, William, Electa, James B., Jonathan, John and Martha. The father joined the church when twelve years old, and the mother when twenty-seven. William remained with his parents until married, and endured the labors that fell to the lot of the pioneer; he has missed but three harvests since he was sixteen years old, and made a full hand from that time. He was married Feb. 18, 1841, to Sarah, daughter of William E. and Mary Larison Davison. She was born June 7, 1822, and is the mother of thirteen children: Mary, Martha, Jonathan B., enlisted in Co. F. 136th O. N. G.; William, Sylvester, Clarissa L., Samantha, Cyntha, Electa C., Phœbe, Joel B., Sarah and Ida M. In 1850, Mr. Denman bought seventy-five acres, a portion of his present farm of 240 of finely improved land, obtained entirely by his own labors. He had but $30 when he married, but by careful management he has accumulated a nice little fortune, and is classed among the well-to-do farmers of this township. He makes a specialty of fine sheep. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church at Chesterville; he has held the office of assessor for four years in Knox Co.; he cast his first vote for the Democratic party up to the time of the Douglas campaign, and since that time has been an active Republican.

J. L. DENMAN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville. The subject of this sketch descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, all tillers of the soil. He was born January 17, 1815, in what is now Morrow Co., and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Trowbridge) Denman. His father was born June 23, 1776, and his mother on July 18, 1782, both in Sussex Co., New Jersey. They were married Oct. 11, 1800, and moved to Pennsylvania, and there farmed six years; and then in 1806 they came by team to the lonely wilderness of Morrow Co., and entered a farm of Government land, the deed to which was signed by President Thomas Jefferson. Here this old pioneer couple enjoyed the society of the Indians, who would bring animals' skins filled with honey and cranberries, to trade them for meal and salt. Of course they started life in an old cabin, and their first dishes were chipped from a log of wood. The father served as a justice of the peace for some time. He would work on the farm during the day, and at night cooper and watch the Indians. Several little reminiscences are mentioned, among which we relate the one in which he was awoke by the dog, and took his gun and determined to investigate the trouble, and in one moment would have killed a neighbor, who happened to cough, and who was coming over on some business. As they will be mentioned prominently in the township's history, I will omit the rest here. They had eleven children—Elizabeth, born Aug. 26, 1802, died 1810; Sallie, July 10, 1804; Phœbe, March, 1806; William, Sept. 18, 1808; Lavina, March 19, 1811; Daniel, Feb. 6, 1813; Joseph L.; Juluania, April 30, 1817; Polly, Sept. 2, 1819; Minerva, Oct. 15, 1821; Marilia, Feb. 27, 1826. When the father of Mr. Denman came through Mt. Vernon in 1806, he was offered twelve lots on what is now Main street, for a pony he had, but farther west he was going. Our subject attended school in the old log school houses, and worked on his father's farm in his younger days. He was married in 1837, to Anna, daughter of Simon and Susannah (Abbott) Wright. Her father was raised in Vermont, and her mother in Connecticut. They came to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1816, and there died, leaving ten children. One died while young. Seth, born Jan. 22. 1792; Hiram, July 25, 1802—both of whom were in the war of 1812 with their father, who was Major; Sallie, July 5, 1805; Wait, July 20, 1807; Robert P., Aug. 26, 1809; Polly, Apr. 5, 1813; Martha, May 3, 1815; James N., Feb. 20, 1818; Anna, March 11, 1821. Her parents were Presbyterians. Mr. and Mrs. Denman settled on the present farm of 200 acres, obtained by buying out the

heirs of his father. It is one of the finest farms in the county, being well watered and finely adapted to stock-raising, to which he pays the most of his attention—having now a fine lot of Spanish merino sheep and Abdallah horses, and fine cattle and hogs. They have had six children—Susannah, (now Mrs. S. J. Trusdell); Joseph, Livonia, deceased 1871; William, deceased 1854; Davis M. and Daniel T. Mr. Denman has served his share of township offices. He and wife are exempiary members of the Old School Baptist Church, to which his parents belonged.

JOHN W. EVANS, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; among the enterprising farmers is this gentleman; his father, John, was born in Wales, in 1795, also his mother, Mary Jones; the time of her birth was in 1805; they were married in 1840, and came soon after to Harmony Tp.; the father there died in 1845, through injuries received from a tree, which fell upon him; he was the father of four children—John W. Mary E., Ann V. and Thomas. John's mother is still living with him. Mr. Evans was born August 3, 1841, in Chester Township, and attended school some—commencing in a log cabin; at the age of 21, he began for himself by working on the farm and teaching school in the winter time, at which he was employed four terms, at $18 to $30; he was married February 28, 1868, to Viola, daughter of Alexander and Catharine Marsh. She was born in 1845. They settled after marriage on the farm they now possess, which he bought in 1864, of William Lloyd; it is finely improved, and is the fruit of hard labor. His union gave him six children—Stella P., Alexander M., Mary C., Ida M., John L., Alfred E. He was township assessor three terms, elected by both parties; a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; he is a member of the Baptist church, in which he is one of the auditing committee; he is an active member of the Democratic party, and is an upright and intelligent man.

JOHN J. EVANS, farmer; P. O. Chesterville. This old pioneer was born June 11, 1807. in Pa.; his father, Edward, was born in Montgomeryshire South Wales, and his mother in Carmarthenshire, same country. Each emigrated to Pa. when single; however, Edmond was married to Mary Jenkins and buried her and one child in the ocean while on the way; his other two children, Edward and Ann, landed safely with their father. He was married in Chamberstown, Pa., to Sarah James. John J. was the only child of this union. The family came to Welch Hills, Licking Co., in 1808, and remained but a short time, and then moved to Radnor Tp., Delaware Co., and in 1812, they came to Chester Tp., and settled in a log cabin, on the farm. The father died in 1816 or 1817, and the mother died December 12, 1827. John being quite young when his father died, he was compelled to endure hard labor while young. He had but little advantage of obtaining an education. He was married in 1828, to Isabel, daughter of David and Mary A. (Johnston) Miller; she is a sister of Elizabeth McCracken, whose sketch appears elsewhere. She was born March 20, 1790. She and Mr. Evans settled on the farm left him by his mother, and remained there until 1875, when he sold the same to James Lewis, and bought ten acres where he now lives. His wife died June 22, 1865. He was again married Sept. 19, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of James and Philanda Peren Miller, born March 22, 1843. Her people are of French descent; her father was a twin, and was nursed by George Washington. The Millers once kept hotel at Alexandria, Va., in the same building where Col. Ellsworth was shot. Mr. Evans has had no children. He was elected Captain of the militia; he joined the Baptist church, at Chesterville, in 1865; he voted first for Andrew Jackson, 1828, and has voted the ticket ever since. The sister of Mrs. Evans lives with them, and was married to George H. Scott, and has one child—E. E. She and husband are members of the Baptist church.

W. A. FISH, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born June 4, 1836, in Congress Tp.; his father, Henry, was born March 6, 1801, and his mother, Mary A. Fish, was born Nov., 13, 1816, both in Virginia. They came to Ohio about 1830, and settled in Congress Tp.; they there raised nine children, and never paid out ten cents for doctor bills. Mr. Fish attended school in a log school-house; but the greater part of his life was spent working on the farm; he learned the blacksmith's trade in Galion, with Samuel Dunnis; he got hurt while shoeing a horse, after which he quit the business. He was married in

1860, to Rachel, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Williams) Karr; her parents were from Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day; they had ten children. Mr. Fish settled, after marriage, near Williamsport; subsequently he transferred to the employ of J. J. Cover & Co., of Johnsville; he followed teaming for twelve years; he then, in the spring of 1879, went to Chesterville. They had six children; three died when young; those living are—Henry M., born Aug. 7, 1862, Isa B., born Feb. 28, 1866, Mattie F., June 11, 1876. He is a member of Chester Tp. Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all offices; he is now N. G. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He votes the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM GREEN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born August 20, 1824, in Washington Co., Pa.; his father, Isaac, was born November 20, 1793, in New Jersey, and afterward moved to Washington Co., Pa.; he was married in 1822 to Letice Miller. They moved to Ohio in 1829, and settled where they now live, and made their home by the side of an old log until they could erect a log cabin, which was afterward used for a school house. Isaac was a potter while in Pennsylvania, and in this county served as assessor and trustee; both of these old pioneers are living, and have had nine children—William, Joseph M., David, Caroline, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary and Isaac. Sarah and David were Presbyterian missionaries to China for 10 years. The old couple now have a pleasant home. William attended school in a log meeting house, and participated in the duties of the farm life with his father; he was married January 22, 1849, to Anna, daughter of Fleming and Sarah J. (Barney) Higbie; her parents were born in the State of New York, and came to Zanesville, afterward to Mt. Vernon, and to what is now Morrow Co., in 1843, or 1844; the father died in 1855, and the mother in 1871; they had the following children that grew up—Mary, Keziah, John L., Calvin, Ann, Elizabeth, Haverland. Mrs. Green was born in 1826; they began housekeeping with her parents for a short time, and then came to the present farm of 75 acres of well improved land; his father owns 125 acres of fine land adjoining, which the subject farms to some extent; he was trustee for eight years, and county infirmary director for seven years; he is a member of Chester Lodge No. 238, F. and A. M., in which he has held offices, as well as being an active member; he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, at Chesterville; their union gave them three children—Mary E., married Walker Lanning; Adaline, deceased, David L.

DAVID GRIFFITH, farmer; P. O. Chesterville, is one of the industrious farmers of Morrow Co. Born July 7, 1818, in Wales. His father Thomas, and mother Mary, were born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, came to Welch Hills, Licking Co., about 1822, and remained there fourteen years, and then came to Harmony Tp., where the mother died in 1850, and the father in 1862. They had five children—Catharine, Edward, David, Thomas, John, deceased in the 3d O. V. C. David attended school some, and worked at home until 21 years old, when he began learning the carpenters' trade with a man by the name of Belt, of Granville, with whom he continued three years, and then worked on his own responsibility for some time, and then moved to the present farm of fifty acres, and farmed in connection with his carpentering; the latter he quit in 1870. He was married in 1843 to Ann, daughter of Edmond and Esther James; by her he had six children—Albert, clerk in Boston, Mass.; Gilman, farmer in Kansas; Marcus, switch engineer in Moberly, Mo.; Alice, married Marion Williams, in Iowa; Roy and Della. He has been justice of the peace six years, trustee four years, school director for many years; he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and once of a temperance lodge. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has held office. He enlisted in Co. A., 20th O.V. I., and served his country faithfully for nine months; he was in the siege of Vicksburg and some other battles. He votes the Republican ticket, and is an active member of the party, as well as an upright man.

FREDERICK GABERS, carriage-maker; Chesterville; was born in 1822, in Hiddengen, Germany. He is the son of Frederick, born also in Germany; his mother died when our subject was three years old. He attended school from the age of 6 to 13; he then sought the employment of his father,

that of working on the farm and carpentering; the latter he devoted his entire attention to at the age of 16, which he continued until 1844, when he sought the American shores; landing at Baltimore, and subsequently coming to Mt. Liberty, Knox Co., Ohio, and then worked in a wagon shop for one winter. In the spring of 1846, he transferred his services to Mt. Vernon, same county, and there was in the employ of Wm. Sanderson, carriage maker, and continued with him one year, and then worked at the same business for Leverage, in the same town. In 1849 he came to Chesterville, and worked one year at his trade for Stephen Trusdel; he then bought his employer out and continued the business there until 1876, when he bought his present shop, a splendid two-story brick, 50x20 feet, where he now continues the business of making and trimming carriages and buggies, together with wagons and repairs. He entered a matrimonial alliance in 1851, with Maria C., a daughter of Adam and Susan Shaffer. She was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio, with her parents, at an early day. Her younger days were joyfully spent with them in Knox Co., where the parents spent the remainder of their lives and had twelve children. Mr. Gabers was blessed with one child which died unnamed. She had given herself to the duties of the Presbyterian church, in which faith she died, leaving the record of a faithful member. He also belongs to the same denomination, and has been elder in the same. He has always been a temperance man, and has never used tobacco in any way. When he came to Ohio he had $20.00 in gold. He now possesses a good business, of which we have spoken, and also owns 28½ acres of well improved land, adjoining the village of Chesterville. His early work in Ohio was by the piece, which was $5.00 per set of buggy wheels. He would begin work at four in the morning and work late at night, and would construct two sets per week. Mr. Gabers does not confine himself to any political party, but votes for the best man.

JOSEPH GUNSAULUS, Attorney at Law and Notary Public; Chesterville; was born on his father's farm, in Cayuga Co., New York, April 29, 1825. When he was about 13 years old they moved to this State and settled in Chester Tp., about three-fourths of a mile northwest of Chesterville, Knox, now Morrow Co., coming by wagons. The land was but partially improved, and they occupied a log cabin for a time. When 18 he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eight years, and during this time he read law at home and attended school during the winters. He next began a general trading and speculating business, dealing in stock, real estate, etc., and a considerable legal business before the justice. In the fall of 1861 he was elected on the Republican ticket as Representative from Morrow Co., in the Legislature, taking his seat in January, 1862, and during the same winter was admitted to the bar. He represented the county for four years, spending his vacations in forwarding military matters. While in Columbus he served on the Military Committee, also as Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations. Returning from Columbus in 1865, he came to Chesterville, and has since been engaged in the practice of law and looking after his farming interests. He has been Mayor of Chesterville, in all, about twenty years; was one of its incorporators, and has always been a member of its Council; has also been President of its School Board for many years. In the fall of 1854 he was married to Miss Mary J. Holley, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have two children: Frank W. and Lillian C. The former is now Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Columbus. Mr. Gunsaulus' parents were Joseph and Nancy (Dempsey) Gunsaulus, of New York, who came to this part of the country in the fall of 1837, and followed farming. The former died in 1848, and the latter in 1876. They had nine children, five of whom are now living: William, Joseph, Calvin, George W. and Lodema Crane, now living in New York. They are all married and have families.

J. A. GOBLE, merchant; Chesterville; is engaged in the mercantile business in Chesterville; is a representative of the thrift and enterprise of that village. He springs from a family of early settlers, and was born Aug. 8, 1837. He commands the esteem and admiration of his fellow associates and others that are brought in contact with him. His father and mother, Ebenezer and Anna (Lindley) Goble, came to Ohio about the year 1833. They were the parents of four children:

Josephus and an infant, deceased, Sarah E. and J. A. The family passed through those experiences incident to life in a new country, and were solid and influential in the community of which they were members.

MRS. HANNAH P. HOWARD, widow; Chesterville; was born July 23, 1829, in this county; her father, Moses Powell, was born in Wales Sept. 25, 1794, and came to America in 1801; he settled in Licking Co. in 1824, and came to Morrow Co. and settled on the farm now owned by John Bowen, where he remained until his wife died, which was in 1853; her name was Sarah Jones. They had six children: Infant, deceased; Benjamin J., Hannah P., Elizabeth, Thomas W., John J. Her father again married, the bride being Elizabeth (Hughes) Pittford; he died at the Welch Hills, Licking Co., Sept. 3, 1866; was justice of the peace sixteen years; clerk of the church forty years; he taught school for many years. Mrs. Howard taught school for three terms at $1.00 to $1.25 per week; she was married in 1849 to B. W. Evans. They had the following children: M. E., born May 13, 1851, died March 1, 1853; Moses P., Feb. 1, 1853, died Dec. 18, 1879; Sarah E., July 3, 1855; Maria J., Oct. 21, 1861; William L., Nov. 28, 1860, died Oct. 27, 1861; Elizabeth K., Sept. 12, 1862. Her husband died 1864; he enlisted in Co. F, 136th O. N. G., in which service his death occurred. She was again married in April, 1867, to William Howard, by whom she had George A., born Feb. 7, 1869, and John M., in March, 1871. Mr. Howard died Oct. 31, 1878; he was an active Baptist. She has 125 acres of well improved land, which is finely adapted to stock-raising, being watered by living streams fed from springs. She has been a member of the church since she was eleven years old. On her farm is one of the largest grape vines in the State; it is 60 feet long and 3 feet 7 inches in diameter.

HENRY HOWARD, farmer; P. O. Sparta; is a son of Joseph; born in Pennsylvania; came to Ohio at an early day; his mother, Mary Bowers, died in 1857, having blessed her husband with 16 children, 11 of whom were raised — Martha, James, Elias, Susan, Jessie, Jerrie, Joseph, John, Henry, William and Calvin. Henry was born August 20, 1818, and was married June 10, 1841, to Ann, daughter of John D. and Lena (Davis) Thomas; she is a sister of Mrs. Jane Meredith, whose sketch appears elsewhere; her birth occurred in 1819; she and her husband settled at marriage on the farm now owned by J. C. Sweatland, and endured the hardships of the pioneers; in 1849 they bought the present farm of 50 acres, then mostly in the green woods; it is now one of the finest improved farms in the country. They have five children—Louisa, married Thomas Rundall, now in Kansas. Lena, teacher, now in her 31st term. John M., married June 30, 1875, to Sadie, a daughter of Rev. B. J. Powell; she is proficient in music, and teaches; she took instruction six years in Granville. Libbie married Ansel Main, of Delaware Co.; Ella, John M. had two children. Lena B. and Harry B., who died May 11, 1879. The family are members of the Baptist Church, in which they have taken a deep interest. Louisa and Libbie have also taught school with excellent success, as have the others. Henry is breeding fine Abdallah horses; he has one of the finest horses in the county.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born Oct. 25, 1837, on the farm where he now lives; his father, Jesse, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Mary (Burnes) Howard, in Pensylvania. They were married in Knox Co. The father came to Mt. Vernon when 6 years old, and farmed and taught school, walking two miles every morning and evening; his parents finally settled on the farm now owned by Benjamin, buying at first 100 acres, afterward 87 acres; the latter was sold to Casp. Sweatland, but the notes for which were willed to him by Mr. Howard's father, Sweatland having married a daughter. They had five children, but two living, Benjamin (subject), Emily, the wife of Sweatland. The father died in 1839. The mother is still living on the farm. Father was once Tp. Trustee, and he and his wife were Baptists. Benjamin married Lydia J., a daughter of James and Sarah (Cook) Tims. Their marriage occurred Oct. 28, 1858; her parents were born in New Jersey, the father in 1803, and mother in 1801, and came to Ohio in 1839; they settled in Bloomfield Tp. They had ten children, Phœbe, George, Sanford, Rubina, Jonathan, Watson, Lydia J.,

Alexander, Josiah and Melinda. Mrs. Howard was born Sept. 17, 1837, in New Jersey. They had four children—Luther B., Clarence, Jesse B., and Essie E. Mr. Howard has been managing the present farm of 100 acres, for twenty-eight years. At the death of his mother it becomes his. He has also bought 100 acres. He has held some township offices, as school director, and clerk of the same board. They are members of the Baptist church, in which he is now deacon, and has served as treasurer of the S. S.; he buys and sells stock. He tells a small reminiscence which should have space here, as it is connected especially with the early settlement here of the father and grandfather. They started on a trip to a distant mill, which would occupy about two day's travel to reach it. They had an acquaintance living midway, whose house they intended to reach in time for a night of refreshing sleep, but ere they reached the chosen spot the night was far spent, and not wishing to disturb their friend, who had long ago retired, they repaired to the milk-house and made a supper of cold corn cake and milk, which they declare was the finest supper of their lives. The grandfather brought a blind nag to this country from Virginia, which got loose a few days after arriving and returned to its home in Virginia alone.

THOMAS HUGGINS, farmer; P.O. Chesterville; is a well-to-do farmer, and is the son of John and Rebecca (Packer) Huggins. His father was born in Ireland, and came to Washington Co., Pa., when 21 years old; he there married and farmed, and worked at other labor in Columbia City; he came by team, in the spring of 1834, to Guernsey Co. They had three children—Julian, married Asa Booher; she is deceased; Thomas and Edward, dead. Mr. Huggins was married in that county to Nancy J., daughter of James and Eleanor (Gaston) Moore; her parents were natives of Washington Co., Pa., and early emigrated to Ohio; she was one of nine children—James, John, Aaron, Thomas, Alexander, Lyle, Levina, Nancy J. and Elizabeth. In the spring of 1845, Mr. Huggins came to Morrow Co.; his parents being old, came with him, and made his house their home until death. He bought a portion of land, and sold the same in 1863 to James M. Rood and brother, and bought 200 acres, the present farm, of William Boner; it is now well improved, and his whole possession, 212 acres; 100 acres of the said amount was once sold for a horse, saddle and bridle. This marriage has blessed him with these children—John, deceased, Mary A., Rebecca E., William, deceased when 17, James, Thomas A. and Edward C. Thomas A. taught school and read medicine some with Dr. Williams, at Chesterville. Mr. Huggins has been school director and supervisor, and township trustee and justice of the peace. He cast his first vote for W. H. Harrison, and has always been an active element in the Republican party. Himself and all the family belong to the Presbyterian church, in which he has been Elder.

DAVIS E. JAMES, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born in 1837, and is the son of Edmond and Esther (Griffith) James; while young he attended school, and performed his duties on the farm. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. "G," 85th O. V. I., and in a few days received an appointment in the quartermaster's department as commissary sergeant; he was discharged in Nov. 1864; he then engaged to the Wilson Sewing Machine Co. for some time, also in selling a history of the Civil Rebellion, in both of which avocations he was successful. He entered into a matrimonial alliance Nov. 1, 1866, with Gem, daughter of Emness and Elizabeth (Evans) Salisbury; she was one of eight children, and was born in 1846; they settled, after marriage, on the present farm of 114 acres, purchased from the Emness Salisbury heirs; he is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all offices; for two years he was representative of the Grand Lodge, and was once a member of the Encampment at Cardington. He and his wife are members of Chester Baptist church, in which he has held office of clerk, and been superintendent of the Sabbath School. He is an active Republican.

DAVID JENKINS, farmer; P. O. Sparta; was born March 7, 1824; his parents, Thomas and Ann (Davis) Jenkins, were born in Wales, and emigrated to Welch Hills, Licking Co., very early, and from there to Delaware Co., thence to Morrow Co., where the father died, about 1873. They had the following children: Thomas D., born Feb. 26, 1822; David John, Aug. 16, 1826; Mary A., April 24, 1829; William, Dec. 28, 1831; Margaret, Feb. 16,

1835; Silvester, Aug. 20, 1846. Mr. Jenkins remained at home with his father, working on the farm, splitting rails, grubbing, etc. He was married Oct. 13, 1845 to Tryphena, sister of J. Y. Beers; she was born Oct. 30, 1823. They farmed on his father's farm for sometime after marriage, buying soon after, forty acres of from him; he also bought forty acres of his brother, T. D.; he cleared about forty of the same, and then sold to Shamling and Bowers; he then bought eighty acres of Jacob Waltermire, and sold the same in four years for $2,600; he then bought 160 acres, which is a part of the present farm of 230 acres, a portion of which belongs to his son William, obtained mostly by his own industry. By his first wife, they have the following family: Mary E., Zelphia, Branson; B. T. attending Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio; William and Maria E. His wife died June 14, 1869; his second marriage was to Lovina, daughter of John Shaw, of Pennsylvania; she was born Oct. 22, 1839. Mr. Jenkins joined the church when 16 years old; he began in the ministry in 1862, was ordained in 1863, and continued in the ministry since, and has two regular appointments; he was very earnest in the Sunday school cause in early days, and would walk four miles to attend; he never had a pair of Sunday shoes until 16 years old; he has preached at more than 200 funerals, and never refuses a call on account of poverty or denomination; he has married more than eighty couples. He and his brother T. D., made the first wagon that was used on their father's farm, by making the wheels out of logs; in this they went to mill, drawn by an oxteam. He has cleaned wheat with a sheet and made use of all other pioneer methods for performing these duties.

E. R. JAMES, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born Nov. 10, 1814, in Licking Co., this State; his parents, Edmond and Esther (Griffith) James, were natives of Wales, and emigrated to Licking Co. when young. The father was one of five children—Edmond, Thomas, James, Joseph and Eliza. The mother one of seven children—Mary, Ann, William, Hannah, John and Catharine. This parental union was celebrated Jan. 28, 1814, by 'Squire John Philips. They remained in Licking Co. about one year, and then settled in Chester Tp., in a log cabin 18x18 feet; here they toiled to prepare homes for those of the world's riper years to enjoy. January 2, 1850, the father was striken from life's roll on earth, and gathered into life eternal, leaving behind the companion of his joys and sorrows, with whom he had shared for over thirty-six years. He was the father of eleven children—infant dead, E. R., William, Mary, Ann, Thomas, David, Joseph, Davis E., John H. and Benjamin. The mother is still living, and bids fair for many more years of usefulness. E. R. attended school but little, but during his younger days he took advantage of every opportunity, and became, in due time, an efficient school-master. On April 27, 1837, he chose a companion in the person of Phœbe, a daughter of Joel and Mary (Potts) Bockover; her parents emigrated to Ohio in 1831, and had two daughters—Phœbe and Susan. Her father was married prior, to a Miss Kymer, by whom he had—George, John, Esther, Mary, Peter, Henry, Elizabeth and Jonathan. Both of her parents were active members of the Baptist church. The wife of our subject was born Aug. 11, 1819; she settled with her husband, subsequently, on the present farm, they buying at the time fifty acres of John Booher, which was entered by Ayers. They have, by industry and frugality added; and the family now possess 140 acres of well improved land. E. R. James hauled wheat from this farm to Cleveland to secure the means to liquidate his indebtedness for his first forty acres of this farm. His children are Flora A., graduated at Granville, O., College, in 1862, and has taught seven terms of school; Wesley K., cattle dealer, now of Kansas; infant, deceased; Lewis J., graduated at the O. W. U., at Delaware, O., in 1868, and has taught school at Chesterville, Sparta, Waterford, Cardington, Iberia, and enlisted in Company F., 136th O. N. G. His brother Wesley enlisted in Company G., 85th O. V. I., and served in the battles of Corinth and Sherman's raids. Mr. James served a full share of those small offices where it is all labor and really no pay—such as trustee, clerk, and was once elected justice of the peace, but he did not take up his commission. His early political career was with the free soilers, but as "time rolled on," they began to develop, and at the beginning of the war he joined the Republican party, in which he takes a very

active interest, having represented the township many times as a delegate. He and his son, Lewis J., are members of Chester Lodge No. 238, F. and A. M. He was secretary of the old Washingtonian temperance movement for eight years. He is one of the three voters in his minor district, whose endorsements were for the R. R. in this part of the county. Himself and family are members of the Baptist church, at Chesterville.

B. F. JACKSON, M. D.; physician and surgeon; Chesterville; one of the leading physicians of the county; born May 27, 1843, in Canada. Is the son of Thomas, born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1817. Served in a rebellion between Canada and the United States. His mother, Elizabeth Craft, was born in Nova Scotia, and married in Canada. They had the following children: Thomas, John C., Jonas B., Moses, George A., Elizabeth, (deceased); Mary deceased, after marrying John C. Webster, Methodist minister; Margaret, Jennie, Rachel V. The father was a Presbyterian and the mother a Methodist. Mr. Jackson read medicine at Chatham, Canada, with Dr. O. Springer for four years after having graduated at the high school at same place, graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in the spring of 1865, and practiced two years at Marietta, and Sept. 3, 1869, came to Chesterville, where he is having a lucrative practice in Homœopathic treatments; was married in 1872 to Kate, daughter of Christopher and Marilla (Denman) Lindsay; she was born Feb. 22, 1850. They have two children: Frank, born Dec. 15, 1873; Linsday A., Sept. 3, 1875. Member of Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all offices. Been a member of the school board since 1876; votes Republican ticket; breeding fine imported Clydesdale horses; has one of the finest horses in the state; imported by John Reber.

T. C. LORD, insurance; P. O. Chesterville; is a native of Chesterville, where he was born Sept. 16, 1840; he received a good education, and taught school for four terms; in 1864 he entered the army as a member of Co. F, 136th Regt., O. N. G.; after this service he entered a drug store at McGregor, Iowa, as prescription clerk, being well qualified, having read medicine for one year; in about two years he returned, soon after buying a drug store at West Jefferson, Madison Co.; this he sold in about four months, and then engaged in the insurance business in Chesterville; a portion of his time, since entering upon this business, has been devoted to reading law with Joseph Gunsaulus. Mr. Lord was married July 7, 1870, to Ellen L., a daughter of William J. and Margaret (Case) Struble. She was born Sept. 20, 1846. One child, William R., was born to them Aug. 28, 1874, and died Sept 21, 1875. Mrs. Lord died May 15, 1875. Mr. Lord is a member of Chester Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F. His father, Richard E. Lord, was born May 2, 1803, at Marietta, Ohio; he engaged in school teaching when a young man; and came to Mt. Vernon at an early time, where he built a school house at his own expense, and taught a select school; he studied medicine with G. B. Maxfield, and graduated at Cincinnati Jan. 29, 1833, and practiced in Chesterville until quite advanced in years. He was married May 3, 1830, to Caroline L. Maxfield, by the Rev. W. B. Burgess. She was born in Vermont, Oct. 22, 1811. There were seven children in the family—James M., who was born Jan. 23, 1822; Amelia, Oct. 28, 1833; Gilbert M., Oct. 22, 1835; Clarinda, June 5, 1838; Thos. C. as before given; Mary E., Oct. 21, 1842, and William O. July 14, 1847, Thomas C. being the only survivor. James M. was a medical graduate and died Aug 13, 1869; Mary E. was a teacher, and died June 27, 1865; the others died in early life. The Hon. Thomas Lord, paternal grandfather of these children, was a graduate of Yale College, and married a daughter of Gen. Robert Oliver. The maternal grandfather, G. B. Maxfield, was born July 12, 1785, in Vermont. He was a physician, and married Amelia Graves, May 17, 1810, and came to Fredericktown, this State, in 1813. In 1818 he moved to Mt. Vernon, where he practiced until his death, by cholera, Oct. 8, 1822. The children in this family were Caroline L., Emeline, Mary E., Abigail, and William E.

ALPHEUS LAYCOX, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; is a son of Henry and Catharine Struble Laycox; his father was born in Sussex Co., New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1819, settling on the place now owned by Irab Struble. His mother was also born in New Jersey, and came with her husband to

Ohio by team; the father died in 1865; the mother in 1845. They had ten children: Amanda; Caroline married Squire Ogden; Lucy, Catharine, Juliet, Henry, Sarah A., Alpheus, Richard and Harrison. His mother belonged to the Old School Baptists; the father was once constable, and also a Democrat, and was born Feb. 1, 1829, in Chester Tp.; he lived with his parents and engaged in farming and threshing wheat until 24 years old; he was married, in 1853, to Nancy, a daughter of John and Mary Stilley, who are prominently mentioned in the Tp. history. She was born in 1828, in this county, on the farm where she now resides. They have seventy-nine acres, finely improved and well watered by springs. This property was obtained by buying out the heirs of her father. They have had two children—Emma, at home; John S., deceased in 1865. They are active members of the M. E. Church; he has been trustee and class-leader in the same. He votes the Republican ticket, having always been an active member of that party. Mr. Laycox is one of our best substantial farmers, upright and honest.

DANIEL S. LEONARD, farmer, P. O. Chesterville. He was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., July 15, 1811; his father, John, was born May 14, 1764, and mother, Mary (Pitny) Leonard, was born Sept. 5, 1768, both in New Jersey. The names of their children were: Josephus, born March 7, 1789; Susan, Dec. 23, 1790; Benjamin, Sept. 7, 1793; John, Dec. 1, 1795; Byram Apr. 12, 1798; Mary, April 28, 1800; Martha, Dec. 30, 1802; Eliza, March 10, 1806; Darwin, Sept. 15, 1808, and Daniel, as above stated. His parents were active Presbyterians; the father's boyhood days were remarkably interesting, though unpleasant in some respects; he would go to school barefooted, and carry a heated board under his arm with which to warm his feet on the way to and from the old log cabin of "knowledge." Mr. Leonard remained with his parents until 21 years old; his younger days were spent in attending school and working on the farm; he celebrated a happy wedding Oct. 8, 1833, with Elizabeth, a daughter of William and Rhoda (Conger) Lewis; her parents were natives of New Jersey, and emigrated to Wayne Tp., Knox Co., in 1809, where they died; Mr. Leonard settled at their marriage on the present farm of 150 acres. A pleasant family of eight children have grown up to enliven their home—Darwin, Elizabeth, Ann E., Abigail, Wellington, Sarah E., Mary G. and Minerva. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have been members of the Old School Baptist Church for about forty years. He has always been identified with the Democratic party; his emigration was made by canal at the age of 22; his brother Byram came here early and served in the war of 1812, and was in the legislature three times, and keeper of the higher penitentiary two years. This old couple are the architects of their own fortune.

SYLVESTER LANNING, farmer; P. O., Chesterville. This enterprising farmer was born Oct. 31, 1844, in Morrow Co., where he has always remained. His father, Richard, was a native of New Jersey, as was also his mother, Elizabeth Struble. His parents came to Ohio early, and purchased a portion of land, where Sylvester now resides; here they passed away, having blessed the world with four children—Sylvester, Delphina, Mary and Electa. They were both Methodists. Sylvester passed his young days pleasantly on the farm and in the school-room, and on Oct. 10, 1875, he married Florence, daughter of Richard and Rachel (Stilley) Laycox, by whom he has two children—Nancy M. and Stephen H. They now own 100 acres of well improved land, being well watered by springs. Mr. Lanning has been district supervisor, and has belonged to the Order of Good Templars, and once a Patron of Husbandry. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and takes interest in all county enterprises. His estimable wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

MRS. AMANDA LEVERING; widow; Chesterville; was born Dec. 18, 1822, in Knox Co.; her father, Jacob Resley, was of French descent, born in Maryland, and her mother, whose maiden name was Ann Faber, was of German descent, and born in Virginia, in which state they were married, and came to Knox Co. at an early day, and finally bought a farm near Cardington, Morrow Co., where the father died in 1863 or '64, and the mother in 1867. They had four children: Samuel W. (deceased), John W. married Sarah Brown, and is a physician at Legrande, Marshal Co., Iowa; Louisa married Chambers Ash;

Amanda. Her parents were Presbyterians. Mrs. Levering was married in 1845 to Enoch, a son of Charles and Mary (Blair) Levering. His parents were from Pennsylvania, and settled in Knox Co. at an early day, and had the following children: Columbus, Enoch, Elizabeth, Drusilla, Daniel, Riley, Mary, Nancy, Lucy and Knox. His parents were also Presbyterians, and the father was justice of the peace for years. Mrs. Levering and her husband settled after marriage in Miller Tp., Knox Co., there buying 100 acres of land, which they sold in 1859, then bought 126½ acres of Jacob Struble—where she now lives. They afterward bought thirty-five acres of Anna Struble, adjoining the same. The boys lately bought seventy-six acres of Joel Ball. This 161 acres is attained entirely by their own labors. Her husband is deceased. She has had, and by him, twelve children; seven only survive: Riley married Elizabeth Lewis; Judson married Ella Ball; Charles, Benton, Ella, Maggie and Chambers A. Her husband once belonged to the A. F. and A. M.; he died June 17, 1877. The boys are dealing very extensively in fine sheep and Durham cattle, to which the farm is well adapted, being beautiful, rolling ground and well watered by Owl Creek. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES B. LEVERING, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; this well-to-do farmer was born Feb. 26, 1840. His father, Joseph, was born in 1805, in Belmont Co., Pa., and his mother, Elizabeth Blair, was born in the same Co. in 1806. They were married in Frederickstown, Knox Co., the father moving to Waterford in 1813 and the mother to Franklin Tp., now in Morrow Co., in 1811. The former died May 26, 1871, and the latter in August, 1876, the result of their union being seven children: Edmond (deceased), Lurana married E. W. Brown, farmer, Knox Co.; Charlotte (deceased), Charles B., Sherman married Lydia Ogle; Edmond married Satira Lanning; Calvin. The father was elder of the Presbyterian church, to which the mother belonged. Charles B. attended school in an eight-sided school house during his younger days. He was married in 1868 to Mary J., daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Evans) Grove; her father was born in Licking Co., Ohio, and her mother in Virginia; they had: Jacob (deceased), Mary J., Milton, Victorine. Mr. Levering's wife was born in 1845; he settled at marriage on ninety acres in Franklin Tp.; in 1872 he bought the Corwin farm in said township, and in 1878 sold the same to Lydia Wait, and bought the present farm of T. C. Lord; he has in all 155 acres of well improved land; the home place is finely watered by spring; he makes a specialty of sheep and horses. He has two children: Milton, born 1869; Homer B., born Dec. 14, 1875. Member of Lodges No. 238 A. F. & A. M., at Chesterville; Mt. Gilead Chapter, No. 59; Clinton Commandery, No. 5, Mt. Vernon. Mr. Levering paid out considerable money for the draft of the township; votes the Democratic ticket; cast his first vote for McClellan for president.

JOHN M. MOORE, merchant; Chesterville; prominent for years in the business interests of Chesterville; he was born Feb. 25, 1837, in Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1846. His father, James R., was born in 1805, in Northumberland Co., Pa., and settled at the time mentioned in Franklin Tp.; and in 1872 he moved to Kansas. He had six children by his marriage with Priscilla Martin—James, now in Kansas, John M.; Jane E. married Asher Shaw, now in Iowa, farmer and stock-raiser; Rebecca married Perry Z. Smith, who was killed at Toledo, in the Milburn Wagon Works, while superintending the iron machinery. She was again married in 1880, to Bennett Taylor, merchant, of DeSoto, Johnson Co., Kansas; Perry M., attorney, in Arcola, Ill.; read law with O. K. Denmore, Mt. Gilead, was superintendent of schools of Chesterville and Arcola; Maggie. Mr. Moore attended school at this place, and when 17 years old commenced teaching at what was known as the "Blue Jay" school house, Franklin Tp. In 1857, he was employed in the dry goods firm of Kelley & George, at Mt. Gilead, with whom he remained about two and one-half years. He then transferred to the employ of E. W. Bartlett, at Chesterville. In four years from then, Bartlett sold to his brother W. F. and Goble, with whom John continued his valuable services for three years. In 1861, he enlisted in 4th O. V. I., under Capt. Banning, and remained three months. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. "F" 136th O. N. G., as Lieutenant. In 1865 he

engaged in the grocery business at Lima, Ohio, under the firm name of Moore & Bartlett, for two years. The firm then engaged in dry goods at Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte Co., for three years. Moore then sold to Bartlett and engaged with S. H. Hunt in the dry goods business at the same town, with whom he continued for three years. He then engaged as salesman for some time with E. P. Sturges & Co., wholesale grocers, Mansfield. In 1874. he returned to Chesterville and entered the firm of Bartlett & Goble as a partner. In 1875, Goble withdrew, and since then Moore has been doing business under the firm name of Bartlett & Moore, and now carry a full line of dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, etc. He was married in 1868 to Maggie E. Bartlett, born April 12, 1844; by her he had three children—Willie B., James F., and Florence B. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 238, A. F. & A. M. Chapter, Mt. Gilead and Clinton Commandery No. 5, Mt. Vernon. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of this place.

G. W. McCRACKEN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; is the son of William and Elizabeth (Miller) McCracken. G. W. was born Nov. 7, 1832, in Chester Tp., where he has always remained; was married Nov. 18, 1858, to Hannah J., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Williams) George. She was born Nov. 18, 1837, in this township; her mother was born in Wales, and her father in Pennsylvania; they emigrated to Ohio in 1810 or 1812. The names of the children living are—Mary, Hannah J., Lydia and John. The subject and his wife settled on seventy-three acres of land, a portion of the present farm; he has since bought thirty acres, making in all 103 acres of finely improved land, obtained through hard labor. He enlisted in Co. "F." 136th O. N. G. In 1852, he and James Kinney moved a threshing machine to Wisconsin, and engaged in threshing wheat for six months, and were very successful. He is a member of Chester Lodge No. 238, A. F. and A. M., in which he has been treasurer. He is serving as township trustee; himself and wife are members of the Baptist church, and he votes the Republican ticket; he has two children—DeWitt, born July 18, 1864, and died 1874; William L., born July 23, 1876.

MRS. ELIZABETH McCRACKEN, widow; P. O. Chesterville; is the daughter of David and Mary (Johnston) Miller. Her father was born in Scotland, and came to America with Cornwallis' army, and was a drummer; her mother was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1775. They were married and came to Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., in 1806; David here worked at his trade, that of a tailor; settled on fifty acres of land in this township, about 1810; the father died here in 1814, mother, 1848. Their union blessed them with thirteen children—Andrew, Jane, Isabel, Mary, Sarah, Nancy, James and Elizabeth; five died unnamed. Elizabeth was born Feb. 14, 1802, in Virginia; attended school in Mt. Vernon, to a teacher by the name of Norcross, the first pedagogue in that portion of the country; while in Chester Tp., she went to school to a Mr. Miles. She was married March 7, 1821, to William, son of James and Catharine (O'Neal) McCracken, both natives of Ireland. William was born Nov. 18, 1801, in Pennsylvania; came to Ohio in 1812, with his parents. The following are the names of their children—James, born April 1, 1823; Catharine, Feb. 4, 1825; R. Johnson, May 26, 1827; Mary J., Nov. 12, 1828; Nancy, Dec. 1, 1830; George W., Jasper, April 23, 1834, Isabel, Sept. 26, 1836, Elizabeth, April 14, 1839; Lucretia A., May 24, 1841; John A., March 29, 1844; James, Jasper and John A. were in the civil war. Mary J. was married Oct, 20, 1853, to D. B., a son of Enoch and Hannah E. (Dillman) Kinsell; his grandparents were from Prussia, and emigrated to Baltimore, at which place D. B.'s father was born. Her husband was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, March 4, 1819; by him she had Henry C., born Nov. 13, 1858; George M., born May 19, 1862; Hannah E., April 20, 1864. Mr. Kinsell died Sept. 8, 1869; he was a member of the Methodist church; he served as justice of the peace for twelve years; he was a strong temperance man. His wife, who survives him, is an active member of the Methodist church, to which her mother has belonged for forty years.

NOAH MELICK, farmer; P. O. Sparta; Mr Melick was born May 12, 1831, in Knox Co. His father, Jonas, was born about 1788, in Green Co., Pa., and emigrated to Knox Co. early, and there married Nancy Rose, by

whom he had Aaron, Drusilla, Greenbury, Eleanor and Caroline. His wife died, and he again married; this time to Sallie Duncan; by her he had Emeline, John, Noah, Harrison and Mary J. His last wife died about 1836 or 1837. The father married a third time, and had Jefferson, Madison, James and Rebecca, and two died unnamed. The third wife died, and he married for the fourth time. Aug. 22, 1871, the father expired. He was a member of the Disciples' church; he was a Whig, Republican and captain of militia. Mr. Noah Melick had some advantages of education in the old log school house. He was married Aug. 22, 1853, to Margaret, daughter of John and Naomi (Creg) Bricker. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother in Knox Co. She was one of thirteen children—William, Margaret, Christopher, Truman, Marietta and Melissa (twins), Sarah E., Allen, Rebecca, John, Emma, Mary A. and Orpha. Her parents were Methodists. Her father died Sept. 25, 1858, and her mother Sept. 19, 1865. Mrs. Melick was born Sept. 13, 1850, in Knox Co.; they farmed for a while in Knox Co., and in 1858 they bought and settled on one hundred acres, the present farm now in Chester Tp.; he has since bought 50 acres; it is, perhaps, one of the best-watered farms in the country. He enlisted in Co. F., 136th O. N. G. Himself and wife, and a part of the children belong to the Methodist church. A pleasant and intelligent family of eight children; their names are—Jane, married B. Boner; Ann, married Cravan Stilley; Alice, John, Ida, Emeline, George and Bud. Mr. Melick has always been a strong advocate of the Republican principles. Mr. Melick is nearly 50 years old, but active, and in good health. The fields and groves that lie adjacent to his residence, which is nicely situated on a beautiful hill-side, make a very pleasing picture.

JOHN MEREDITH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Chesterville; was born Dec. 1, 1804, in Baltimore, Md.; his father, William, was born in England, and came to Baltimore when 29 years old; his mother, Mary Farmer, was also born in England, and came to America about the same time. They were married in Baltimore, and lived there about three years, going from there to Belmont Co., Ohio, and one year later came to Licking Co., where they bought 100 acres of land, which they partly cleared, and in 1814 sold the same for $700, and bought 100 acres in Chester Tp., of Miller & May, where they settled and lived until death. They possessed 150 acres at their death, which became the property of their ten children—John, Nancy, William, James, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Charles, Robert and Betsy. Mr. Meredith was married in 1829, to Jane, a daughter of John D. and Lena (Davis) Thomas; her parents were born in Wales, and came to Pennsylvania—the father when 17 and the mother when 14. They married in Pennsylvania, and came to Licking Co., this State, in 1809 or 1810, where they rented for about ten years, and came then to Morrow Co. and purchased the 100 acres now owned by Isaac Bowen. The father here died at the age of sixty-two. They had ten children—(infant, deceased), Jane, David, Daniel, Mary, John, Zachariah, Ann, Eliza and Benjamin. Her father was a Baptist minister for over twenty years, of which denomination her mother was a long and faithful member. Mrs. Meredith was born in 1808, in Pennsylvania; she had but little schooling; when they began farming, Mr. Meredith turned the soil with the wooden moldboard, and was perhaps hardly contented to give it up for the more modern improvement; in 1854 he began raising short-horned Durham cattle, and has continued the same ever since, and has been one of the most successful stock-breeders of the State; he has raised several cows which he has sold for $200 each; this is the highest price ever paid for any cow in the county. Perhaps no one is more attentive to his stock than he. This strict attention has won for him praiseworthy success. They have had three children —(infant, deceased), Mary, died when eleven years old; Zachariah, born 1835, and worked at home with his father until he married which was in 1865, to Nancy L. Martin. They are now living in Johnson Co., Kansas, where he has been in the hardware business, and was one term in the State Legislature of Kansas; while here he was captain of Company F., 136 O. N. G., and was called out. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith have been members of the Old School Baptist church for many years, in which they have taken great comfort. He votes the Democratic ticket.

SANFORD MODIE, blacksmith; Chester-

ville; is the son of William and Margaret (Gates) Modie; his father was born in Culpeper Co., Virginia, Aug. 22, 1799. His mother in Sussex Co., N. J., Jan. 10, 1811. They were married Nov. 21, 1833, by which union they had Sanford, born Aug. 19, 1834; Mary, July 30, 1836, deceased March 31, 1870; George W., born Oct. 9, 1838; Martin G., Dec. 26, 1840; Margaret A., born March 1, 1843, deceased Feb. 25, 1861; Martha J., June 6, 1845; Minerva I., Oct. 26, 1847, married March 13, 1878, to Henry Weaver; Willie, born May 26, 1850, deceased May 4, 1864; Emma L., Sept. 10, 1853, married Oct. 20, 1875, to James Chalfant. The father was married prior, Aug. 29, 1822, to Mary Pittenger, by whom he had Nancy, born June 20, 1823, deceased March 1, 1824; Milton, born Jan. 24, 1825, married Aug. 24, 1848, to Isabel Ketcham, and died Sept. 16, 1861, (she again married 1865, Daniel Struble); John W., born June 11, 1827, married Jan. 2, 1849, to Levena H. McCarty; William—the father—was one of twelve children; William and Rachel (twins), Sallie, John, Samuel, Andrew J., Washington, Jacob, Elizabeth, Harriet, Margaret and Perry. The father died Aug. 13, 1872. The mother of Sanford was the daughter of John and Margaret (Merrin), Gates. Her father was a native of Monmouth Co., New Jersey, and mother born in Germany and came to New Jersey when a young girl. They had twelve children, Mary only survives, Elizabeth, Anna, George, Christina, Martin, John, Jacob, Margaret. Three died while young. The father of our subject moved to Chester Tp. in 1843, and improved a small farm. Was one term justice of the peace of this township. Sanford attended school as much as he could, conveniently, in his younger days, and worked for his father in the blacksmith shop, seeking this as his avocation for life. He became a skillful workman. In 1857 he went to Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill., and worked at his trade for some time. He then returned and worked with his father until 1860, when he formed a matrimonial alliance with Amanda, a daughter of Daniel Lyon; his father was born in New Jersey in 1798. In 1824 he was married to Hannah Dalrymple, born 1805, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Lyon came to Chesterville in 1855, and engaged in wagon-making and continued the same until 1877, when he retired. He has served as assessor of this township for twelve years; when 80 years old he assessed this township, without the use of a horse or buggy; has been Township Trustee; joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1829; his wife died Nov. 24, 1875; they had the following children: M. A., A. J. graduated at O.W., U. at Delaware, O.—now presiding elder of the Mansfield district; Amanda, born 1830; Harriet, married Clark Pierce; Mary J., married James Outcalt; Charles W. married Fannie King. Mr. Modie settled in 1861 in Chesterville, where he has since been engaged in blacksmithing; he was elected township clerk in 1864, and has since held the office; is a member of the school board; also of Chester Lodge, No. 238, A. F. and A. M. and Clinton Commandery, No. 5, K. T., at Mt. Vernon. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at this place. The result of their marriage was—Luella C. and Anna B. He enlisted in Co. F, 136th O. N. G. Was early identified with the Democratic party—casting his first vote for James Buchanan—and since that time has been an active Republican.

REUBEN METTLER, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born Aug. 1, 1819, in Pennsylvania. His father, Levi, was born in 1778, in in New Jersey, and went to Pennsylvania when fifteen years old, and there married and engaged in shoe-making in Northumberland Co. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Campbell. Reuben was one of the following children: Sallie, Polly, Hesther, Asher, Levi, Robert, William, Elizabeth, Phœbe, Miles, Samuel, Maximilia. The father and mother and eight children came to Ohio in 1827 in a one-horse wagon; the children and father walking the greater part of the day, some barefooted, and having no hats or bonnets. They finally settled in Knox Co. The father and the two oldest boys built a pole cabin and filled it with straw, on which they slept, while clearing their first farm. All the hardships that fell to the lot of the pioneer came upon this family, but by their industry they were rewarded with better days. The father died in 1862, and the mother in 1855; both were Presbyterians. Reuben attended school, and actively engaged in splitting rails; he was married May 3, 1849, to Anna,

daughter of John and Tamer Lyon; they had one child: William. His wife died Feb. 7, 1854; she was a Baptist. He was again married Dec. 21, 1854, to Barbara, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Knous. Her parents emigrated from Adams Co., Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1851, and had ten children; three died when young; those living are: Solomon, Daniel, Sarah, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Barbara; her parents were Lutherans; she was born on May 16, 1815, in Pennsylvania; their children's names are: M. E. married, James Huggins and Smith, at home. He now possesses 125 acres of well improved land, and well watered by spring, which was obtained by hard labor. He served as township trustee twelve years, and also as a delegate to help nominate the first officers of Morrow Co.; he was once a member of the "Patrons of Husbandry." He and his wife are members of the church, the former a Baptist and the latter a Presbyterian. Mr. Mettler worked for ten years at carpentering; he has now retired from active labor on the farm. His mother was of Scotch descent, and his grandfather Campbell was a Revolutionary soldier for five years.

JOHN McNAY, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born June 27, 1833; his father, Samuel, was born Feb. 13, 1797, in Adams Co., Pennsylvania; the mother, Nancy Bigham, was born Dec. 11, 1804, in the same county. The father bought two hundred acres where the family now live, in 1830, and moved on the same in 1853, at which time he bade adieu to his native home. They had leased a portion of the same land, which was cleared before their coming. The father died April 26, 1868, and was a member of the United Presbyterian church; he had six children—Hannah, L., John A., Margaret L., M. E., Mary A., Rebecca J., deceased. The mother is still living on the old homestead; her granddaughter, Margaret L. Pollock lives with her. Nancy is a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (McNay) Bigham, and was one of four children—John, Margaret, Nancy and Alexander. John attended school in an old stone house, and farmed during his boyhood days. He was married in 1860 to Mary J., daughter William and Martha (Scott) McGaughy, mentioned elsewhere in this work. He settled on his present farm of ninety-six and one-half acres in a short time after marriage, and has improved the same, and now has a fine farm. His children are—Nancy J., Samuel A., William S., James G., the latter two are twins. He is a member of Chester Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F., and has gone through the same; he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He takes an interest in the Republican party; his grandfather McNay was an active soldier in the Revolutionary war.

WILLIAM McGAUGHY, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born June 16, 1827; his father, William, was born in 1797, in Adams Co., Pa., and his mother, Martha Scott, in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., the same state. They were married, and lived on a farm in Adams Co. They came to Ohio in 1853. The children by their union were Alexander S., Ann, William, Jane, Mary, James, Thomas, Margaret, Hugh P. and Robert C. The father died in 1875, and the mother in 1869. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. The subject spent his younger days in attending school, and working on the farm, then came to Ohio in 1854, and was married in 1865 to Hannah L., daughter of Samuel and Nancy McNay. She was born July 7, 1851. They rented one year, and then bought twenty-five acres; afterward twenty-five adjoining were given them by her father; he bought five adjoining that of the heirs; he afterward sold a portion, and bought 100; he now possesses 155 acres of finely-improved land, on which he deals in stock and farms the same in grain. When he began life he had one horse and one cow. They have four children—Samuel M., Jennie, Nancy and Missie. He was township trustee for seven years. Himself, wife and three oldest children are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is now trustee; he is an active Republican. The McGaughy family are Scotch-Irish descent; the mother of William was a cousin of Thomas Scott, the noted railroad president.

ROBERT MEREDITH, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born June 2, 1823; in what is now Morrow Co., he attended school some during his younger days and worked on the farm. He was married in 1846 to Jane, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth (Pugh) Williams; her parents were natives of Wales, and had six children—Walter, David, Wil-

liam, Elizabeth, Mary A., Jane; her parents are members of the Baptist Church. Robert's wife died in Feb., 1872; he was again married to Sarah J., daughter of John and Jane (Talbet) Blakely; her parents were natives of Loudoun Co., Virginia, and emigrated to Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1823, and in 1836 came to this county, settling near Mt. Gilead; they there bought 160 acres of land of Albert Nickols, and farmed the same until his death; the mother in 1841 and the father April 16, 1879; the result of the union was six children—Ruth, Letitia, Sarah J., Nancy, Mary and Susan. Mrs. Meredith was born in 1829, and was married to Rev. D. Jenkins, who died Dec., 1873, leaving the testimony of having done a great work. Mr. Meredith rented for three years, and then bought seventy-three acres of Henderson Williams, and improved the same; in the meantime he added forty acres; he sold the same in 1867, and bought 182 acres of B. Shipley, in this township, which he still owns; it is well watered by spring and stream; is finely adapted to stock-raising; he makes a specialty of sheep. It is, perhaps, among the finest farms in the county. His wife owns a house and lot, together with twenty-two acres adjoining town. They reside in this dwelling He rents his farm to John E. George, whom he raised. He has been Township Trustee two terms. He and wife are members of the Baptist church at this place. Honesty and uprightness are two great characteristics with him.

ENOS W. MILES, farmer, P.O. Chesterville; was the second in a family of three children, born to Davis and Julia A. Denman Miles, of Chester Tp. The Miles family is one of the oldest in Chester (the founder of this branch of the family coming here in 1815), and has always borne an active part in the history of the township. Davis Miles was born in Chester, Dec. 14, 1814, and his wife, Julia A. Denman, of an early and important family of this township, was born here April 30, 1817. Like all members of a new community, Mr. Miles became a farmer, but was repeatedly called from his chosen work to serve the county and State. He served as Sheriff one term; he was elected to the Legislature by the Republicans in 1857, and re-elected in 1861, representing the counties of Knox, Morrow, Holmes and Wayne. In the less conspicuous position of Justice of the Peace he served his townspeople many years, and was for some time a Director of the First National Bank at Mt. Gilead; he died Aug. 6, 1865, a member of the Chester Lodge of Masons and of the Baptist church; he joined the latter in 1854; Mrs. Miles died on January 20, 1874. Enos W. Miles was born May 6, 1842, in Chester Tp. His early life was an uneventful one, spent upon the farm and in the village school; his life passed thus, teaching in the meanwhile one term of school, when, at the age of 19, he was chosen Teller in the Granite Bank of Mt. Gilead. In the the winter of 1864–5 he was elected Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate filling a vacancy. He was afterward elected Message Clerk of the same body. In 1870, he engaged in the dry goods business, under the firm name of Miles & Trowbridge, but retired after continuing some eighteen months, with complete financial success. With this exception, Mr. Miles has devoted his attention entirely to farming, making stock-raising and wool-growing a specialty. In the village of Chesterville, where he resides, and near which is located his farm of 165 acres, he occupies a prominent position in village affairs, is a member of the School Board and of the Village Council, having held the latter some twelve years. In the Masonic Lodge and in the Presbyterian Church, of both of which he is a member, his valuable executive abilities have been brought in requisition. In 1877, Mr. Miles was the standard-bearer of the Republican party as its candidate for representative in the State Assembly; it proved, however, one of those off years, when a combination of circumstances wrought an almost unprecedented revolution in political affairs. Mr. Miles was married Oct. 11, 1866, to Deborah, daughter of John and Sarah A. Reed (Creigh). She was born January 31, 1847. They have but one child, a daughter, born Nov. 20, 1869. Mr. Miles' brother, Milton F., was born Dec. 10, 1835; married Margaret E. Driver; served for awhile in the late war in the 43rd O. V. I., and was later transferred to the 49th O. V. I., as Second Lieutenant. He is now a farmer and miller, in Madison Co., Wisconsin. A sister, Mary E., completed the family. She was born Aug. 27, 1846, and died Sept. 1, 1847.

W. W. NYE, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born Aug. 18, 1816, in Knox Co. His father, Samuel Nye, was born in Massachusetts, and his mother, Mary Bartlett, was born in the State of New York; the former came to Ohio in 1807, and the latter in 1808. They settled in Clinton, then the county seat of Knox Co., where the husband engaged in burning brick, and also in masonry, and built many buildings at that place, some of which are yet standing. They bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres on the Green Valley Road, some time subsequent to his settlement in Clinton, and moved to the same, where he died; the mother survived him about five years. Their children were—Eliza, Jane, Harriet, W. W., Mary, Sarah, Catharine, Caroline and Samuel D. Parents belonged to the United Presbyterian church at Mt. Vernon; the father was a captain in the war of 1812. Our subject attended school in a log house near his father's home, and also went to school in a frame house, which was built on their home farm. After becoming old enough, he was elected School Director, and superintended building a house on the old site, where he had learned his a, b, c. He early learned masonry with his father, and worked at the same for many years. He was married Nov. 22, 1838, to Martha, daughter of Uzal and Peninah (Lyon) Ball; she was born 1817. They settled after marriage on twenty-six acres, which he had bought from his father, and in 1850 sold the same and bought one hundred acres, subsequently selling out, with the expectation of going west, but did not follow out his intention, and located on the present farm of two hundred acres, which is finely improved and well watered by springs. The result of his marriage was nine children—infant died unnamed; Sarah E., married Benton Peoples; Amanda and Almeda, twins, the former married Dr. Wemple, and the latter William Philips; Isabel married George Modie; Ella, Francis M., Alice and Charles L. Mr. Nye has been Township Trustee four years in succession; has been a member of the Good Templars since 1856, and is also a member of the "Patrons of Husbandry." He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1857, and his wife since 1856; he cast his first vote for President for Martin Van Buren, and has since taken an active part in the party; he has been a delegate to county and State conventions; deals in fine sheep and cattle; also, breeding fine Samson and English draft horses; takes interest in all modern improvements in farming implements.

JOHN OGDEN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born Nov. 29, 1817, in what is now Morrow, Co. His father, James, was born in New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day; his mother was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bowers) Howard, both of whom came to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Mt. Vernon when there were but four houses. Her parents settled on the farm now owned by J. C. Swetland, and here died, leaving Martha, Jesse, James, Joseph, Jeremiah, William, John, Henry and Susan; the parents are Old School Baptists. The father and mother of our subject began life in the green woods, having for a dwelling a log cabin 18x 20 feet. Stick chimney, stone back wall, dirt hearth and clapboard roof. One door and one window, greased papers were used for window lights, and at night they would retire to the Block House for protection. The father was in the war of 1812, and at one time stood on the Canadian shore besieging the enemy until the water run from his eyes like rain. He used to drive hogs to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Cleveland, and would return on foot. In his youth he taught singing school at night; his first gun was obtained by clearing timber for an old pioneer. He paid as high as $15.00 per barrel for salt, paying for the same in maple sugar at five cents per pound. John was married Jan. 13, 1848, to Rhoda, daughter of David and Phœbe Dalrymple; they settled on the present farm for two years after marriage, and then moved to Chesterville, where he engaged in the grocery business, under the firm name of Struble & Ogden; in one year Struble withdrew and Ogden continued the business for another year, and then closed out at auction, and bought twenty-five acres of land of Zephaniah Pierson. Afterwards he sold the same and retired for a short time; he then rented of J. E. Rowland in Franklin Tp. for one year; and in 1868 settled where he now resides, and has now 100 acres of finely improved land; $1,000 he inherited and the rest he obtained by his own industry. It is finely adapted to stock rais-

ing. He has one child, William, who married Rebecca Bockover, and has two children, Nellie M. and John. Rebecca is a member of the Old School Baptists; they are farming.

GEORGE ORR, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; is the son of William, who was born Oct. 18, 1799, in West Virginia, and the mother, Sarah Buchanan, born Feb. 27, 1805—in the same county. They were married Nov. 15, 1827, and came to Ohio in 1832, and settled on the farm now owned by their children. They bought 190 acres, in the green woods, of Joseph Tagart; here the father farmed and worked for many years at cooperage. He died Jan. 18, 1864; she, June 30, 1870. They had seven children—Jane, Margaret; William enlisted in Co. B, 44 O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Corinth. John enlisted in Co. F, 136th, O. N. G; Thomas, Mary A. and George—Thomas married Mary A., a sister of John A. McNay, mentioned elsewhere—and by her he has two children, Burr and McLeona N. The family now owns 305 acres of well improved lands and are dealing in stock-raising and grain. They are active Republicans. Their parents were members of the Covenanter's church in Pennsylvania, but since here, of the United Presbyterian. The father started with $400, and at his death was worth $15,000. The father was Ruling Elder in the U. P. church, and was in the war of 1812.

JOHN E. ROWLAND, hardware; Chesterville; prominently identified among the leading merchants of this county, is Mr. Rowland, who was born June 4, 1840, in this village. His father was born in Wales, in 1797, and emigrated to Cambria Co., Pa., 1809, and at the age of 21 began learning the saddlers' trade, continuing the same for many years; he furnished harness for Kneb, Moore & Co., the noted mail and stage contractors. During his sojourn in Pennsylvania, he visited Wales three times, looking after the interests of an estate; he also, in connection with a man by the name of Scott, published a history of Wales, which proved a success, both in merit and financially, but afterward Scott became possessor of the greater portion of this amount; and in 1837 Mr. Rowland came to Ohio by team, and settled in Chesterville, and there engaged in harness-making, continuing the same until 1858, when he retired from active labors. He died in 1873, and had eight children; three survive—L. H., merchant and tailor, Mt. Gilead; D. H., grain-dealer, in Union Co., this State; J. E.; the father, served as Sheriff in Pennsylvania; John E. attended school as much as possible, and at the death of his mother he began clerking for Mr. Shurr, a merchant at this place, transferring in two years to the employ of Mr. Bartlett; with whom he continued five years; in 1861, he enlisted in the 20th O. V. I.; in 1863, he engaged in the grocery and livery business, under the firm name of Rowland & Ayers; in the same year they dissolved partnership, Rowland taking the grocery, and Ayers the livery; he then closed up his business, and engaged in a provision store, in Galion, for nine months, and then sold the same for $22,000, clearing $2,800; he then returned and disposed of his grocery at this place, and entered the hardware business, which he still continues, and is having good success, keeping a full line of goods; he has 153 acres of land in Franklin Tp.; he is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 238, A. F. & A. M.; his marriage occurred in Nov., 1866, with Angeline Carr, by whom he has one child—Katie M., born 1867. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, at this place. In principle he is a Republican.

H. G. ROGERS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born Aug. 15, 1831, in Cambria Co., Pa. His father, George Rogers, was born in North Wales, and came to America in the same ship in which the father of John Evans emigrated. The mother, Catherine Reess, was also born in Wales; they were married in Blair Co., Pa., and settled in Cambria Co. They came to Ohio about 1841, and settled in Morrow Co., on the farm now owned by Jacob Struble. The mother died in this neighborhood, and was the mother of the following children: Rogers, Rachel, Richard, Jane, Thomas, Mary, H. G., Hannah, (three deceased). The father was a Lutheran and the mother a Baptist; his father again married a Miss Buckley, who has since died, and he returned to Pennsylvania, where he died about 1858 or 1859. H. G. Rogers began working on a farm at the age of 13 for Edmond Weatherby, and at the age of 18 began learning the carpenter trade, with his brother, Thomas W., at Ebensburg, Pa.; in two years he removed

to Philadelphia and learned stair-making; in one year he returned to Ohio, and worked for five years in partnership with Adam Randolph, at Mt. Vernon; in 1857, he began for himself and continued until 1877, when he abandoned the business on account of sickness. He was married in 1858, to Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Phœbe Hayden Evans, and by her had the following children: George W. and Olive, living; Thomas and Lewis, deceased; his wife died, and he was again married to Eliza, daughter of J. D. Bruce, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He settled on the present farm of 236 acres in 1878. This was obtained mostly by his own labor. He deals in sheep and horses; votes the Republican ticket; enlisted in Co. C, 96th, O. V. I.; was in the first battle made by Sherman, at Vicksburg, and was there disabled, and was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis, Mo.; he was Fourth Sergeant.

HARMON SWINGLEY, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born Feb. 10, 1815, in Maryland; he spent his youth attending school and farming; when a young man he learned chair-making with his brother Henry, at Chesterville, and continued the same for several years; he was married in 1840, to Ruhannah, daughter of John and Asenath (Graham) Ogle; her parents were married in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1811, and settled in Richland Co.; she was one of seven children—Rachel, Nancy, Ruhannah, born Mar. 23, 1811, Phœbe, Mary, Clarinda, John. They settled, after marriage, on the present farm of 112 acres, then in the green woods; they have improved the same, and now enjoy the benefits of a fine, arable farm; they are members of the Christian Church. They had one child, Josephine, married in 1860 to Chambers H., son of Benjamin and Rose (Elliott) Kerr; his father was born in 1800, in Ohio, and his mother in Pennsylvania, in 1806; the father was a farmer and millwright. Chambers was born April 23, 1837, and was one of seven children—Sarah, John B., William E., Eliza J., Chambers H., Wilson S. and Rose. Mr. Kerr has by his marriage with Miss Swingley—John E., born Aug. 12, 1861; James H., born in Nov., 1862; Harmon O., Mar. 25, 1865; Charles C., Aug. 3, 1869; Mary E., Oct. 11, 1874; Rhue, Nov. 6, 1878. Mr. Kerr owns 70 acres of well improved land. His wife is a member of the Christian church; he votes the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

HENRY SELLERS, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born in 1816, in Pennsylvania; his father, David, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, Sarah Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania; they emigrated to Ohio about 1834, and settled in Harmony Tp., this county; their children were John, Henry, Joseph, David, William and Sarah, (twins), and George. Henry remained with his parents and attended school, aside from which he performed the necessary duties about the farm. He was married in 1844, to Margaret H., a daughter of Jacob and Priscilla (Martin), Wolfe; she was born in Richland Co., this State, and was one of thirteen children: Joshua, Eliza, Nancy, John, Jacob, Priscilla, Margaret, Sarah, George, Sabina, Mary A., Martin—the latter was scalded to death—(one died unmarried). This union has given Mr. Sellers four children—Nancy, Loretta, Esther A., and B. A. In 1849, he bought the present farm of 100 acres, of Charles Wright, owned first by Thomas George; he has improved the same and has one of the finest farms in the country, being well watered by springs; he has been Township Trustee of Harmony. He votes the Democratic ticket. He and his brother John cut out 320 rods of road in this county.

JOHN SMILEY, retired Farmer; P. O. Chesterville. This old pioneer of Morrow Co. was born March 18, 1800, in Washington Co., Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1826, attending school in the old log school houses; he was the only boy of the family that lived to be of age; his parents had, in all, eleven children, all of whom are deceased but John. His parents moved to Knox Co. by team in 1832, where the father died about 1840, and the mother in 1854; they were both Presbyterians. Mr. Smiley was married in 1820 to Asenath, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Woolverton) Corwin (a relation of Senator Thomas Corwin, of Ohio). They lived with his parents until 1826, when they came to Knox, now Morrow Co., Ohio, where he at once entered 160 acres of land, getting his patent from J. Q. Adams. His first wife died Aug. 22, 1828; they had three children: Daniel married Elizabeth Hardenbrook (now

in Warren Co., Illinois); Nancy (deceased), Hannah married Sterling Reed, who died in the war of the Rebellion; later she was married to Curtis Campbell. Mr. Smiley was again married Oct. 11, 1830, to Sarah, daughter of George and Jennette (Dinsmore) Lee. Her father emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania when 20 years old; her mother was born in Pennsylvania. They had eleven children (two deceased): Elizabeth, James, Mary, Jane, William, John, Joseph, Sarah, Hannah. Her parents were Presbyterians. His father died about the year 1839, and her mother in 1843. Mrs. Smiley was born Sept. 20, 1810, in Pennsylvania; she came with her parents to Ohio when 12 years old; she and her husband settled in Franklin Tp. soon after marriage, and bought a farm, now containing ninety-five acres, well improved, which is the fruit of their own labors. Mr. Smiley has split rails at 25 cents per hundred; by second marriage he has ten children: Samantha married Robert Allen; Eliza J. married Lewis Allen; Mary E. married W. W. Kendall; Martha, William L., clerking for Goble; C. D., grocer in Chesterville; four deceased. William, Samantha and C. D. have each taught school. Mr. Smiley has been Township Trustee two terms, and School Director for many years. The family all belong to the church, in which they take a deep interest. In 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Smiley retired from the farm and are now pleasantly situated in this village, where they will enjoy their remaining days.

JUDSON A. SALISBURY, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born May 31, 1850, in this township, where he has always remained. His father's name was Emness and his mother's, Elizabeth (Evans) Salisbury. His father died when he was young, which left Judson in the sole care of his mother, who took a mother's interest in him and gave him the advantage of an education, requiring only a portion of his time on the farm. He was married Dec. 24, 1872, to Nora, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Titus) Kelly. Her parents had six children: Amanda, Henrietta, Bennett, Nora, Judson and Belle. She was born May 22, 1851; 112½ acres of land were given him by his mother. In 1871, he built himself a fine dwelling, in which he now resides. They have three children, Lizzie B., Charles K. and David C. He is a member of Chester Lodge No. 204, I. O. O F., in which he has held office. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church at Chester, in which he is Trustee. They are active members of the Sunday School.

J. C. SWETLAND, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; is among the well-to-do farmers of Morrow Co.; he was born June 5, 1828, in Bloomfield Tp., this county; his father, Giles, was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Lewis; a further mention of them will appear in Bloomfield Tp. Mr. Swetland remained with his parents until Dec. 24, 1854, when he was married to Emily, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Burns) Howard; she was born Aug. 9, 1832, and taught school two terms; they now possess 830 acres of finely improved land, the greater part is the fruit of their own labors; he has pipes carrying water from the many springs to different parts of the farm, making it convenient for stock, in which he deals largely; Mr. Swetland paid out $700 to clear the township draft; he is now Commissioner of this county, and has held other offices with credit to himself and those who have chosen him; he had six children—infant, deceased; Truanna, deceased; Avarilla, Elzina, Henry W. and William H. His wife and two daughters are members of the Baptist Church, and he of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Swetland spun the last tow in this part of the country; her grandmother Howard would sew and knit on her travels to and from different places, and would walk one and a half miles to milk once per day. He has plowed corn with the old wooden moldboard plow; this no doubt laid the principles of industry which have never been eradicated, judging from his taste in improving his farm. He is an active Republican, an upright and honest man.

JAMES A. STRUBLE, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the son of Jesse and Alice (Hull) Struble—and was born Sept. 7, 1846. Was one of six children—Lafayette, born April 15, 1845; James A., Nathaniel, Aug. 25, 1847; Mitchell L., May 17, 1849, married Iona Roberts, by whom he has one child, Jennie A.; John M., born July 6, 1851; Jesse, Feb. 6, 1853, deceased Feb. 13, 1854. The father was married prior, to Clara Kymer, the result being Sarah J., born May 28, 1837, and William J., Sept. 11, 1838. The

father is dead. The mother of James was married afterward to Benjamin Thomas; James A. Smith was married Sept. 15, 1870, to Mary E., daughter of John and Sarah (Jones), Slater. She was born Oct. 14, 1847, in Morrow Co., and has by her union one child, Charles W., born Dec. 25, 1871. They settled after marriage on the present farm of 107 acres owned by the subject and brother Mitchell. He learned the mason trade with Barker, in Galion, in 1868, and works at the same yet. His wife has taught four terms of school. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all offices. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mitchell's wife's folks are natives of Knox Co., and had six children—John, Belle, Ione, Rose, Hattie, Ollie. The Struble boys vote the Democratic ticket.

W. T. STUMP, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born March 19, 1836, in Wayne Co., this State. His father, George, was born in Fayette Co., Pa., in 1804. His mother's maiden name was Jane Patterson. The father came to Ohio when a boy, with his father, who settled in Fredericksburg, there engaging in grist milling; when married, he began keeping hotel at Edenburg, Wayne Co., afterward transferring to a farm in the same county, where he died June 6, 1847, leaving a wife and two children—W. T. and Matilda; the latter married Jasper McCracken. The mother married again, Aug. 2, 1854, to Jonathan Willitts, by whom she had one child—Francis A. She died May 2, 1870, having been a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. W. T. Stump attended school as much as he could, in his younger days, and at the age of 19 began working at the carpenters' trade with Hugh Rogers, at Chesterville, which he continued eight years; and was married July 4, 1865, to Mary J., a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Bruce. Her father was born in Virginia, and her mother in Ohio. They had three children—Mary J., Lovinia E. and Mildred M. The parents attended the Baptist Church. Mr. Stump settled, after marriage, on 43 acres, owned now by Mason Howard; in 1869 he bought 70 acres, the present farm, of John Slater, and has improved the same, making it one of the finest farms in the country; he has since bought thirty-eight acres; he raises some fine sheep. Mrs. Stump qualified herself well for a mother by teaching in the school-room for nearly three years; she was born Oct. 22, 1845. They have had five children (one infant died unnamed)—Grant V., born Jan. 12, 1868; Alice, G. May 15, 1872; Cora E., July 22, 1874; Leroy B., Jan. 8, 1877. Mr. Stump is now serving his fifteenth year as Justice of the Peace; was Land Appraiser for 1880, served as School Director, and enlisted in Co. "A," 20th O. V. I., being the second man to enlist from Chester Tp.; he also enlisted in Co. "F," 136th O. N. G.; is member of Chester Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., and F. & A. M., at Sparta; he is a strict Republican; he and his wife are Presbyterians.

W. H. STRUBLE, farmer; P. O. Chesterville. He was born March 20, 1816, in Sussex Co., N. J. A portion of his younger days were spent in attending school in the old log cabins. His father, Richard, was a native of New Jersey, as was his mother, Elizabeth. They came to Ohio about 1828, and settled where Mrs. Levering now lives, buying of Mr. Dalrymple over 300 acres. The father died there about 1856, and was the father of W. H., Lucy A., Jacob, Peter, Daniel, Catharine, Mary, Nathaniel, Richard, and four deceased. W. H. was married in 1843, to Emily, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Smith) Love, the result being one child, Mary L. His wife died in 1845, and he was again married to Nancy Lanning, who died in 1867; and in 1869, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Arter) Pitt; her first husband was James Gilkeson, who died in the civil war. She had two daughters by this marriage: Belle and Kate; and by Mr. Struble she had one son, Pitt. Mr. Struble settled on the present farm in 1851, buying it of Byram Leonard. It contains 100 acres of well-improved land, adapted to stock-raising, of which he makes a specialty. This farm was mostly obtained by his own labors. He has been Supervisor, Township Trustee and School Director; served as Delegate to township conventions, and always supports county enterprise. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church; he cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has since strictly adhered to the Democratic ticket.

JAMES STILLEY, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born Sept. 10, 1821, in Morrow Co., where he has remained; his father, John, was born Dec. 1, 1792, in Alleghany Co., Pennsylvania; and his mother, Mary Kirkland, in the same, in 1794. They were married there in 1813; the father came out in 1807, driving a team for his Uncle John, stopping for a short time, but soon returned, and at the age of 16 began boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, continuing two years; he returned to Ohio in 1814, and bought 214 acres of land, a miltary tract. In 1818 he brought his family here, and spent the rest of his days. He was one of the first members of the Methodist Church; there was a class formed at his house. He was Justice of the Peace; he died June 25, 1878, and his wife died Nov. 8, 1867, and was a Methodist. Their children were—Tobias, Eliza, Jeremiah (dead), James, Ruth, Rebecca, Nancy, Mary, Sampson and Joel. James attended school some in the log school-house, and farmed. He was married Nov. 18, 1847, to Ann J., a daughter of David and Margaret (Pugh) Davis. They settled, after marriage, on the present farm of 107 acres; he has added thirty-four and one-fourth acres, obtained entirely by their own labors; himself and son bought 160 acres of land in Kansas in 1880. This son, C. W., is their only child, and was born Feb. 7, 1849, and married Oct. 11, 1877, to Anna M., daughter of Noah and Margaret Melick; he has one child, Rebecca. Mr. Stilley has been connected with the Baptist Church since March 1, 1857, to which his wife has belonged since 1855. He cast his first vote for Harrison, and has since voted the Republican ticket.

OTIS SHURTLIFF, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; was born May 22, 1816, in Vermont; his parents, Otis and Lydia (Hinkley) Shurtliff, were natives of Massachusetts, and were Scotch Yankees. They moved to Vermont, and there the father died in 1830. The mother then returned to her native State, and there died about 1844, and was the mother of thirteen children: Hiram, Lucy, William, Clarissa, Otis, Lydia, Seth, Mary, Harmon, Ruth, Caroline, Henry and Samuel. The father was in the war of 1812. Our subject was always energetic, attempting to carry out every act he began; when quite a boy, he was engaged in splitting a log and finding he was unable to sever it with the maul and wedge, applied some powder in an auger hole and touched it off with a coal of fire; he has since had but one eye, a splinter having struck him, completely putting out the left eye. In 1835, he went to Panama, N. Y. and learned carpentering, which he continued for about twelve years, and during that time he served as Constable, and run a butcher shop a portion of the same. In 1855, he came with his brother William and his own family to Fredericktown, and remained there one year, and then farmed for J. L. Denman, for three years; and in 1863 bought four acres of his brother William, and has remained there since. His first marriage occurred May 12, 1842, in New York, to Cynthia A., daughter of Cyrenus and Rachel Glass; by her he had five children—Cyrenus, Helen, Otis, Walter and Charles P. All survive. Walter is engineer on the Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. and Charles P. is brakesman on the same route; the other two boys are farmers; Helen married Wallace Gordon; he died; she again married a Mr. Mason; Mr. Shurtliff's wife died, April 18, 1872. He was again married in 1873 to Eleanor, a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Livingstone,) Ketcham. Her parents were born in York State, and her father died there; her mother came to Ohio in 1835, settling near Chesterville. Her mother married Edward Robinson. Mrs. Shurtliff was one of ten children–John, Joshua, James, Jane, Mary A., Eleanor, Sallie, Phœbe, Isabel and Charles, (M. E. minister, in Cincinnati.) The rest that are living are farmers. Mrs. S. was formerly married in 1845, to David Ayres, by whom she had Carrington, who married Alice Thayer, and Alta L., who married Alvin Scott. Mrs. Shurtliff was born May 18, 1821, in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.; she has 45 acres adjoining his, all well improved. Mr. Shurtliff has been School Director, and once joined the Sons of Temperance; he voted first for the Whig party, and since for the Republican; his grandfather Shurtliff was a native of Rhode Island, and a noted tailor. The Mr. Robinson spoken of in this sketch was a Revolutionary soldier.

MRS. MARY A. THOMAS, widow; P. O. Sparta; was born in South Wales, Dec. 6, 1813, and came to this country with the rest of her father's family. Her father, David Davis, was born in England, and came to

Baltimore July 3, 1820, with a family of two children; her mother, whose maiden name was Pugh, was born in Radnorshire, Wales. They moved to Pittsburg, and there, Sept. 17, 1828, the father died, leaving five children—Mary A., David P., Isabella, Thomas, and Anna. The mother was again married in Ohio, to Henry, a son of Henry George, Sr., by whom she had one child, Enoch P., who died June 4, 1866. Mrs. Thomas attended school in Baltimore, until about 14, and became very thorough in her studies, and at the age of 16 she began teaching school on the line between Delaware and Knox Co., her wages averaging from 75 cents to $1.12½ per week. She was married Aug. 22, 1833, to Daniel J. Thomas. His parents, John D. and Lena Thomas, were born in Wales. Mrs. Thomas and her husband began life in a log cabin. Daniel worked on the Ohio canal at $7 per month, and split rails at $10 per month, and worked by the day for one bushel of wheat, and would take that to mill at Mt. Vernon. She would add to his means by making butter, and in 1834 she sold 16 pounds of butter for $1 and got 5 yards of muslin for the same; and in 1857 she sold 5 pounds of butter for $1, and got 16 yards of muslin for the same. All the hardships imaginable were endured by them. They had the following children: John D., born June 11, 1834, died Oct. 1, 1844; Margaret, born July 31, 1836, married W. Sweatland; Lena, born May 12, 1839; David D., born Feb. 17, 1842; Daniel G., born May 3, 1850. Her husband died April 21, 1867, and was a strict member of the Old School Baptist Church, in which he was Deacon for twenty-two years; he never missed a single meeting during his connection with the same. Mrs. Thomas also belongs to the same church, and has been a member for forty-five years; she and her industrious husband made them a nice little home of 125 acres. Her son, D. G., has added 25 acres, making in all 150 acres of well-improved land; George married Belle Gilkison, a daughter of Mr. W. H. Struble, by whom he has one child, Ora, born Oct. 11, 1875. He is dealing in fine horses, buying and selling, in which he is successful, being an upright and honorable man.

SAMUEL J. TRUSDELL, farmer, P. O. Chesterville; is the son of Stephen and Rebecca (Bassett) Trusdell; his father was born in 1809, and mother in 1808, both in Sussex Co., N. J., where they were married in 1829, by Rev. Joseph L. Shafer; they emigrated from Newark N. J., *via* New York, Troy, and to Buffalo, and on lake Erie to Sandusky, and from there to Mansfield by railroad, then by team, landed in Chesterville in 1847, where the father engaged in carriage-making; here he made the first top-buggy ever built in what is now Morrow Co. He also dealt somewhat in stock. He traded in horses for twenty-five years, and has driven herds from here to Newton, N. J. In 1874, he started a boot and shoe store in Cardington. Mrs. Trusdell died Jan. 30, 1874; he then sold his stock of goods, and has since retired from actual labor. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, since 1830. Samuel J. was born. Jan. 26 1837, and was married in 1858, to Susannah, daughter of J. L. Denman, whose sketch appears elsewhere; he began the livery business in Fredericktown, under the firm name of Trusdell & Mann. In one year Mann withdrew and in the latter part of 1865, Samuel bought six acres of the present little farm of 20 acres, of J. L. Denman, and has improved the same, and now enjoys one of the finest little homes in the county. They have three children—Rebecca E., Nellie S. and Mary A. The father of Stephen was John and the mother Catharine Struble. The grandfather Trusdell was Fife-Major in the Revolutionary War. The grandparents Struble were from Germany.

Samuel is breeding fine Abdallah horses. He now possesses one of the finest horses in the State; we mention that he took the first premiums twice, at the State fair, also two second premiums at the same. He is a dark bay, with black points, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds. No horse in the State has a better pedigree. Mr. and Mrs. Trusdell are members of the Baptist Church, at Chesterville.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Physician and Surgeon; Chesterville; has been a prominent physician at Chesterville for fourteen years; he was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1839; here he attended school in a log cabin, his father carrying him to and fro on his back; in 1849, his parents came to Lincoln Tp., Morrow Co., where they still reside. Mr. Williams manifested considerable ability, and his parents sent him to school at Mt. Hesper and Mt.

Gilead; at the age of 21, he entered the office of Dr. Beebe, at Mt. Gilead, and read medicine for one summer; he then read with Dr. J. W. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, for two years, in the meantime teaching during the winter; three years afterward he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and thence to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated March 29, 1865; he began practicing at Chesterville, where he has since been engaged, and is having a lucrative practice. He was married May 3, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Dr. H. G. and Jane H.(Gordon) Main; her father was born Oct. 9, 1820; her mother was born in the State of New York. The father graduated at Willoughby (Ohio) College, in 1845, and came to Chesterville in 1846, and formed a partnership with S. M. Hewitt for five years, and practiced here since, except two years, when he was in Woodbury; he died Feb. 23, 1865; her mother is still living; both of her parents united with the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Williams was born March 21, 1848, and was one of four children—Mary E., Ella G., Fred G.and Anna B. They have one child—Jennie, born Nov. 16, 1871. Mr. Williams has been Township Treasurer, and is a member of the Chester Lodge No. 238, A. F. and A. M., also, of No. 204, I. O. O. F.; in the latter, he has held nearly all offices. He is one of the leading Democrats of the county; he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. E. G. WOOD, Chesterville; was born in Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 14, 1814; his father, Elias V., was born in Connecticut and emigrated to Kenton, Hardin Co., this State, in 1856. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He had eight children by Sarah Doud—E. G., A. V., Silvester M., Esther L., Louisa M., Delia A., Eliza C., and an infant who died unnamed. The father was a Congregationalist and the mother a Baptist. Mr. Wood remained with his parents until 3 years old, and then lived with his grandparents, Doud. At the age of 14, he returned to the parental roof, and soon afterwards began learning carpentering, continuing the same until 20 years old, when he began attending school at Guilford Academy, New York; afterward he pursued his studies at Meadville College, Pa. In 1837 he was married to Maria L., a daughter of William V. and Susan (Stone) Havens. Her parents were natives of Vermont; they settled, after marriage, in Loraine Co., this State, where Mr. Wood entered the ministry in the service of the Baptist Church, and continued the same until 1865, when he abandoned it on account of ill health. He has had three children—Julius V., married Etty J. Joy, and enlisted in Co. "C", 96th O. V. I.; was wounded at Grand Coteau, Louisiana, which resulted in the loss of an arm; he was commissioned Postmaster at this place in 1864, which office he has faithfully attended to, and in connection with the same has carried on a first-class drug business, and since added a full line of notions, fancy goods, groceries, oils and paints. He has two children: Edwin J. and Adelbert L., the second child of Rev. Mr. Wood was Lucius, deceased 1869, also Addie W., married to James M. Guthrie, Baptist minister, now in Pennsylvania. Mr. Wood votes the Republican ticket. He claims to have organized the first Baptist Church in Delaware, Ohio.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

STEPHEN B. APPLEMAN, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Corsica; is one of the most prosperous and well known men in the county; born Nov. 14, 1837, in what is now Morrow Co.; (his father, James Appleman, was born in Washington Co., Pennsylvania, in 1798, and his mother, Nancy (Irwin) Appleman, was born in Stark Co., Ohio). His father emigrated to this state when 18 years of age, settling in Stark Co.; when 23 years old he entered eighty acres of Government land in what is now Morrow Co., and worked on it for a short time, when he returned to Stark Co. and was married. They brought all their worldly effects in a cart, and commenced housekeeping in a cabin that had no upper

floor nor chinking; they had no bedstead, but slept on the floor until he made one from some scantling; their principal cooking vessel was a small kettle, in which the good woman made porridge three times a day, and on this diet he would make over two hundred rails a day. After living in Stark Co. one year they moved to Morrow Co., where they ever after lived. He cleared his farm and bought more land as fast as he was able, until he owned 320 acres. Stephen commenced buying stock on commission when only 16 years old, and has followed the business ever since, and deals mostly in hogs and sheep, but has handled wool and grain for the last few years. He has been successful and careful in his investments, which have brought good returns; he owns over 300 acres of land, and carries on a very extensive business. He was married March 24, 1859, to Julia, daughter of Joseph and Martha Waldrof; she was born Nov. 15, 1837, and died June 15, 1874, leaving two children: Alma I. and Joseph S. He was again married July 2, 1875, to Anna, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hensel) Waldrof. She was born Oct. 11, 1843. His daughter graduated from the Ohio Central College at Iberia, in 1879. She is now teaching school at Blooming Grove, with very good success. His wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church at Iberia.

ENOCH BOLYARD, farmer; P. O. Galion, was born in what is now Morrow Co., Oct. 8, 1830, and is the eighth of a family of ten children; his parents, Daniel and Hannah Bolyard, were born and reared in Schuylkill Co., Penn., and emigrated to this State in 1830. His father was a wagon-maker by trade, but made farming his chief occupation after coming to this State; he entered Government land, and by industry and close application to business, soon possessed a valuable farm, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1874. Enoch commenced for himself when of age, and soon after was married to Elizabeth Klopfenstein; she was born April 16, 1830, in Switzerland, and came to this country when only two years old. They lived on his father's farm till 1866, when they moved on the farm on which they now live. There have been born to them seven children, five of whom are living: Samuel I., Hannah E., Sophia S., Simon and Amanda. The oldest three are married and settled near home. They own over 200 acres of land, a part of which was inherited.

JOHN BISHOP, farmer; P. O., Corsica; was born in this county, Jan. 30, 1851; his father, James Bishop, was born and reared in Merlin Co., Penn., and his mother, Elizabeth (Hinton) Bishop, was born in Michigan. His father went on the national road as a teamster when fourteen years old, and could soon handle six horses with perfect ease; he followed this for eighteen years, when he came to Ohio and settled on a farm; he bought 80 acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and at his father's death he bought the old homestead, where he lived until Feb. 1, 1879, when he died in Kansas, where he had gone to visit friends. His body was brought home for interment. John left home when only three years old, to live with his uncle, John McCool, who thought as much of him as though he were his own child, and lived with him until March 21, 1874, when he was married to Emma, daughter of John and Catharine Rhinehart; then settled on his uncle's farm, a part of which he now owns. Mrs. Bishop died Jan. 12, 1875; and Jan. 20, 1877, he was again married to Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, (widow of Samuel Marshall) her maiden name being Scrofield. By this union three children have been born—Maude E., Jessie L., and an infant. Mr. Bishop is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Blooming Grove.

MARGARET BAGGS, farmer; P. O. Corsica; is the eighth of a family of nine children; was born Dec. 9, 1810, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; her father, Hugh White, was born in Ireland, and her mother, Sarah (Moore) White, was born in Pennsylvania. Her father emigrated to this State in 1824, and entered a quarter section of government land in what is now Ashland Co. Margaret performed out-door labor most of the time until April 25, 1833, when she was married to James Baggs, the youngest son of James and Susan Baggs. He was born in Pennsylvania, but reared in Virginia; he came to Ohio at an early day, and soon entered eighty acres of government land, on which he ever after lived. They have had eight children, all of them arriving at maturity; four are now living: Sarah J., Susan, Martha A. and John W. All but the youngest are married; he is living on

the old homestead, and supporting his widowed mother, his father having died May 27, 1874. Mrs. Baggs has been a member of the U. P. Church for many years, as was also her husband.

EDGAR G. BARNUM, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born Jan. 23, 1817, in Addison Co., Vermont; his father, Levi Barnum, was a native of the "Green Mountain" State, as was also his mother, Mercy (Graves) Barnum. His father made farming his chief occupation, and being a mason by trade, he followed this when it did not interfere with the duties of the farm. He emigrated to Ohio in 1832, and settled in Richland Co., near Lexington. Mr. Barnum commenced for himself when he became of age, and has ever since been one of the practical farmers of which our county may be proud; he farmed in Richland Co. for a short time, when he bought the farm on which he now lives, and resided on it until the death of his father, when he rented it, and moved back to Richland Co. He farmed the old homestead for six years, and then came back to his own farm, where he has since lived; he was married Jan. 20, 1841, to Melinda Lewis, daughter of Jacob and Sisson (Murphy) Lewis. She was born July 2, 1820, in Fayette Co.; they have four children—Theresa, Mary C., Royal E. and Bertha A. All have a good education, the three daughters having been successful school teachers. The three oldest are married. Mr. Barnum is a member of the Congregational Church at Lexington; has been delegate to the Presbytery several times, and once to the General Assembly.

DAVID K. BAGGS, farmer; P. O. Corsica; is the seventh child of John and Isabel Baggs and was born May 28, 1840; he worked on the farm until 21 years old, when he enlisted in the service of his country; he was in Co. C., 15th O. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of Stone River; he lay in the hospital for many months and was afterward placed on the First Kentucky Battery. Having taken cold in his wound he was again laid up and did nothing more during the war. On receiving his discharge he came home, but has been troubled a great deal with his wound, not doing anything for three years. He was married June 6, 1867, to Sophronia, daughter of Aaron and Angeline Baird. She was born March 14, 1845, and died March 2, 1880, leaving two children—Angie M., and Ethel. He owns 100 acres of land, partly in this, and partly in Richland Co. He has always been a Republican and still advocates the principles of that party.

GEORGE B. BAGGS, farmer; P. O. Corsica, is sixth of a family of eight children, and was born Dec. 12, 1837, in what is now Morrow Co. His father (John Baggs) was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1785, and moved to Virginia in 1811; his mother, Isabel (Kilgore) Baggs, was born in Pennsylvania, and her parents were among the first settlers of this county; they located on the farm now owned by John Worcester, building their house one day, and moving in the next; it had no floor, door, nor window; inside was a large stump on which the children played for many days. Mr. Baggs' father served in the war of 1812, and marched through Ohio when going to Fort Meigs; admiring the country, he came here soon after the war closed, and entered a quarter section of Government land. He would work on this during the summer, and in the fall, walk back to Virginia to take care of his parents (his father having been crippled in the Revolutionary war, and was unable to work). He worked this way for two or three years, when he moved them to his new home in this State. He supported his parents and a brother and sister who were deaf and dumb. He died in 1863, after a career of honor and usefulness seldom excelled. George always had the privilege of doing for himself, his father being anxious for his boys to cultivate the principle of self-reliance. He was married May 29, 1860, to Amanda, a daughter of Aaron and Angeline Baird. She was born June 24, 1841. They have four children—Dora B., Idell A., Ell Florence and Dick C.; the eldest, a school-teacher of promise, having, with her sister, attended school at Lexington, in Richland Co. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed through the chairs. Both he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He owns a nice farm and has an attractive home.

PHILANDER CONKLIN, farmer; P. O. Corsica; is one of the most promising and energetic young farmers in the county, and was born Oct. 6, 1856, in Crawford Co., Ohio. His father, David Conklin, was born in Pat-

erson, New Jersey; he was a shoemaker by trade, but, not liking the business, he worked at other occupations until the year 1851, when he moved to Galion, Ohio, and purchased a hotel and livery stable, which he managed with good success; but wishing to engage in business in which his boys could find useful employment, he traded his town property for a farm, three miles east of Galion, where he lived the rest of his life. His wife died soon after he moved to Galion, and he then married Susan Acker, by whom he had four children. Philander was married Feb. 13, 1876, to Sarah S., daughter of Joseph and Samantha McFarland. She was born Nov. 27, 1858, in Morrow Co. Her father is one of the leading men in the county, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice for many years, being the only doctor at Blooming Grove; he is also a local elder in the M. E. Church. Mr. Conklin has made farming his chief occupation, but has been engaged lately in selling farm machinery, with good success. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church at Blooming Grove. His political views are Democratic, but believes in the elevation of the best men, irrespective of party. They have one child—Joseph, born Jan. 14, 1879.

T. WILEY DICKERSON, farmer; P. O. Corsica; is the eldest child and only son of a family of nine children; born June 27, 1827, in Washington Co., Pa.; his father, Isaac H. Dickerson, was born in New Jersey, in 1802, and soon after came to Washington Co.; here he was married to Charity M. Evankirk, and in 1831 he emigrated to Ohio, settling in what is now Morrow Co.; he bought a quarter section of land, which he cleared and improved, besides working at his trade (mason and plasterer); he was accidentally killed in 1867. Wiley never left the old homestead, but remained with his father on the farm, spending his leisure hours in reading useful works on various subjects; he has made practical use of his knowlege of medicine several times, with good results; he was in the war a short time, at a post near Washington City; he was one of the charter members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and the first Master of the subordinate Lodge which he joined. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has belonged to several temperance organizations, and been a Republican since the organization of that party, and for many years previous was an "Abolitionist." He was married Jan. 15, 1850, to Mary, daughter of Elias and Mary Kisling. They have had nine children; eight are living—Ellen, Alfred W., E. Parker, Clara, William V., Eva J., Mary M. and Louada. His wife died July 2, 1869, and Sept. 26, 1872, he was again married to Nancy Casey, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Casey. They have one child, Lillie.

PHILIP DILL, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; the youngest of a family of eight children; was born in Germany, Nov. 9, 1825. His father's name was John W. Dill, and his mother's maiden name was Anna C. Allen. His father was one of the honest tillers of the soil, and made this his only occupation. He died Jan. 14, 1850. There were six boys in the family, all of whom were subject to the draft for service in the regular army; the two oldest brothers passed the required examination for the regular army, and Philip for the reserve corps. Only a certain specified number of these were required to perform military duty, and they were chosen by lot. These brothers each drew a number which exempted them from service, (but what is remarkable, they each drew the number "43.") Philip emigrated to this country when 24 years of age, and came to Mansfield, Ohio; he soon apprenticed himself to a wagon-maker at Leesville, for two years, receiving for his services only $55.00; from this he paid a debt of $25.00 which he owed to an older brother for assisting him to this country. When his trade was learned, he worked one year in Mansfield and one in Columbus, when he set up a shop in Johnsville, and lived there four years, doing a good business; then sold his shop, and moved to the farm on which he now lives, having bought it three years previous, and has since been a farmer. He was married Jan. 28, 1855, to Elizabeth, a daugher of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Freeland. They were emigrants from Maryland, where she was born, April 26, 1833. They have ten children, all of them living—Albert W., Jeremiah H., James F., Charles E., Anna M., Amelia C., Sevilla C., Phœbe E., Susan M., and Ida May; the oldest is married and lives in Galion. He and wife are members of the Reformed Men-

nonite Church. He owns near two hundred acres of land, mostly acquired by his own industry and careful management.

DAVID L. ELDER, farmer; P. O. Galion; one of the most enterprisng and influential men in the county, and was born Dec. 21, 1842, in Morrow Co., Ohio. His father, Samuel Elder, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., and his mother, Abigail Elder, was born in the same State. Samuel was only 15 years old when he came to this State, and passed his early days in a sturdy and vigorous contest with the hardships which beset the first settlers. His father died soon after entering a quarter section of Government land, and Samuel became one of the supporters of a large family; he inherited a part of the old homestead, and has made an attractive home from what was a wilderness when he came here, more than a half century ago; he is now living a retired life. David is the only son living, and he passed his early life on the farm. At the call of his country he cheerfully responded, and spent three years in her service; he then engaged in farming, and taught school for six winters, when he commenced dealing in stock, and followed this business for some five years, when he quit; he has since dealt extensively in lumber and timber, besides superintending the farm; he was the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in 1876, and was chosen Land Appraiser in 1880, for North Bloomfield Tp.; he was married March 19, 1868, to Mary H., daughter of Abijah and Lydia A. Jackson. Five children have blessed this union; four are living—Maud, May, Minnie and Mattie. Both are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM H. ECKLER, farmer; P. O. Shaucks; ranks among the successful farmers of Morrow county; he was born Sept. 22, 1815, in Maryland, the native State of his father, John Eckler, a farmer, who served in the war of 1812, and died when William was an infant. The mother, Margaret Eckler, was left with a large family, and William passed his early years with different families, most of the time with his godmother. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, but this trade p oving distasteful to him, on reaching his majority, he abandoned it for the more congenial pursuit of farming. He soon emigrated to this State, and has since lived in what is now Morrow county. By industry and good management, he has secured a good farm, on which he expects to pass the rest of his life in comfort and peace. He has been Treasurer of his township several terms, performing his duties with satisfaction to the public. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which belief he was raised. Mr. Eckler was married Jan. 21, 1842, to Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Mary Barhan; her parents were among the first settlers in the county, and endured the privations that usually fall to early emigrants. By this marriage three children were born, of which the eldest dying in infancy—Mary J. born Nov. 30, 1853, and Emma A. March 19, 1859.

JOHN FLOWERS, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born Oct. 10, 1831, in Richland Co., Ohio, and was the sixth in a family of twelve children; his father, William Flowers, was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., but emigrated to this State in 1830, and settled on Government land in Richland Co., and never regretted the change; his death occurred in 1878. Mr. Flowers' mother was Frances (Liter) Flowers, and was from Perry Co., Penn. Upon arriving at manhood, John started out in the world to make his fortune, with no capital but industry and a determination to succeed. What he has accomplished is known to all; he owns 129 acres of land, on which is one of the fi est stone quarries in Central Ohio. Mr. Flowers has been Justice of the Peace, and held other township and local offices, and is a good auctioneer, does an extensive business, and is an energetic an influential man. He was married Aug. 22, 1852, to Rebecca, a daughter of Henry and Rebecca Hassler. She was born Feb. 3, 1830, in Wayne Co., Ohio. They have had six children, five are now living—Celia, Andrew J., Sarah E., William H., and Frances. The two oldest are married, and located near their old home.

JACOB B. GARVERICK, school teacher; Whetstone; is the eldest son of Peter H. Garverick, and was born March 21, 1851, in Morrow Co., Ohio; he commenced teaching school when 18 years old, and has taught every winter and one summer since. Not content with the education he received in the common district schools, he attended several terms where he could secure all the advantages offered by

higher institutions. His professional duties have been limited to the school at West Point, with two exceptions, and, although other districts desire him, he still clings to the village school. He was married Oct. 2, 1873, to Rebecca M., daughter of John F. and Rachel Garverick. This union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are living. Charles W., Silva E. and Newton Z. Both are Christians, and have many friends. He owns an interest in a farm, on which he works during the summer, and his prospects of success in life are quite flattering.

EDWARD R. GARVERICK, merchant; Whetstone; is the eighth of a family of nine children, and was born Sept. 6, 1851, in Morrow Co., Ohio. He is the youngest son of John F. Garverick, and when fourteen years old commenced clerking in his fathers store; at the death of his father in 1872, he obtained a half interest in the business, to which he had become strongly attached. He was married July 3, 1872, to Arminda E., daughter of Eli and Rebecca Bortner. She was born April 26, 1851, in this county; three children have blessed this happy union; Violet N., Walter E. and Morgan W. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, and his wife belongs to the Disciple Church. He owns an interest in two farms, besides being the junior partner in the firm of J. R. Garverick & Co., at West Point; being an energetic man in business affairs, and although young in years, he is old in experience.

PETER H. GARVERICK, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; stands prominent among the many substantial farmers and reliable citizens of this township; he was born in York Co., Penn., Feb. 19, 1822. His father, Peter Garverick, was born and raised, in Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Hosler; his father was a farmer, although he worked at the carpenter trade part of the time; emigrated to what is now Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1834, and settled on heavily wooded land, and now has the satisfaction of looking back over a well spent and useful life. On arriving at his majority, Mr. Garverick learned the blacksmith trade, and followed it for ten years, when he abandoned it for the pursuit of farming. He was married, April 8, 1849, to Caroline Bowman, by whom he had two children, one, Jacob B., is living. His wife died Sept. 13, 1863, and he then married Elizabeth Miller; two children were born—Mary J. and Edward T.; his second wife died Dec. 15, 1867, and he was married the third time, uniting, January 25, 1869, with Mrs. Cassy Tshuty, who had two children—Henry J. and Elizabeth W. By this marriage, four children have been born, three of whom are living—William T., Franklin P., and Louisa M. Mr. Garverick is much respected and honored in his community; he has been called upon to perform the duties of Assessor for thirteen years, and Trustee for nearly twenty years, besides filling other local offices. He owns a good farm and has a pleasant home, and is in the enjoyment of its comforts.

LEVI F. GARVERICK, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; is the youngest of a family of seven children, and was born in York Co., Pa., Aug. 22, 1820; his parents, George and Charlotte (Fraser) Garverick, were natives of York Co., and of German extraction; his father was a farmer, but worked some in a still-house which he owned; at his father's death, in 1838, Levi commenced doing for himself, having learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed until his marriage, and since that time has been a farmer. He worked at his trade for two years in York Co., when he went to Center Co., in that State, and remained for three years; in company with a friend, he walked to what is now Morrow Co., Ohio, and after a short residence, returned to Center Co., in order to complete arrangements for making Ohio his future home, and while on this errand he was married to Sophia, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Vennathy; she was born March 23, 1820, and they were married June 27, 1848; they soon after came to this State, moving in a one-horse wagon; he bought eighty acres of land, which he has ever since been clearing and improving. By their marriage seven children have been born, five of whom are living—Emeline, William, George W., Elizabeth R. and Amos. Mr. Garverick and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

LEVI R. GARVERICK, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; is the seventh child of John F. and Rachel (Ruhl) Gaverick; and was born May 2, 1848, in Morrow Co.; he commenced doing for himself when of age, and farmed on

the homestead for three years, when his father died, and then he obtained 80 acres of land in Congress Tp., on which he lived for six years, when he sold it and bought the property he now owns. He was married Sept. 23, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Brokaw; she was born July 18, 1848, in Crawford Co., Ohio. They have four children, all of whom are living—Alice, John F., Elzie and Maggie M. He is a consistent member of the German Reformed Church; owns 100 acres of land, well improved, good location; and has an attractive and beautiful home.

NOAH HUFFMAN, farmer; P. O. Galion; son of Michael and Sarah (Bortner) Huffman, was born Feb. 15, 1843, in what is now Morrow Co. Mr. Huffman lived under the parental roof until his marriage, and assisted his father in the management of the farm; he was married Oct. 6, 1869, to Susan, daughter of James and Margaret Baggs. She was born March 12, 1838, in this township, where she has always lived. They have one child—Maggie E., born Nov. 12, 1877. Mr. Huffman is a member of the English-Lutheran Church, and his wife, of the U. P. Church. He owns over one hundred acres of land in this county, and is well fixed in life for one so young. He has always been identified with the Democratic party.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN, farmer; P. O., Galion; is among the self-made men of this county; was born Nov. 11, 1813, in York Co., Penn.; his farther, Adam Hoffman, was a native of York Co., and was of German descent; his mother, Susan (Ruhl) Hoffman, was also from York Co. Mr. Hoffman's father was a good mechanic, and wagon-making was his principal business. He emigrated to this state in 1838, and settled on forty acres of Government land (where Michael, now lives); after a residence of only three years on the farm, he moved to the village of Woodbury and worked at his trade the rest of his life; he died in 1858. Michael learned the trade with his father and worked at it the most of the time, until the year 1870, when he commenced working on the farm. While he was working in the shop his boys had attended to the duties of the farm, and by economy and frugality, he has obtained a splendid property; owns 160 acres of land near the town of Galion. He was married Nov. 26, 1840, to Susan, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Bortner. They have eleven children, of whom five are now living: Peggy, Susan, Lovina, Amanda, and Noah. Mr. Hoffman and wife are members of the English Lutheran Church, of which he has been Deacon a number of years.

THOMAS KERR, farmer; P. O. Galion; the history of Morrow Co. would be incomplete without some mention of James Kerr, father of Thomas Kerr. He (James) was born March 18, 1804, in Washington Co., Penn., and during his boyhood emigrated to Knox Co., Ohio, where he lived until his marriage to Susannah Baskins, Jan. 20, 1825, when he moved to what is now Morrow Co., and purchased 200 acres of government land. He endured many of the privations and hardships that fall to the lot of early settlers. With one exception, he had no neighbor nearer than three miles, and had to go to Mansfield to trade. (Alone, and single handed, he cleared the greater part of his farm from the primitive forest, and helped clear and locate some of the early roads.) His wife died Oct. 16, 1838, leaving five small children—Francis, Joseph, George, James and Rachel. He was again married, Oct. 24, 1839, to Mary, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Carpenter) Barnes. She was born Sept. 19, 1810, in West Virginia; her parents came to this State in 1825, and located in Richland Co., but soon moved into what is now Morrow Co., where they lived until 1847, when they again moved west, living successively in Wisconsin and Minnesota, making the latter their final home. By his last marriage, seven children have been born, three of whom are living—William, David and Thomas. Mr. Kerr, Sr., died Dec. 6, 1867. Thomas, the youngest son, was born Oct. 3, 1851, and lived on the old homestead, which he partly owns, and controls. He is the support of his aged mother, and a consistent member of the M. E. Church, to which his parents belonged when it was first organized in the neighborhood.

DAVID MITCHELL, farmer; P. O. Galion; one of our most substantial farmers, and second in a family of nine children; was born July 4, 1831, in what is now Morrow Co.; his father, William Mitchell, was born in Center Co., Penn., and his mother, a native of the same State, was born in Washington Co.

David's father was a practical farmer, and emigrated to this county when it was new and sparsely settled; he entered a quarter section of Government land, and by industry and perseverance he at length owned a good farm, which he continued to improve till his death, which occurred in 1863. David left home when 18 years old to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed this occupation until 1870, when he relinquished it for the more free, happy and pleasant occupation of farming. Mr. Mitchell has been Trustee of his Township, and never sought or desired official cares and responsibilities. He is an old-school Democrat, and still has faith in the principles of Democracy. He owns the quarter section of land which belonged to his father, to which he seems much attached. He was married April 7, 1859, to Emma, daughter of Charles and Maria (Shaffer) Roberts; she was born Feb. 25, 1843. They had six children, five of whom are now living—Eliza M., born Aug. 12, 1861; Maggie J., Aug. 27, 1863; Lydia A., June 8, 1865; Hattie B., June 30, 1867, and David W., Jan. 26, 1869.

ALEX. MOORE, farmer; P. O. Corsica; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, June 18, 1833, the seventh of a family of thirteen children. His father, Alex. Moore, Sr., was born in Greene Co., Penn., and his mother was a native of Ohio, her maiden name being Elizabeth McMillen. Mr. Moore, Sr., made farming his chief occupation, but for several years he owned a woolen mill, and also a saw mill in Jefferson Co.; from there he moved to Holmes Co., where he lived the rest of his life. Alex. commenced for himself when 21, and was a farm laborer for two years; he then learned the carpenter trade, which he followed till the commencement of the war, but came to Morrow Co. one year previous to his enlistment, and has since been a citizen of this county. He followed the flag over four years; Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge are among the battles in which he was engaged. On receiving his discharge he returned to this county, and Jan. 31, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth C. Doak, daughter of John and Mary (Anderson) Doak. She was born Oct. 22, 1836, in Beaver Co., Penn.; her parents moved to this state in 1840, locating on the farm on which she now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have five children—Stella V., Jud H. and Jay D., twins; Glenn A. and Anna May. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church. Since the war he has been a Republican, but before that he was a Democrat.

DAVID K. MITCHELL, farmer; P. O. Corsica; was born May 17, 1835, in what is now Morrow Co., Ohio; his father, Andrew Mitchell, was born in 1803, in Mercer Co., Pa., and passed his boyhood in Fairfield Co., Ohio; his parents moved to Richland Co. at an early day, and settled west of Mansfield on Government land; Andrew helped clear the farm, and then went back to Pennsylvania, where he was married to to Isabella Cunningham; in 1829 he moved to Ohio, and settled on a farm in this county; his wife died in 1833, and he then married Martha N. Kilgore, who was born in Washington Co., Pa.; he lived in this county till 1851, when he moved to Iowa, where he soon after died, leaving a wife with seven children, the oldest, David K., being only 16 years old. Although a mere boy, he placed himself at the head of the family, and moved back to Ohio in a wagon, where he was better able to support the family. He was married March 13, 1860, to Clara V., daughter of Isaac and Charity M. Dickerson; during the war he served a short time in the 102nd O. V. I.; soon after receiving his discharge he moved to Iowa, and remained till 1869, when he returned to this State, and has since lived in Morrow Co.; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Encampment; was one of the charter members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and Master the second year; he has been Master of the Pomona Grange two years, and lecturer one years also represented this County for three successive years at the State Grange; both are members of the Seventh-day Advent Church, at Blooming Grove.

ROBERT McCLAREN, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; is the fourth in a family of ten children, and was born Jan. 8, 1825, in Washington Co., Pennsylvania; his father, Robert McClaren, Sr., was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1788, and his mother, Sarah (McClenathan) McClaren, was from the Emerald Isle; his father was a farmer, by occupation, and despairing of ever securing a competency in that country, emigrated to America in 1823, with

his family, consisting of four persons; he first settled in Washington Co., Pennsylvania, where he lived for six years; he had just five pounds, or twenty-five dollars when he arrived in this country, and wishing to increase his store, he loaned it to one whom he thought responsible and lost it all. In the year 1829, he moved to Ohio, and entered a quarter section of Government land, in Washington Tp., this county; he endured all the privations that fell to the lot of early settlers in a new country; he was poor in purse, but rich in energy, and he was determined to succeed at all hazards; he cleared his farm and lived on it until 1865, when he disposed of it, and moved to Iberia; he cut his own wood till he was ninety years old, and when ninety-two he walked from Iberia to Mt. Gilead. Robert left home and commenced for himself, when twenty-four years old; he purchased part of the farm on which he now lives, and was married March 13, 1855, to Jennette, daughter of James and Susannah Richardson; this marriage has been blessed with seven children, all are living—Arminta, Mary J., Sarah A., Florence I., the twins, James F. and Anna C., Charles E. Mr. McClaren is giving his children a good education, as soon as they arrive at a proper age, wishing to place something in their possession, that cannot be taken from them. Himself, and wife, and the four oldest children are members of the U. P. Church, of which he is now deacon.

ISAAC RULE, farmer; P. O. Whetstone. Among the many men to be found in this county, who have risen to affluence from a small beginning, by the exercise of industry and frugality, we find the above named gentleman to be one of the first. He was born July 16, 1823, in Pennsylvania; his parents, John and Susan (Blosser) Rule, were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to this State in 1825. Isaac's father worked in an oil-mill, when young, but on his arrival in this State he entered a quarter section of Government land near North Woodbury; he cleared and improved this property, and kept it till his death, which was in 1874; he had kept a store in North Woodbury, during this time, for nearly fourteen years, his partner being one Morgan Levering; but desiring to retire from active life, they divided the goods, and Isaac brought his father's half to West Point, and commenced business in a log cabin, near where he now lives; his father gave him one thousand dollars worth of goods, and for the rest he paid as soon as he was able; he did a large and successful business and soon built the store room now occupied by J. R. Garverick & Co.; his father and himself were partners for three years, when his father withdrew, and his place was supplied by Norman Merwine, for the same length of time. Isaac then retired from the mercantile business, and has since followed farming, with good success. He was married Dec. 8, 1855, to Maria, daughter of John and Martha Price. Seven children have been born of this union; only three are now living—Newton, Irene and Edwin A.; the second named is now attending school at Granville, Ohio, and wants to complete the course. Before giving any of his property to his children, Mr. Rule owned near seven hundred acres of land here, besides Western property, the most of this having been obtained by his indomitable energy.

LYDIA RUHL, farmer; P. O. Shaucks, was born Feb. 3, 1817, in Richland Co., Ohio; her parents, John and Rachel Painter, were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio about the year 1816, settling on Government land in Richland Co. Mr. Painter made farming his chief business, but worked some at the cooper trade, and did rough cabinet work for his neighbors; his farm was only cleared by years of patient toil, and he had the satisfaction of owning a good and valuable farm many years before his death, which occurred in 1860. Mrs. Ruhl had very few advantages for getting an education at the schools, but at home the elements of hard labor were thoroughly taught. She was married Sept. 18, 1834, to Jeremiah Ruhl, son of George and Elizabeth Ruhl; he was one of the practical farmers of the county, clearing his own farm from the primeval forest, and improving it as fast as circumstances would permit. He died November 19, 1873. By their marriage nine children were born, only three of whom are now living—Hiram, John and George W. The two oldest are married, and have families; the youngest is in the West to recruit his health. Mrs. Ruhl and her husband, were among the first members of the Old School Baptist Church. She owns 120 acres of land,

on which she and grandchildren are now living.

JOHN RHINEHART, farmer; P. O. Corsica. Among the many successful farmers of Morrow Co., Mr. Rhinehart deserves more than a passing notice; he is the eighth of a family of nineteen children, and was born Nov. 11, 1813, in Jefferson Co., Ohio. His father, John Rhinehart, Sr., was a native of Washington Co., Maryland, as was also his mother, Barbara (Easterday) Rhinehart. Mr. Rhinehart, Sr., came to this State near the beginning of the nineteenth century, and located in Jefferson Co.; he was a minister in the "German-Lutheran" Church, but not unlike many other pioneer preachers, he was compelled to work on the farm during the week to support his family. John, the subject of this sketch, lived under the parental roof until his 24th year, when he commenced doing for himself; in company with a brother he moved onto a farm west of Galion, where he lived more than twenty years, and then came to Morrow Co., where he has since lived a truly happy and prosperous life. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and are strong advocates of *temperance*. He owns nearly 140 acres of good land, has good buildings, and is provided with everything necessary to make life pleasant. He was married May 22, 1838, to Catharine, daughter of Thomas and Mary Scott. She was born Aug., 12, 1812, in Union Co., Pa. They had five children, three of whom are now living—Clementine, born April 13, 1839; Franklin, Nov. 24, 1840; and Angeline, March 1, 1843.

GOTLIEB SEIF, farmer; P. O. Galion; was born May 31, 1822, in Baden, Germany, and crossed the briny deep when only seven years old; being the third of a family of five children; his parents and their family history is more properly described with that of his eldest brother (Jacob Seif). Gotlieb lived around the family fireside till he took unto himself a helpmeet, when he bought the farm on which he now lives. His marriage occurred Feb. 13, 1853; his wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Spigle, daughter of Henry and Catharine Spigle. She was born in Stark Co., Ohio, and is "German descent." By this marriage five children have been born, four of whom are living—Henry, Levi, Stephen, and Ida J. Mr. Seif and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. He has been Trustee and held other local offices. He owns 145 acres of land, mostly acquired by his own industry and economy.

AARON SEIF, farmer; P. O. Galion; is an energetic and promising young farmer, and was born Aug. 11, 1850, in Morrow Co., Ohio; he is the sixth of a family of twelve children, and his father, Jacob Seif, has his history among the first men who are now living in this section. Aaron, unlike many other young men, did not leave home at the earliest opportunity, but has always lived on the old farm, to which he is strongly attached; he lived with his father till his marriage, and then settled on a portion of the old homestead, which he is improving and making attractive as fast as possible; he was united in marriage May 31, 1877, to Mary Ricker, daughter of Peter and Dora Ricker; she was born Aug. 27, 1854, in Crawford Co., Ohio, and is of German descent. This happy union has been blessed with two children, twins, named Minnie and Tillie. Mr. Seif and wife are consistent members of the German Lutheran Church.

JACOB SELL, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; is the third of a family of ten children, and was born May 20, 1827, in York Co.; Penn.; his father, Adam Sell, was born in Adams Co., Penn., and his mother, Mary (Schisler) Sell, was from the same State, York Co. Mr. Sell, Sen., was a blacksmith, and worked at the trade as long as he remained in his native State; he emigrated to Ohio in 1834, and soon settled on the farm on which Jacob now lives; there were enough logs cut to build a small cabin, and from these a shop was formed; as soon as he could build a house he moved on the farm and when not engaged in the shop he was busy clearing up and improving his land. He soon quit the trade and paid his whole attention to farming, until his death, which occurred in 1878. Jacob left home when of age, to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked at this for twelve years, when he started for the "gold fields" of California. After five years of varied success as well as varied employment, he returned to this State, and once more worked at his old trade till the death of his father, when he moved on the old homestead, and has since been a farmer. He was married July 13, 1865, to Elizabeth,

daughter of Adam and Margaret Hibner; she was born Feb. 13, 1841, and is German descent; her father died when she was 5 years of age, and from that time till her marriage she had to take care of herself; she experienced all the hardships incident to the life of one in her situation, yet she was protected by Him who has promised to be the orphan's guide. They have three children—Mary J., Adam H. and Charley W.

ANNA CATHARINE SEIF, farmer; P. O., Galion; was born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 1, 1830; she was the eighth in a family of ten children; her parents were Conrad and Charlotte Peaster. Her father was a farmer, and being in humble circumstances, he emigrated to this country in 1834, hoping to better his condition. He first settled in Crawford Co., near Galion; but in 1847 he moved into what is now Morrow Co., and remained two years, when he removed to Michigan, and lived there the rest of his life, dying in 1864. Catharine had few of the advantages of procuring an education in those early days, as she commenced working out when very young, and did a woman's work when a mere child; she was married Aug. 13, 1848, to Michael (second son of Jacob and Margaret), Seif; they lived together very happily until his death, which occurred July 13, 1873. He was an upright man and strictly moral. He was a class-leader in the German Methodist Church for eighteen years, to which he and his wife belonged. They had eight children, seven of whom are living—Margaret, John F., Catharine E., Daniel, Joseph A., Mary H., and Lydia L. Their third child, Samuel, died in Michigan a short time before his father's death. The property was left to Mrs. Seif, and she is constantly improving it, and endeavoring to make it as attractive as possible, thereby hoping to induce her sons to remain on the farm and not let it go to strangers.

PHILIP SEIF, farmer; P. O. Galion; the youngest of a family of five children, was born in Baden, Germany, March 3, 1829, and was brought to this country by his parents with the rest of the family when but three months old; he passed his boyhood days in helping clear up the farm, on which he has always lived; when in his twelfth year, his father died, and his life was rendered none the pleasanter by this event, as it increased the cares of himself and brothers. He now lives on the old homestead, where he spent his early life; he was married Oct. 16, 1853, to Harriet, daughter of Henry and Catharine Alshouse, seven years afterward she was called from this world of trouble, leaving a sorrowing husband and three small children—Franklin, Lewis and William. He was again married, Aug. 29, 1861, to Mrs. Rachel Dye, who had two children by her first husband (James Dye); their names are Vincent K. and Nancy. There are six children by the second marriage—Harriet, Ellen, Fernando, George, Michael and Edward. Mr. Seif owns a good farm of about 100 acres; he has been Trustee of the township, and his good nature and sociable disposition surround him with friends.

JACOB SEIF, farmer; P. O. Galion. The history of Morrow Co. would be incomplete without a sketch of Jacob Seif, whose successful career has justly entitled him to a place among the self-made men, and whose present surroundings are due to his industry and business tact. He was born August 21, 1816, in Baden, Germany; his father's name was Jacob, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Cronenwett; his father was a shoemaker by trade, and made that his occupation, although he worked some on the farm; he emigrated to this country in 1829; his reasons for coming were to save his children from the regular army, and to better his own circumstances in life; he settled in Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he remained for two years, when he moved to what is now Morrow Co., and entered eighty acres of Government land, which was ever afterward his home; he worked on the farm part of the time, and would sometimes make shoes for the neighbors while they were clearing his farm; he was a very industrious and frugal man, and died in 1840. The subject of this sketch lived under the parental roof until his 24th year, when he married, which was Dec. 18, 1839, to Sophia Neyer; she was born Apr. 7, 1817, in Pennsylvania; they had twelve children, eight of whom are living—Jacob, Solomon, Elizabeth, Aaron, David, Adam, Christine and Caroline. Mrs. Seif died Sept. 1, 1873; Mr. Seif is a member of the German Methodist Church, of which he has been Steward for twenty-five years; has been Trustee a number of years, and was

Land Appraiser in 1870; he is one of the few Germans who ally themselves with the Republicans in this county, having left the Democratic party during the agitation of the slavery question.

JOHN SNYDER, farmer; P. O. Corsica; was born March 31, 1818, in Cumberland Co., Penn., likewise the native county of his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Shetron) Snyder. John's father was an officer in the war of 1812, when but 16 years old. On receiving his discharge at the close of the hostilities, he worked on a farm till his 22nd year, when he went into the boot and shoe business in Shepherdsburg, Penn. Failing health induced him to again engage in farming, and in 1834, he moved to Ohio, settling in Richland Co. Here he lived nearly twenty years, when he sold his property and moved to Whitley Co., Ind., where he passed the rest of his life, dying in his 72nd year. John lived with his parents till his 23d year, working on the farm and teaching school during the winter in a cabin school-house, with slab-benches, the desks being shelves on three sides of the house. He was married June 13, 1841, to Mary A., daughter of Henry and Hannah Muck. She was born June 16, 1819. By this marriage were born nine children, only four of whom are living—Elizabeth A., Silas W., Mary A. and Charles H. Mr. Snyder cleared his own farm, and lived on it for six years, when he sold it and went into the mercantile business at Blooming Grove; his health soon failing, he retired after five years of close application, and has since been a farmer; he has held different township offices, and was County Commissioner one term, filling the office with credit. He is one of the charter members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and was the first Lecturer in the lodge. He is a Christian gentleman, and has hosts of friends.

G. J. TISCHER, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; is the second of a family of three children; was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 16, 1838; his parents were natives of Bavaria, his father's name being George and his mother's Margaret Pherman; his father served six years in the regular army in his native land, and when discharged made farming his occupation. He conceived the idea that he could better his circumstances by coming to America, and accordingly crossed the briny deep in 1840; he came directly to Ohio and settled on a farm in what is now Morrow Co., Congress Tp., where he now lives, owning one of the neatest homes in this section of country. Jacob lived around the family fireside until his marriage, Dec. 12, 1861, to Leah, daughter of John F. and Rachel Garverick, who was born Jan. 10, 1843, in Morrow Co., Ohio. By this marriage six children have been born—Mary E., John H., Margaret R., Edward F., Webster and Cora. Both he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church; he owns a beautiful farm of 100 acres, which formerly belonged to his father-in-law, John F. Garverick. He has good buildings, and his surroundings are such that he can take the world easy and enjoy a quiet and contented life; he has followed threshing for several years, with good success, and has always been identified with the Democratic party.

LEVI WARNER, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; is the eldest of a family of six children, and was born Nov. 6, 1831, in York Co., Penn., also the nativity of his parents; his father, John Warner, a farmer by occupation, emigrated to Ohio in 1834, and settled on Government land. He has always been an honest tiller of the soil, in which he has been successful. Levi commenced for himself after coming to manhood; he is also a farmer, which occupation, he considers, one of the highest callings of man. Besides farming, he has run a threshing machine ever since he was 18 years of age. He was married Nov. 25, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Henry and Margaret Bortner. They have three children, whose names are Leah, Levina and Edward. Mr. Warner and wife are members of the Reformed Lutheran Church, and are well respected. He is Township Treasurer, and has many friends; he has a convenient and well cultivated farm, on which he is putting good buildings, and can feel the pride and satisfaction that comes from an interesting and happy home.

JOSEPH H. YEAGER, farmer; P. O. Steam Corners; is a native of Lancaster Co., Penn.; he is third of a family of seven children; was born October 12, 1844; his parents, William and Harriet (Dase) Yeager, were born and reared in Lancaster Co. His father is a shoemaker by trade, and when a young man walked to Ohio with his "kit" of tools

on his back, stopping at various places to work, and earn money with which to defray expenses; his object was to see the country, but unlike the "tramp" of modern times he wished to pay his way. He soon returned to his native county, and in 1852 gathered together his worldly effects and with his family came to this county, where he yet lives. About the year 1860 he relinquished the trade and has since followed farming. On arriving at his majority Joseph commenced business for himself and has followed farming, to which he seems adapted, although he has "run" a threshing machine for ten years. He has had wonderful success; last year he threshed forty-three thousand bushels of grain; this is no doubt owing to the fact that he is one of our enterprising men, and has been running his machine with an engine, for the last five years, of which he has always been the engineer. He was married Oct. 10, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Jacob L. and Catharine Klinefelter. She was born July 10, 1849, in Morrow Co.; they have had six children, four are living—May, Daisy D., Edith B. and Clara A. Both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church; and he was one of the charter members of the "Patrons of Husbandry," of which he has been "Overseer." He owns a farm of eighty acres and is very pleasantly situated.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.

CYRUS G. BENEDICT, farmer; P. O. Cardington; was born in this township, Nov. 5, 1846. His father, Alfred R., was a native of Onondaga Co., N.Y., and his mother, Cynthia (Aldrich) Benedict, a daughter of one of the first settlers in this township. When a child, Cyrus came with his parents to St. Joe Co., Mich., where he received his education. When the war broke out he had two brothers join the army; Bently joined the 43d O. V. I., and Timothy joined the 26th O. V. I. The latter was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, taken prisoner, and starved to death in Andersonville. Notwithstanding this, the patriotic motives of Cyrus could not be repressed, so he ran away and joined the 153d Illinois Infantry, and with it took part in the battle at Nashville, in the pursuit of Hood, and also the battle of Point Rock, Tenn., where his regiment lost about thirty men. After this they, with the 47th Wisconsin, were assigned to duty in the mountains, to hunt "bushwackers;" while acting in this capacity he witnessed the surprise and killing of a Captain and Lieutenant of a guerrilla company, the former while attempting to escape from a house which they had surrounded. He spent about two years in the army, and on his discharge, returned home, and after farming a short time, he engaged in the lumbering business about a year, and subsequently spent about five years in traveling, visiting Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee and Alabama. Returning to Ohio in 1872, he married Lettie Jones, a native of this township, whose parents, Jordan and Rachel Jones, reside here. Mr. Benedict is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic order. He is a generous and liberal man, and of patriotic stock, his grandfather having served in the Revolutionary war, and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware.

JOSEPH BISHOP, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born Oct. 8, 1809, near the junction of the two branches of Whetstone in Delaware Co. He was the oldest of five children of Elisha and Pherreby (Curren) Bishop, natives of Tennessee, who came to Westfield Tp. in 1811. Being the oldest, the brunt of the work of clearing the farm and providing supplies for the family fell on Joseph. In his 24th year he married Sallie Martha Place, a native of York state, whose parents came here about 1817. They were both familiar with the scenes of pioneer life and have been spared to enjoy the fruit of their early work. The Bishop family has been a patriotic one—his father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and Mr. Bishop furnished two sons

and a son-in-law for the war of the Rebellion. Henry enlisted in the 121st O. V. I., and after taking part in the battles of Perryville and Chickamauga, died, and his remains repose in the Baptist cemetery. Barzilla W. was a member of the same company, and after taking part with his regiment in several battles, lost his health, which he has never since fully regained. He is now manager of the hardware store of D. Waddell & Co. Levan Van Brimmer, to whom Mr. Bishop's daughter Lorinda, was married, lost an arm in the service. Anson, his remaining son, is now a resident of Henry Co., and Loretta, his other daughter, is the wife of Albert Williams, of this township. Mr. Bishop has a nice farm of 57 acres. He is a Republican.

T. J. BENSON, farmer; P. O. Ashley; Thomas Jefferson Benson was born Jan. 10, 1842; his father, Didymus Benson, was born in New York State, June 3, 1818, and came to Ohio in 1836; and when the Mexican war broke out, enlisted, but was soon after discharged, on the cessation of hostilities; he served about one year in the late Rebellion, when he was discharged on account of sickness, which so disabled him that he has been a cripple ever since; his wife, Amy (Foust) belonged to one of the very first families that settled in this township; they had a family of fifteen children, of whom eleven are now living, the oldest being the subject of our sketch, whose youth from his 13th to his 19th year was spent on his father's farm; at the end of this time, he having some time previous made the acquaintance of Miss Mary E. Sipe, decided to get married; to accomplish which, they both being in their minority, conceived and carried out the plan of eloping to Pennsylvania, where they were married; their married life, thus romantically begun, was soon destined to drift back to "stern realities;" on his return to Ohio, he was met with frowns instead of smiles, and found himself the possessor of $2.50, with which to begin housekeeping; setting to work with a will, by careful management and persistent industry he has secured, despite many adverse circumstances, a comfortable home, and reared a family of three children, of whom Melvina Victoria and Clinton Divillow are at home; the oldest daughter, Martha Ellienice, is married, and what is most remarkable, her son is of the fifth generation; all now living; his father, grandfather, great grandfather, and great, great grandfather are all now residing in the same vicinity. Mr. Benson has from the start had to combat adverse circumstances, and to repair the disadvantages of early life in the way of an education; it may be proper here to remark that Mrs. Benson dates her family back to the earliest pioneers, her grandfather arriving here the day that Perry's victory was gained; Mr. Benson's grandfather, Silas Benson, although over eighty years of age, is living with his son, and delights to relate his pioneer life to his grandchildren and great grandchildren.

WILLIAM G. BRENIZER, farmer, and stock-raiser; P. O., Westfield; with his parents, Jacob and Mary (Griffith) Brenizer, is a native of Maryland, and was born Feb. 26, 1827. When two years of age his parents moved to this township and settled on a farm then owned by John Elliott, on the Whetstone river; and in 1831, moved to a farm of their own, where they spent the balance of their lives. On arriving at his majority, William went to work in the fanning-mill business, as did many other citizens who have figured prominently in the history of this township after one year here he spent two years in a factory in Indiana; one year in Newport, Ky., and one in Lima, O., in the same business. He then sold lightning-rods one year. At the age of 26 he married Miss Buly Ann Shaw, who was born Nov. 9, 1834. She is the daughter of John Shaw, who was born July 9, 1797, and Pamelia (Messenger,) born Apr. 10, 1807; her father was for many years a prominent man in the township, holding the offices of Trustee, Clerk and Justice of the Peace, and one of the founders of the United Brethren Church; at the time of his death he was the largest land-holder in the township, owning about 600 acres. The death of Mr. Shaw occurred June 6, 1860. Mrs. Shaw had died Aug. 9, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Brenizer have raised two children—Nelson O., born Apr. 9, 1854; graduated at the Otterbein University, Westerville, O., and the Homœopathic College of Medicine, Cleveland O., in 1877, and is now a practicing physician in Prospect, O. William, born Sept. 10 1867, is a youth of rare promise. Mr. Brenizer has a good, well water-

ed farm of 100 acres, with good buildings and choice fruit; and besides the home farm another tract of 50 acres. He is now serving the township the third term as Trustee; is a member of Cardington Grange and a Trustee in the United Brethren Church. He enlisted during the Rebellion, and served nearly three years in the 88th O. V. I.

SAMUEL BEATTY, retired farmer; P. O. Cardington; was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1811; son of John and Ann (Hay) Beatty. His father was a merchant in a small town called Ballynure, in the county of Antrim, and kept tavern and had a farm in connection with his mercantile business; the father's family consisted of four boys—Alexander, William, Samuel and Robert; and three girls—Eliza, Jane and Mary. His parents were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and gave their children a good education. Samuel mastered the common branches, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar, and at the age of 18 went to join his two older brothers in the West Indies, where they held positions as overseers of plantations. Landing at St. Johns, on the Island of the Antigua, he found a similar situation, which he held one year, and then, with his other brother, joined the third, who, in the meantime, had come to the United States; locating at Pittsburgh, he there learned the chair-maker's trade. After spending a short time in Zanesville, O., and Medina, O., he went to Greersville, Knox Co., Ohio, where he spent three years in teaching school and working at his trade; from this place he went to Falisburg Tp., Licking Co.; in Dec. 13, 1846, he married Sarah Nichols, of Howard, Knox Co.; born Sept. 22, 1822. Her father, Amos, a native of Virginia, and her mother, Sarah (Davis) Nichols, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio when the Indians roamed through that part of the State; her grandfather, a Frenchman, was killed in the Revolutionary war while on picket; her grand parents Davis were from Germany. In 1847 Mr. Beatty bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 132 acres, then covered by a dense forest. After one year's residence in Licking Co., and two years in Knox Co., he moved on his land in 1851, which now comprises 155 acres. The change wrought by Mr. Beatty is wonderful; he cleared up over 100 acres, and now has a model farm, with good buildings and a handsome residence, with delightful surroundings. They have raised a family of six children—Robert Alexander, a farmer, of Cardington Tp.; William John, Franklin L., who died May 8, 1874; Amos Mann, Ann Eliza and Evaline. William John, at the age of 15, enlisted in the 40th and was transfered to the 60th O. V. I., and was in the battles of Wilderness, Nye River, Spotssylvania, North Ann, Bethesda Church, Shady Grove, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Hill; the battles before Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Yellow House, Poplar Grove, Pegram Farm, Hatchers Run, Fort Steadman, and capture of Petersburg; passing through all these without a scratch. Mr. Beatty's youngest brother, Robert, succeeded to his father's business; and in 1866 his sister, Mary, visited him with her husband, the Rev. Robt. Wallace, who was a delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Ireland to the Centenary of Methodism in America, but who died in Cincinnati, of cholera, just ten days after his landing. Mr. Beatty is a member of Cardington Lodge No. 384, of Free Masons, and is a Republican.

YELVERTON P. BARRY, farmer; P. O. Cardington; was born near Utica, Licking Co., Ohio, March 12, 1832, and came with his parents to Westfield Tp. at the age of 6 years; his father, Captain Elisha Barry, of the war of 1812, was born in Ann Arundel Co., Md., Sept. 4, 1787, and received a good common school education. He married at the age of 25, Rachel Lucas, who was born Jan. 3, 1798. About 1830 they emigrated to Ohio, where Mrs. Barry died, June 10, 1835. Capt. Barry died at Shaw Town, June 7, 1873, having been a member of the M. E. Church over sixty years, and a class-leader over thirty. Yelverton B. received the elements of an English education in the old log school-house at Shaw Town. At the age of 18 he married Miss Hannah E. Benedict, daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Shaw) Benedict. They moved to their present home in 1859, then consisting of 55 acres, all in the woods, to which they have since added 50. With his grandfather, a soldier of the Revolution, and his father of the second war with England, it was not surprising that when our country was again in peril that the patriotic fire should burn in the

heart of Mr. Barry; he turned his back on home and family, and joined the 66th O. V. I. Co. K, under Capt. J. H. Van Deman, in Oct., 1861, and went to the Eastern army at once. He took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Dumfries and Chancellorsville. In the last named engagement, while guarding a battery, he was struck in the arm by a piece of shell, and permanently disabled for further military duty, and was a few months afterwards discharged. The nature of his wound was such as to preclude his ever doing hard manual labor. His brother Joshua S., who joined the 121st O. V. I., was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and died in the field hospital, while his arm was being amputated. Mr. Barry has five children—Eli E., John W., Lorinda J., Charles B. and Rachel E. He is at present engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is a Republican of the most pronounced order.

JACOB CLAYPOOL, farmer and stock-raiser P. O., Westfield; was born in Ross Co., O., Jan. 23, 1820; his father, William Claypool, and mother Sarah (Sperry), were natives of Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1802, thus giving them rank among the early pioneers. His father served in the war of 1812. He came to Westfield Tp. in 1827, where he spent his declining years, and where he reared a family of eleven children, eight of whom are now living (those deceased lived beyond the age of fifty years). Mr. Claypool's early life was spent amidst the scenes incident to the frontier. He has seen his father shoot wild game from his own door, and when the supply of meat began to run low, he would shoulder his gun and not return until he was well supplied with game, especially deer, which were quite common. Mr. Claypool gained such an education as the times would allow, and began to do for himself before arriving at his majority. He married at the age of 25 Miss Martha McDonegal, a native of Delaware Co. His father dying soon after, he began business for himself; he bought out the other heirs and took the home farm. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Claypool seven children, six of whom are now living, and all are married and settled in life except the youngest. The oldest, Dr. Albert Claypool, is a prominent physician of Toledo. Another son is Gen. Agent of the Howe Sewing Machine Co., and resides at Nyack, New York. Mr. Jacob Claypool is one of the wealthiest farmers of Westfield Tp., possessing a farm of 214 acres of the best land in the township, and good buildings thereon, and a farm in Wood Co., and is a careful business man. He has for many years been a prominent member and officer in the M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican, and was formerly an Abolitionist, voting the ticket when only one other man in the township had the courage to do it.

FREDERICK CUTLER, deceased; Frederick Cutler was born Dec. 12, 1829, in Vermont, and came to Westfield Tp. when a small boy, receiving the customary advantages of that day. He went with the great tide to California in '49, and after a year's absence returned with about $1,200 in gold, which he immediately invested in the farm where his widow now resides. At his country's call he early joined the 65th O. V. I., remaining in the service three years; while in the army his first wife died, and he married first a sister of Mrs. Cutler, and after her death, the present Mrs. Cutler, then Miss Maria Peak, a native of Westfield Tp., whose parents, Daniel and Clarissa Peak, came to Ohio from Vermont in 1825, and settled about a mile and a half west of Westfield. Mrs. Cutler received the best education the schools of that day afforded; her parents, with the characteristics of New England people, exercised a pious care for the education of their children. Mr. Cutler, dying in Jan., 1879, left the management and care of the estate and family entirely in her hands, which she is ably conducting, and educating the four children of her own, and four of her sisters', on her fine farm of 200 acres.

STEPHEN H. CURREN, farmer; P. O., Cardington, was born in Westfield Tp., Oct. 11, 1837. He attended school, and assisted his father until of age; his father, Nehemiah Curren, was born in the State of Tennessee, May 18, 1807, and came to Ohio with his parents when a child. His advantages for an education were very limited, having to go four and five miles through the woods to reach the nearest school. His wife, Stephen's mother, was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1814; her parents, whose names were Willey, were from Pennsylvania. Nehemiah Curren was married March 1, 1835, and moved to the place where

he now resides, then entirely in the woods. Of his father's family, which consisted of twelve children, three brothers settled in this county. Of his own, there were ten children; two are now residents of Michigan, one of Delaware Co., Ohio, and five, three girls, and two boys, are in this county. Of the sons, one lives on the home-farm, and the other, Stephen, lives on his own farm, a half mile distant. One brother, George W., was killed at the battle of Arkansas Post. Stephen H. Curren was married to Miss Emily Wood, Nov. 3, 1858, whose parents came here in an early day from New York State. There were born to them five children, three only—Alice, Estelle and Rosa—are now living. Mrs. Curren, dying Nov. 23, 1872, he married Miss Phebe Brenizer, March 9, 1874, who also was a native of this county. From this marriage, there is one child living—Clay W. Mr. Carren is a member of the Cardington Lodge of Free Masons. He started in life with only the smallest setting out, that the custom of that day recognized—a horse, saddle, bridle, and a suit of clothes; and has since secured, entirely by his own industry, a good farm and a nice home.

T. J. CURREN, lumber manufacturer; Westfield; was born Jan. 31, 1845. His father, Jesse Curren, was born in Delaware Co., in what is now a part of Marion Co., June 6, 1819, but at the age of 15 he moved to the vicinity of Norton, where, at the age of 21 he married Miss Malinda Stratton, of Vermont parentage. From this marriage there were seven children, five of whom are now living. The oldest son, Francis M., served in the 96th O. V. I., taking part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Fort Wagner, Fort Gaines, and remaining until the close of the war. Thomas Jefferson Curren, with his parents, moved to the place where his father now lives, when he was 7 years of age; here he remained until his 27th year, during which time he learned the carpenters' trade. He married Exa Thornburg, a native of Westfield Tp., from which union there were two children—Jessie Estelle, born June 18, 1872, and Emory, Nov. 24, 1874. After marriage he resided nearly four years in Van Wert Co., Ohio, and on his return to Westfield Tp. his wife died, March 16, 1877. He is now engaged in the saw-mill business, doing custom work chiefly, but also manufactures lumber for the market. He is a good business man, and highly esteemed, and is in politics a Republican.

CHARLES B. COOMER, cooper; P. O., Westfield; was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Apr. 29, 1825; his father was a shoemaker, but carried on a farm, at which Charles assisted when not in school, until his 19th year, when he went to Monroe, Mich., to learn the coopers' trade; after a year he returned to Ohio, where he finished his trade; and worked in different places; at the age of 25, he opened a shop on the home farm, and worked about three years; in 1852, he married Miss Emeline Rogers, of Shawtown, a native of Delaware Co.; after some changes, they settled down in this township in 1861, and Aug. 8, 1862, he entered the army; only a battalion of three companies being formed, they were assigned to garrison duty, and subsequently consolidated with the 88th O. V. I.; he was mustered out in July, 1865; two years later he engaged in the coopers' trade, in which he has since continued. He has a good business and a pleasant home in Westfield; of his three children, only one, Emerson F., born May 3, 1853, is now living. Mr. Coomer is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 269, of Westfield, and Encampment No. 125, of Ashley; in politics he is a Republican.

EDWIN M. CONKLIN, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born Sept. 6, 1835, in this township. His father, Jacob Conklin, was born in St. Alburg Tp., Grand Isles Co., Vermont, June 10, 1782. His father, Abram Conklin, was a soldier in the war of Independence; he came to Ohio in the fall of 1813, and located in Liberty Tp., Delaware Co., and a year later joined the Light Horse, under Capt. Murray, and served under Gen. McArthur, participating in several skirmishes, suffering the vicissitudes of war, sometimes going three days without food. He was married to Orra Payne, Sept. 17, 1818; she was born in New Hartford, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 6, 1798, and came to Ohio in 1817. They immediately started for their new home in Westfield Tp., as described in the history of the township. Mr. Conklin died March 12, 1875, having been a member of the Methodist Church seventy-two years, his home being the first preaching place in the township. Edwin had charge of the farm after his fifteenth year, and hence

was deprived of many school privileges which other boys had, but he has by no means neglected the cultivation of his mind, and is proverbial for his accuracy. He has for more than twenty years kept a journal of every day's transactions, and for the same length of time a tri-daily thermometrical record. He married Lottie Shoemaker, Oct. 15, 1872, who died Jan. 12, 1876. To them was born one son—Edwin J., July 1, 1874. He married Martha Van'Brimmer Feb. 11, 1880. Her parents were among the early settlers. Mr. Conklin has been prominently identified with the Odd Fellows; he was Deputy Grand Master for this district about four years, and Representative in the Grand Lodge two years; he passed all the chairs in both branches, joining the encampment at Delaware, and was a charter member, both at Cardington and Ashley, and was one of the charter members of the Myrtle Lodge of the Daughters of Rebecca, at Westfield. He was the first one to take hold of the Grange movement in this locality, and was the first delegate from here to the State Grange, in Xenia, in 1874, and was made Deputy for Morrow Co., and in that capacity organized the Grange at Cardington, Lincoln, Harmony, Canaan, Johnsville, Peru and Marengo. He has always been a Republican, casting his first vote for Fremont in 1856, and has held various township offices. He has a farm of 105 acres, in a good state of cultivation, which is known as the "Pleasant Home Farm."

WILLIAM COOK, school teacher, Cardington; was born in this township, Feb. 11, 1854, near the east branch of "Whetstone." His father, John Cook, who deserves most especial mention as one of the earliest pioneers of this township, was born at Lancaster, O., Dec. 5, 1811. His parents came from Virginia to Ohio, about four years before the latter became a state—and came to Delaware Co., and settled at Fort Morrow, near Norton, in 1813, and a year later in this township. Of his father, David Cook, especial mention is made in the general township history. His mother's maiden name was Ruth McLung. Mr. Cook married Louisa Nicholas, March 9, 1837, who was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., in 1814. They had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living, and five residents of this county. Mr. Cook has been a resident of this township over sixty years, but nearly twenty years ago the light was forever vanished from his sight, and he became totally blind, and sadly he said to the writer: "Many grandchildren have grown up around me, the face of not one of whom have I ever seen." William is a young man of rare promise, and great energy. He improved his early advantages, although only permitted to attend school in the winter, his services being required the balance of the time. At the age of twenty he went to Cardington, where he spent one year in school, to fit himself for teaching, applying himself closely, especially in the study of languages, making a specialty of German. He intends shortly to enter on the study of medicine, and he will without doubt, make his mark as a physician. His grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his great grandfather of the Revolutionary war.

JOHN B. CULP, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., June 7, 1838. He was the oldest son of Andrew and Leah (Bean) Culp, who raised a family of eight children. At the age of 20 his parents moved to Waldo Tp., Marion Co., O., where his mother died; his father is now a resident of La Bette Co., Kan. Mr. Culp was for some time engineer in the Richland (now the Willow) Flouring Mills, and subsequently the Waldo Mills. He married Miss Catharine Strine Jan. 15, 1861, and soon afterward entered the army and served in the Quartermaster's Department in Kentucky for about four months. He afterward enlisted in the 174th O. V. I., Co. I., under Capt. Garrett, and was assigned to the Western army, under Gen. Thomas; he was in the battle of Overhall's Creek, and seven days later in the battle of the Cedars, in which he was wounded and obliged to remain in the Hospital six months; he was mustered out at Camp Denison in June, 1865. His wife died Aug. 22, 1865, and in 1866 he married Mrs. Margaret Waddell, widow of Isaac Waddell, who died Nov. 6, 1859, leaving her with three sons—John S. James G, and Benjamin I. She and the first Mrs. Culp were sisters, and their parents were John and Mary (Moneysmith) Strine. Their grand-father, John Moneysmith, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; their brother, Peter Strine, was killed at the battle

of Kenesaw Mountain, and another brother died in the army of sickness. Mr. Culp's brother Samuel, was one of the "Lincoln Guard," and died at Washington, D. C. In 1873 Mr. Culp bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of fifty acres, on which he in the fall of 1879 erected his elegant residence. His farm is known as Mt. Pleasant, and is under a good state of cultivation.

MORRIS M. COOMER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Ashley; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1815. His father, Benjamin Coomer, was born March 22, 1783, in Berkshire Co., Mass., and at the age of 22 married Miss Amy Wood, born in Bennington Co., Vermont, May 11, 1789, who was related to the Hutchinson family, famed as singers, and a cousin to Ex. President Filmore. To them were born Ira W. Jonathan, G. Anson, Seymour C., Morris M., Julia, married to Joseph Shoemaker; Rachel, married to Ephraim Hubbell, Charles B., and Wilson W. Morris began his education in New York State, but his advantages were limited after his arrival in Ohio. He learned the cabinet-makers' trade, at which he worked one year; afterward in partnership with his brother Jonathan, he manufactured fanning-mills for one year, and worked for fourteen years as journeyman in the same business. At the age of 31 he married Miss Sarah Clark, daughter of Elihu and Mary (Keene) Clark; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1816. Her grandfather, as well as Mr. Coomer's maternal grandfather, were Revolutionary soldiers. Her parents came from New York State to Ohio in 1811. Soon after marriage they moved to Oxford Tp., Delaware Co., and six years later to the farm where he now resides, consisting of 74 acres of productive land. They have had four children—Cicero, born in 1847, married to Miss Sarah Pierce, and now Treasurer of Delaware Co.; Monroe, born in 1850, who died at the age of 4 years; Alice, born in 1854, and married to Isaac Hickson, and Ada, born in 1858, and educated at the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and now engaged in teaching school. Mr. Coomer is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 421, and F. and A. M., No. 407, and in politics a Republican.

LEVI P. DIXON, farmer, stock-raiser; P. O., Westfield; was born Sept. 29, 1843, on the farm where he now resides. Alexander Dixon, his father, was born in Vermont, in 1807, and at the age of 2 years, he came with his parents to Bourbon Co., Ky. At the age of 21 years he resolved to try his fortune in Ohio, where he engaged in buying horses, which he took to Kentucky and exchanged for sheep, which he sold in Ohio. In this way he for several years carried on a profitable business. He married Minerva Bartholomew, Jan. 3, 1829, who was born near Bradfordtown, Conn., June. 9, 1804, and came to Ohio with her parents when a child. From this marriage there were eight children, only three of whom, two daughters and Levi, survive. Leander joined the 65th O. V. I., and immediately after the battle of Shiloh, was taken sick and died; Lincoln, another brother, joined the 174th O. V. I., and participated in the battles of Overhall's Creek, Cedars, Murfreesboro, and the evacuation and burning of Decatur, Alabama; and returning home died of diseases contracted in the army. Levi enlisted in the 187th O. V. I., and served with his regiment until the close of the war, when he returned home and took charge of the farm, which he carried on for about five years, and then on account of ill health spent one year in the west. On his return from Kansas, he married Miss Minerva Shaw, born in this county Apr. 2, 1851. They have had three children—Oscar, born Oct. 2, 1873; Archie, July 31, 1878, and died Sept. 14, of the same year, and Smith, May 8, 1880. His father dying in 1876 Levi came in possession of the home farm, consisting of 164 acres of good land. He makes a specialty of sheep-raising, keeping thorough-breds and good grades. His residence is one of the old landmarks, being the first frame house erected on the "school section." He is a Republican, and of a patriotic family; his grandfather, Alexander Dixon, Sen., having served through the Revolutionary war.

WILSON FOUST, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Westfield; the only son of Abraham and Almira Foust, was born April 7, 1821, near Winsor's Corner, in Delaware Co.; his father was born April 7, 1796, and came to Ohio when a small boy, and settled first in Pickaway Co., and later in Delaware Co., and settled in this township, as noted in the history of the same. He married Mrs. Almira Cone,

and raised a family of four children, all of whom are now settled in this vicinity. When Wilson was a small boy, his father moved to the farm where he now lives, with limited advantages for an education, most of which was secured in one term; at the age of 18 he went to learn the carpenters' trade, at which he worked some eight or ten years, in the meantime spending three years in Indiana. On his return he married Miss Ellen Claypool, Oct. 14, 1850, leaving the same day for Iowa, with his wife; he remained there two years, during which time was born, Warren M., Oct. 28, 1851, who now resides in Wyoming Territory; on their return to Ohio, two other children were born, Bruce B., Feb. 22, 1852, also now in Wyoming Territory, and Mary E., Oct. 16, 1854. He purchased the farm where he now resides, about this time consisting of 62 acres. Soon afterward his first wife died, and he married Miss Lucy A. Durkee, from which union there were six children, of whom four are living—O. K., born Nov. 8, 1861; Flora L., Nov. 19, 1863; Harriet A., Nov. 20, 1865; Kelly O. K., Oct. 3, 1868. In addition to the home farm, he has by careful management accumulated considerable property, including a piece of land of 25 acres, of rich bottom on the Whetstone River; another piece of 32 acres, a farm of 84 acres, and another of 20 acres in Marion Co. He gives especial attention to breeding cattle, keeping good grades, and has a fine flock of sheep. He is a member of the Westfield Lodge I. O. O. F., and Ashley Lodge of Free Masons.

DR. GEORGE GRANGER, deceased; was born in Vermont, in July, 1815, and attended school at Bethel Gilead, coming to Ohio via. Erie Canal and the lake; he arrived at Huron, from which point he came on foot to this part of the State, walking some days forty miles; he entered the Worthington Medical Institute, and graduated in 1837, and located at Westfield in the following year, where he began the practice of medicine; he married Miss Mary Bishop, who died in 1846; he married again, in 1847, Miss Adah Carpenter, who was born in Galena, Jan. 15, 1825, and whose parents came from Pennsylvania, and were among the very earliest settlers of Berkshire Tp.; her grandfather, Gilbert Carpenter, a Revolutionary soldier, was one of the most prominent men of Delaware Co., and is remembered as Judge Carpenter. Her parents moved to this township when she was 12 years of age; she attended common school, and spent one term at Zanesville, Ohio. About this time Dr. Granger bought an interest in the fanning mill, pump factory and store business of Adam Wolf, and afterward, with Henry Keyser, established a clothing store and merchant tailoring establishment, and finally bought out Wolf and carried on business, managed his large farm and practiced medicine until 1859, when, having been elected to the position of County Treasurer, he moved to Mt. Gilead, where after a residence of little more than a year, he died, in June, 1860. In the fall following, Mrs. Granger, with her family, returned to Westfield, where she manages her farm of 118 acres successfully, and gives especial attention to raising sheep; Mrs. Granger is the mother of three children—S. Granger, whose sketch appears in this work; Mary, married D. D. Booher, a real estate and insurance agent of Mt. Gilead, and Emma, married to Alfred Bishop, and now deceased. Dr. Granger was one of the Charter members of the Westfield Lodge of Odd Fellows; he began without a dollar, and by his own labor amassed a great deal of property.

ALBERT GOODHUE, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Westfield, was born in Westfield Tp., June 13, 1831. His father, Josiah Goodhue, was born in New Hampshire, March 19, 1792. His ancestors served in the Revolutionary war, two of whom gave up their lives in that struggle. He was married to Elizabeth Peak, March 25, 1825, about eight years after he came to Ohio. They settled on the west bank of the Whetstone, nearly opposite the site of the present town of Westfield; here he early engaged in the ashery business, in which he laid the foundation of his fortune; carrying the products to Zanesville and Cincinnati, and exchanging them for such goods as the settlers needed, which he in turn sold at a profit. This business he carried on for about fifty years, during which time he was in partnership with Henry Lamb, of Delaware, and others; he was the father of ten children, six of whom are now living. One of his sons, John Goodhue, of the 26th O. V. I., was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, vigorous

in mind and body. Albert lived with his father until he was thirty years of age, when he was married. He has two children, whom he is giving the very best advantages for securing a good education. He has a good farm, of 104 acres, and his residence commands a fine view. Besides this, he has town property, and an interest in other lands. In stock-dealing, he invests in whatever the market indicates as the most prudent to handle.

WILBERT GRANGER, farmer; P. O., Westfield; was born June 21, 1845, in what is now Westfield Tp., but then a part of Oxford; he is the son of Dr. George and Mary (Bishop) Granger. His father's history is noted elsewhere, and his mother's family were among the first settlers; he received a good common school education, and in 1863 enlisted in the 6th Independent Battalion of Cavalry, serving one year. Before his time of service expired he again enlisted in the 13th Ohio Cavalry, and served three years. He took part in the battles of White House Landing, the Explosion of the Mine, at Petersburg, the battles of Weldon Rail Road, Pegram Farm and Dinwiddie, C. H. During the last named engagement his regiment dismounted; was posted in a wood endeavoring to hold the line, when he was struck in the shoulder by a Minie ball and severly wounded, from the effects of which he still suffers. In March, 1867, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Washburne) Olds. Mrs. Granger was born in this township, in 1844, and her people are among the very first settlers of the township. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Granger three children—Viola O., Audrie Jane and Walter O. Mr. Granger has a nice farm of forty-five acres, in the outskirts of the village, and his residence is one of the old landmarks. Mr. Granger was a good soldier in the field, and is a good citizen at home. He is in politics a Republican.

SOLON GRANGER, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Westfield. Among the younger class of citizens, who are rapidly coming to the front, none are more prominent than Mr. Granger. He is the son of Dr. George and Adah Granger, whose biographies appear more fully elsewhere, and was born March 10, 1851. At the time of his father's death, which occurred when Solon was 9 years of age, he was attending school at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, where his father was performing the duties of County Treasurer. He returned then to Westfield, and after spending a few years in the village school, and nearly a year in college, at Delaware, he went to Lebanon, O., where he completed a business course and received a diploma. At the age of 20, he took charge of the home farm of 216 acres, forty-seven of which belonged to him; to the latter he has added forty-seven acres additional, thirty-five of which he has cleared and improved. He marrried Miss Ethlinda Durkee, Nov. 16, 1873., who was a native of this township. From this union there are two children—George A., born Jan. 2, 1875; and Emma, born May 14, 1879.

CHARLES HOLT, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O. Cardington. His father, Evan Holt, was a pioneer of Chester Tp., as noted elsewhere, and came to Westfield Tp. about 1827, where he married, and reared a family of eight children, of whom Mr. Holt, the youngest son, was born July 21, 1841. He lost two brothers—one was killed by lightning, and the other by a saw-mill accident. Charles was early obliged to relinquish his school privileges, but says he received the best part of his education in the army. He enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, in the 121st O. V. I., and served to the end of the war, with a record that he may justly be proud of; he took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, and the battles in that vicinity, and about Atlanta, and the battle of Jonesboro'. After the last-named battle he was detailed for hospital service, and assigned to duty at Indianapolis, in which capacity he visited all the leading cities of the Union. Mr. Holt relates an amusing incident in which he took part: A few days before the battle of Chickamauga, a detachment to which he belonged made a dash into the enemy's lines, capturing a lot of sweet potatoes, which the rebels were washing for supper, and reached an eminence commanding the station where Longstreet's corps was disembarking, into which they poured a lively fire, and then fell back to make their supper off their recent capture; but by the time they had their fires kindled, and were in high anticipation of a rich sup-

per, a few shells from the rebels warned them to extinguish their fires, and they were compelled to lay on their arms that night, and eat their sweet potatoes raw. At one of the skirmishes, at Kenesaw Mountain, while his company was charging the rebels through a thicket, they very unexpectedly came on the enemy intrenched behind railroad ties; a volley from their guns was received, and his companion, Chester Bartholomew, fell, mortally wounded, and died in his arms, his last words being: "Tell my wife I have been a good soldier." On his return from the army he moved to the place where he now resides. On one of his furloughs home he married Miss Delight H. Mary, born in Westfield Tp., Aug. 4, 1844, whose parents, Edwin and Electa (Aldrich) Mary, came here in an early day. From this marriage there are seven children—four boys and three girls. On his return from the army, Mr. Holt had but $200 to start with, purchasing a mill-seat and a piece of land; he has added to this until he has a farm of 63 acres, 25 of which are rich bottom-land, situated on both sides of the Whetstone river. He gives especial attention to the breeding of hogs, taking, in 1879, the first premium at the Morrow Co. Fair, as also, the first premium on draught horses. For the past six years, he has been engaged in buying hogs for the Eastern market, as a member of the firm of Holt & Payne; he has been Township Assessor for three years. Mr. Holt has that energy and decision of character which marks the thorough business man, and is destined to be one of the leading men of the county.

J. G. KEHRWECKER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington. John G. Kehrwecker was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America at the age of 22. He received a good German education, being required by law in that country to attend school from the age of 6 to 14. In 1830, he landed in New York, and went direct to Lancaster, Pa., where he spent five years. In 1835, he came to Delaware Co. and located in what is now Westfield Tp., Morrow Co., purchasing ninety acres, in the woods, and erecting a log cabin, began the work of making this township what it is to-day, in which none have taken a more prominent part than Mr. Kehrwecker. It was here that he made the acquaintance of, and subsequently married, Mary Hack, who also was a native of Wurtemberg and came to this country with her mother and located in this vicinity in 1832 and became Mrs. Kehrwecker in 1837. Thirteen children in all to gladden their hearts, five of whom are dead. Of their children who now survive—Christina, the oldest, married George Renz and afterwards Harmon Ruhrmond; Mary married Clay Hardsock; Caroline, the third daughter, married George Karns; Fredrica married William A. Payne; Geo. H., the only surviving son, lives in this vicinity. The three younger daughters are Sarah, Anna and Ella. When our country was in peril, Mr. and Mrs. Kehrwecker surrendered two of their three boys a sacrifice to the cause of Freedom. They bade them farewell, never again to see them, and to-day they sleep beneath a Southern sky. Frederick joined the 31st O. V. I., for which a company was raised at Cardington; in 1861; he took part in the battles of Stone River and Shiloh and died at Nashville, Sept, 28, 1862. John enlisted in the 96th O. V. I. and participating in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post and the siege of Vicksburg; he was taken sick immediately after the latter, and died at Vicksburg, July 17, 1864. By careful attention to business, prudent investments and untiring industry, Mr. K. has increased his tract to over four times its original size, and his farm now embraces 380 acres of the finest land in the township, all well ditched and under-drained, everything about his premises denoting thrift and enterprise. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics a Republican.

DR. EPHRAIM LUELLEN, physician; Westfield; was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1824; his father, Philip Luellen, was born in Pennsylvania, his mother in New York State. When he was 3 years of age his parents moved with him to a place near Delaware, and two years later to Waldo Tp., then in Delaware Co. It was here the Doctor experienced the vicissitudes of frontier life, his parents moving into the woods, with not a neighbor within a mile. Their home was of the most primitive style, built of round logs "chinked and daubed," with puncheon floor and ceiling, and in fact without any sawed lumber. Thus he began his youth, with few of the comforts of life, but amidst surroundings

which tended to develop those sterling qualities for which our pioneers are noted. When he was 9 years of age his father died, and about a year after, he was enabled to attend the first school opened in that vicinity, a subscription school, even the school-house being built by voluntary contributions of labor. From this time until his 16th year he attended school, occasionally having to go two miles through an unbroken wood. He went to learn the tanner's trade in Westfield, at which he continued to work for about five years. Owing to failing health he undertook the study of medicine with Dr. Granger, and subsequently attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and then began to practice with his preceptor. He married Miss Nancy Trindle, Dec. 14, 1853, whose family history appears under the sketch of J. B. Trindle. In 1873 he moved to Delaware, Ohio, to give their two children, Clara Estelle and James C., better advantages for an education. While there he opened a drug store, in which he did a thriving business, and although not designing to practice, he was forced by his old friends, and many new ones, to do so. Yielding to the urgent entreaties of the people of Westfield, among whom he had spent nearly forty years, he returned after an absence of four years. He has a fine residence and 128 acres of most excellent land, and a residence in the city of Delaware. He is a self-made man, and, although public-spirited, he has never aspired to public office. In the practice of medicine he has associated with him Dr. C. L. Morgan, of Alliance, Ohio. He is a Republican, and a prominent member of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPHUS McCLEAD, farmer and stock-raiser: P. O. Westfield; was born in Washington Co., Pa., Apr. 25, 1818; his father moved to Athens Co., Ohio, in 1830, where he remained about seven years, he then moving to Westfield Tp. Josephus spent about eight years in the fanning-mill business, traveling and selling; during this time, besides spending a good deal of time in Ohio, he covered much of Indiana, and spent four years in Missouri, and had an opportunity to observe the early settlements in those states. When the gold fever broke out, he led a company to California, and made his first stand at Hangtown, since called Placerville; after a varied experience of about four years, with good success, taking out in the meantime great quantities of gold, he returned to the more quiet scenes of his early home. He had in 1837, purchased a farm in Westfield Tp., at about $3.00 per acre, unimproved, and this, on his return, he set about improving, which he was now able to do with earnings in the gold regions; after devoting a few years to this work, he decided further to increase his happiness by making Miss Mary Ann Wiley, a lady born and educated in Lincolnshire, England, the sharer of his fortune; they were married in 1856, and have since had six children, all of whom are now living. He is of a family of thirteen children, all of whom are now living, and scattered over four states, the youngest being about 43 years of age; he is of Scotch descent, his great grandfather emigrating from Scotland, the characteristics of which are plainly marked in Mr. McClead; he is strong in his convictions, fearless in the expression of them, and when he espouses a cause which he believes to be right, you will find him staying by it. He is truly a self-made man, but unlike many such, he belongs to the advanced school, and favors education, culture and the improvement of society; he is now quietly enjoying the pleasures of home on his farm, one of the largest in the township, and his elegant residence commands the finest view in that part of the county. He gives especial attention to stock-raising, particularly cattle, of which he keeps a fine herd; in his religious belief he is Deistic.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Westfield; son of Philip and Hannah (Mattux) Miller, was born in Waldo Tp., Marion Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1838. He received a common school education, and attended Mount Hesper one term. He joined the 26th O. V. I., Company C., May 1, 1861, and was the second man in the township to enlist; he served three years, taking part in the battles of Cross Lanes, Cotton Mountain, Raleigh, Kanawha Falls, Scurry and Sewell Mountain, in Virginia. In Feb., 1862, his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Ohio, and was in at the last of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, taking part in the pursuit of Hood. At Kenesaw Mountain, of the ninety-four who had reported for duty in his company, the morning they went into battle, only eight answered to roll call after the two

days' fight. While in the service he was detailed for several foraging expeditions; in one of these, while near Nashville he, with a detachment, went out on the Nolanville Pike to secure some corn, and while removing it, was surprised and captured by Morgan, of guerrilla fame, but one of their number escaping, carried the news to camp, and they were recaptured the same day by the 3d Ohio Cavalry and the 17th Indiana Mounted Infantry, Mr. Miller suffering only the loss of his boots, which a "reb" had appropriated; secured his watch and revolver, which he had taken the precaution to hide when he found himself surrounded; he had five brothers in the army, of whom one died at Newbern, N. C. On his return from the army, he read law a short time, which he abandoned to resume farming, purchasing the 'Bijah Wilson farm of 100 acres of good land, valued at about $6,000. In 1868 he married Ellen, daughter of Hartman and Mary (Stinger) Gickhout, born March 29, 1846. Her father came to America from Hesse Cassel when a young man. They have two children—Ollie Varrence and Hartman Gickhout. Mr. Miller gives his attention in the way of stock to fine wool sheep; as a citizen he is generous hearted and public spirited, and has the confidence of those who know him. He is a Republican, and a member of the Ashley Lodge No. 407, of Free Masons.

JACOB MOYER, blacksmith; Westfield; was born in Bavaria, April 8, 1831; a son of Henry and Salomi Moyer. His father was born in 1800 and was brought up to the blacksmith's trade, which Jacob, having spent eight years in school, began to learn at 14 years of age, of his father. In 1847, his parents emigrated to America, with their three boys and five girls; but as they were about to land, their vessel was wrecked on a sand-bar, on Long Island, and soon went to pieces, the passengers barely escaping with their lives, the first mate losing his in his efforts to save them. His family lost all their property, except such as they had on their persons. Coming to Marion Co., where his wife had a brother, Henry Schaaf, his father bought a small farm. Sometime after, Jacob came to Westfield, and worked at his trade about a year, and then went to Columbus, where he worked a year and again returned to Westfield; where, after working six years, he purchased a farm on which he remained seven years. Selling out, he engaged in the provision business, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in which he continued three years. He returned to Westfield again in 1868, and erected his present shop, where he has since carried on the blacksmith trade successfully. He has an improved arrangement for setting tire, which obviates the dishing of the wheel, which has made for him a considerable reputation. In 1853, he married Mary Detwiler, whose parents, Henry and Anna Detwiler, came from Switzerland, in 1847, to Marion Co. They have a family of six boys and two girls, named in the order of their birth, as follows: Henry, Charles, Jacob, Frederick, Dillie, Wesley Adam and Nettie. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1855, and is a member of the German Reformed Church.

JONATHAN McQUISTIAN, farmer; P. O., Cardingon; the son of Thomas and Jane McQuistian, who are natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1812, and settled on Salt Creek, Wayne Co., where Jonathan was born, in 1816, amid the exciting times of pioneer life. His father built the first mill and still-house in Holmes County, which was largely patronized by the Indians. His early advantages were limited; the school-house in which he was a pupil was built of logs, with the ground for a floor and greased paper for windows. At the age of 16, he engaged in teaming from Millersburg to Massilon and Cleveland. At the age of 22, hewent to work on Wahlhonding Canal, and a year later he marrried Miss Sarah Hardman, and three years later moved to Iberia, this Co., and four years afterwards to his present farm, which at that time was in the woods but which he has since made one of the best improved farms in this section, with a good residence. He has been married three times; by his second wife he had seven children — James, Thomas, Rebecca, Peter, Amanda, Jacob and Mary. He is particularly engaged in breeding fine horses, and is the owner of the horse Pride of Normandy, a a beautiful dapple-gray, 16 hands high, and weighing about 1600 pounds. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM T. PEAK, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Westfield. William T. Peak, the

only son of Ziba and Amanda Peak, was born June 3, 1845. His father was born in Windsor Co., Vermont, Sept. 13, 1802. His grandfather, Daniel Peak, served in the war of 1812, with two of his sons—John and Orrin; he took part in two battles, those of Bridgewater and Stony Creek, and in the latter his son Orrin was killed. Daniel Peak emigrated to Ohio, with his family of seven children, in 1819. The education Ziba gained, was secured before he left Vermont, the hard and incessant labor incident to the new country preventing the further prosecution of his studies. When he became of age, he engaged in business with his father, farming and running an ashery, the latter probably the first in the township. They found a market for their products in Zanesville, which were exchanged for dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., which in turn were traded for ashes on their return. In 1834, he married Miss Amanda Torry, a native of Windsor Co., Vermont, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and taught school for some time, on what is known as the "school lands," in a double log house, a part of which was used as a dwelling. In 1850, Mr. Ziba Peak joined the Delaware Company of gold-seekers, and went to California. Since then he has carried on farming with more than ordinary success, as his farm of 240 acres of excellent land attests. Mr. Peak has been a member of the Methodist Church for over fifty years, and was one of the first members in this township, while Mrs. Peak traces her family back in the same church for generations, and her father's home in Vermont, as well as Ohio, was also the home of the itinerant preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Peak, although far advanced in the afternoon of life, are still hale and hearty, and are now quietly enjoying the fruits of their early labor, and awaiting the reward of the faithful. Their three daughters are—Eliza, Mary and Julia. William T. relieves his parents of the responsibility of managing the farm, and remains with them. He has also a farm of his own under a good state of cultivation. He was educated in the common schools and spent one term in the Ashley school and six months in Cleveland.

WILLIAM ALBERT PAYNE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cardington; was born in Lima, Ohio, June 11, 1840. His parents, Hiram and Adeline (Goodrich) Payne, were born in Delaware Co., and soon after the marriage moved to Westfield Tp. After living for different periods at Lima, Worthington and Liberty Tp., Delaware Co., they again settled in Westfield Tp., on the farm now owned by William. He has one brother and five sisters. Mr. Payne received his education chiefly in common schools, and attended Cardington High School one term. He married Miss Fredrica Kehrwecker in 1873, whose family history forms an interesting part of this work. They have been blessed with five children—two boys and three girls. His farm consists of 152 acres of land, all tillable, and well adapted to stock-raising, which he turns to good account in the rearing of good grades of sheep, of which he has a large flock. Although Mr. Payne is a Democrat in a Republican locality, he is, by all parties, spoken of as one of the foremost and most respected citizens of the township, and as liberal and public spirited in the highest degree. He is a member of No. 269, I. O. O. F., of Westfield.

RICHARD PEAK, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Westfield; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Jan 19, 1813; his father, Daniel, served in the war of 1812. When he was 6 years of age his parents moved to Wayne Co., O., and the next year to this township. They were induced to take this step at the solicitation of their son, John, who, having settled in Westfield Tp. after his return from the war, sent back glowing accounts of the productiveness of the country. Richard spent his boyhood in attending the backwoods schools occasionally, as opportunity afforded, and assisting in clearing off the place until his 16th year, when his brother Ziba took charge of the farm; he then assisted in this, as well as the manufacture of pearlash, cheese, etc.; their nearest market then for the simplest kind of produce being Delaware. After arriving at maturity he worked for several years at farm labor, saving $350 with which to begin business. At the age of 28 he, with his younger brother, George, took charge of the home farm, and cared for their parents during their declining years. In 1851 he married Miss Maggie Himlich, whose parents came from Alsace, Germany, about 1833, and located in Columbia Co., Pa., where Mrs. Peak was born April 4, 1834.

From there they moved to Marion Co., O., where Mrs. P. received a common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Peak have twelve children, all of whom are now living, and the four oldest are married; they are as follows: George J., born Aug. 17, 1852; Mary, July 1, 1854; Annie, March 30, 1856; Lorinda, Dec. 31, 1858; Ellenore, Aug. 6, 1860; Luella, March 24, 1862; James, March 18, 1864; Flora, March 5, 1866, Ziba, March 26, 1868; Hawley, April 8, 1870; Elmer, Aug. 17, 1872; Otto, Oct. 1, 1874. Mr. Peak has a farm of about 130 acres of good land, with good stock water, and gives special attention to the rearing of cattle. The buildings on his farm are good, and his residence commands a fine view. Mr. Peak is a member of the Methodist Church, in which his parents lived and died consistent members.

JOHN RUGGLES, farmer; P. O., Westfield; was born in this township, Aug. 8, 1834; his father, Alfred Ruggles, was born in Pennsylvania, and came here when there were very few settlers; his mother, Eliza Ruggles, is a daughter of Elisha Barry, who was a Captain in the war of 1812, and came with her parents to Ohio from Ann Arundel Co., Maryland, about 1830. Mr. Ruggles began his education in an old log school house, but being compelled to assist his father in clearing up the farm, his advantages were limited; he enlisted in the 121st O. V. I., in Co. D, under Captain Sharp,. in Aug., 1862, and served twenty-eight months; he was in the battle of Perryville, and the skirmishes in and abont Triune, Tennessee; in the battle of Chickamauga, he received a Minie ball wound just below the shoulder, on account of which he was eventually discharged; his brother, Almon L., who enlisted in the same company, died in the hospital at Perryville, in Oct., 1862; on his return home he engaged in farming with his father, and in 1867, he married Miss Laura A. Hare, a native of Ohio; they have a family of three children. Mr. Ruggles is a generous, public-spirited citizen, highly respected by all who know him. He is a Republican, and a member of the Westfield Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 269.

OLIVER E. RICHARDSON, merchant; Westfield; was born Aug. 10, 1828, at Caledonia, Marion Co. His parents, Manning and Lucina (Eno) Richardson, were natives of Connecticut, and moved to Ohio about 1820. Mr. Richardson received a good common school education, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University one year, after which he taught school for four years. He engaged in business in Waldo, O., in 1853, as a member of the firm of French & Richardson. Having disposed of their business there, they opened a store in the Goodhue room in Westfield, in 1857; Mr. Richardson's father bought out Mr. French's interest in 1859, and the firm became O. E. Richardson & Co. In 1862, Mr. Richardson, Sr., dying, the firm became O. E. Richardson, which was changed to Richardson Bro. in 1864, by the admission of J. B. Richardson. About this time the firm suffered a loss of $700 by robbery. In 1872 he and L. W. Cook bought out the interest of his brother, and the firm continued to be Richardson and Cook for about two years, when he bought out Mr. Cook's interest, since which time the firm has been O. E. Richardson. In December, 1877, in connection with Daniel Waddell, he opened a hardware and clothing store in Westfield, under the firm name of Daniel Waddell & Co. He also has a farm of fifty acres south of Westfield. Mr. Richardson gives his principal attention to his first named business, which consists chiefly of dry goods and groceries, which he has yearly increased, until there are few if any merchants in this line who do a business in excess of his. Handling the large quantity of goods that he does, he is enabled to buy direct from manufacturers and importers, at the very best rates, an advantage he has had the far-sightedness to give his customers, which is one of the secrets of his success. In connection with Charles Millikan, he is largely engaged in shipping butter and eggs, doing a business that yearly aggregates about $7000. He has been Postmaster over twenty years, and served the township as Treasurer for many years. He has at all times been foremost in every thing that pertains to the public interests, and is willing at all times to lend a helping hand to any enterprise that tends to build up the business of the community, showing a remarkable degree of unselfishness in these matters.

In 1853 Mr. Richardson married Miss Evaline Drake, a grand-daughter of Captain

Drake, of the war of 1812. Mrs. Richardson was born Aug. 9, 1834. They have eight children, one of whom, Clermont, resides in California. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Westfield Lodge 269, I. O. O. F.

EZEKIEL B. SLACK, farmer; P. O. Westfield; was born Feb. 5, 1832. His father, William Slack, was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1804, and at the age of 4 years, moved to Delaware Co., where his younger brother was born, the first male child born in Delaware Co. At the age of 24, he married Rhoda Smith, a daughter of Simeon Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, and a native of New York State. They moved to Oxford Tp., Delaware Co., where were born five children. After receiving his education, Ezekiel married Miss Sarah J. Smith, Sept. 6, 1857, who was born June 5, 1838. He engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war, when he joined the 121st O. V. I. Co. D. His regiment within a few months went into the battle of Perryville, and then Chickamauga, in the latter losing severely. He went with Sherman on his "march to the sea;" he was under fire almost every day. At the battle of Bentonville, he received a severe gunshot wound which passed through his face destroying the sight of his right eye and hearing of his right ear, notwithstanding which he remained with his regiment until the close of the war. His comrades speak of him as a brave soldier and a generous man, and he now enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He had a nice home, with delightful surroundings, and has had four children—Lois (deceased), Lester L., Minnie E. and Rhoda L. He is of very patriotic stock, his grandfather being a soldier of 1812, and his great grandfather of the Revolution.

JESSE SHAW, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Cardington; was born at Shaw Town, March 30, 1823; his father, Joseph Shaw, was one of the pioneers of this county, and was born in Berks Co., Penn., Aug. 18, 1792, and married Hannah De Witt, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1800; she came to Waldo, Ohio, with relatives, when a small girl. From this union there were eleven children. Joseph Shaw died (where he had settled sixty-eight years before), May 4, 1876. Jesse went to learn the cabinet-maker's trade when 20 years of age, at which he worked for seventeen years. He married Miss Phœbe Pringle, April 5, 1844, who died June 16, 1859; from this union there were three children—Francis C., born July 16, 1845, and now a practicing physician of South Woodbury, Ohio; James L., born Jan. 17, 1847, who studied law, but is now engaged in teaching, and Simeon J., born June 19, 1850, now practicing medicine at Marengo, Ohio. Mr. Shaw married, Jan. 26, 1860, Chloe Jane Pringle, born Aug. 27, 1828, daughter of John and Pamelia (Messenger) Shaw, and widow of John Pringle, by whom she had but one son, John H. Pringle, now a resident of Cardington Tp. To them have been born—Emma Minerva, Jan. 10, 1861, now married to Martin Heil; Harrison Orlando, Aug. 27, 1862; Joel Grant, Aug. 19, 1868, deceased, and Rosa Belle, May 25, 1870. In 1862, he enlisted in the service, and his company, with others, was consolidated with the 88th O. V. I., and employed in doing garrison duty; his time was chiefly taken up in guarding prisoners, at Camp Chase, and conveying them to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points. His eldest son, Francis C. enlisted in the 66th O. V. I., and took part in the battle of Port Republic, and other engagements; and although discharged, because of injuries of the severest kind, he enlisted three times afterwards and served in three different regiments, remaining until the close of the war. James L., the second son, enlisted in the 147th O. V. I., and was transferred to the 88th, and also remained until the close of the war. Mr. Shaw purchased the farm where he now resides, in 1871, where he gives especial attention to stock-raising, particularly fine wool sheep; his farm consists of 158 acres of great fertility, with good buildings and good fruit. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters. His second and third sons have been students in the Otterbein University. He has served as Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee, and is a Trustee in the United Brethren Church, of which he has been a member for about thirty-six years. He is uniformly respected by all who know him.

HENRY STUTZ, grocer; Westfield; among the German citizens of Westfield Tp., none are more highly esteemed than Henry Stutz; he was born in Bavaria, Aug. 27, 1838, and at the age of 16, emigrated to the United

States; he had, previous to this, received a good German education, attending day school eight years, and Sunday school two years; his father dying, left his mother with the care of four children—Emma, Adam, Henry and Frank. When Mr. Stutz landed at Castle Garden, he found himself the possessor of two French sous (about two cents), and after borrowing from a friend $1.50, he went to Albany, N. Y., where he remained three years, in the meantime learning the turners' trade; at the end of this time he went to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where, their being little demand for his trade, he learned the shoemakers' trade, at which he worked about twenty years; he married Mary Sieger, Jan. 26, 1863; of their nine children, only four are now living—George, born Nov. 14, 1865; Charles F., May 9th, 1867; William, Aug. 30, 1870; Della, Jan. 8, 1878, and Ida May, Jan. 2, 1880. After spending nine years at Upper Sandusky, four of which he was in business for himself, he then came to Westfield in the fall of 1866, and bought the property known as the Westfield Hotel, which he carried on in connection with his shoe-shop for five years, after which he opened a grocery in the hotel; in the spring of 1880, he purchased his brother Frank's stock of goods, and moved into the building formerly occupied by him. By persevering industry and good management, he has accumulated a good deal of property, and is one of the influential men in this community.

CHARLES HENRY SHAW, farmer and school teacher; P. O. Cardington; was born Sept. 29, 1854. His parents are Henry John and Caroline (Lewis) Shaw; he is descended from the very best stock, both the Shaws and Lewis families are prominently known. His great grandfather, Lewis, was a Revolutionary soldier. His grandfather, John Shaw, was one of the first families who settled in Westfield Tp., and his great grandfather the first proprietor of land in Morrow Co. His grandfather was for many years the leading man in this township, and his father is now a prominent citizen of Cardington Tp. Mr. Shaw's youth was spent in the locality of this, the first settlement in the county, and at the age of 17 he went to Cardington to school; he also spent one term at Mt. Gilead, under Phil. Rœtinger, now a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati. Since this time he has been teaching during the winter and farming in the summer. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Brennan, born Oct. 5, 1854, in this county, whose parents were natives of Ireland, but emigrated to America in their youth. They have one child, Mervin B., born Oct. 23, 1877. Although a young man, Mr. Shaw has the elements which will make him respected in any community. He has sold his farm and contemplates removing to Iowa; wherever he goes he will make his mark.

JONATHAN SHAW, farmer and stockraiser; P. O. Cardington; was born Sept. 11, 1821, on his father's farm, the first one settled in this county, where his youth was spent until the age of 17, when he married Mary Ann Barry, born in Ann Arundel Co., Md., Sept. 7, 1822, whose family history is found in the sketch of Y. P. Barry. One week after this event they moved into the woods, two miles north, on forty acres of land, given him by his father. His father, Jonathan Shaw, Sr., who is particularly mentioned in the general history of this township, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Jan. 24, 1787, and soon after moved, with his parents, to Chester Co., Pa., and in 1804 to a settlement in Liberty Tp., Delaware Co., where he married Miss Ruth Welch, who was born Aug. 12, 1786, and whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Liberty Tp. After the birth of their oldest child, Susannah, they moved to this township, and were the first white settlers in Morrow Co. To them were subsequently born John L., the first white child in the county, Elizabeth, Content, Aaron, Melissa, Jonathan, Jr., Luther and Sylvester. After his father's death, which occurred at the age of 65, Jonathan moved to the home farm, to care for his mother; who six weeks later followed the father. He had, however, after three years' residence in the first-named place, moved farther West, on sixty acres, and from thence to his present residence, occupying nearly the same spot where he was born, a few rods from where the first cabin in the county was built. Here he has raised a family of nine children—three sons and six daughters. The oldest son, Jonathan Waters Shaw, is engaged in the book and drug business, in Cardington, and is also a member of the firm of Lamprecht & Shaw, hardware dealers. The second son, James

S., is also engaged in the book and drug business. His youngest son, Lincoln, and youngest daugter, only remain with their parents. He has in all about 300 acres of choice land, 165 of which is a part of the original tract belonging to his grandfather; this is well watered by numerous springs, and by Shaw Creek, which flows through it; it has good building, and most excellent fruit, and for obvious reasons is known by the name of "Old Homestead Farm;" in addition this he has a fine residence, and five and one-half acres of land, and two business rooms in Cardington. Mr. Shaw has borne a conspicuous part in the township, serving it as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, and holding other offices, among them Land Appraiser in 1880. He is a member of the Friends, and his wife of the United Brethren Church. In politics he is a Republican. Few men take as much interest as he does in pioneer history. And he has a very large collection of family portraits.

JOHN SCHORR, farmer; P. O. Cardington; deserves especial recognition in our work as an example of what German industry and thrift has done in this township. Beginning without a dollar, he has, by his own labor and prudent management, worked his way to the foremost rank among the farmers in this locality, and, in fact, his farm is excelled by none in point of fertility and improvement, brought out by the skillful hand of Mr. Schorr; he was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 14, 1813, of Fredrich and Elizabeth Schorr, and was brought up at farming; he came to America in 1841, landing in New York, from whence he went to Columbus, O., where he worked as a laborer for twelve years; in 1843 he married Anna Mary Schertzer, also a native of Bavaria, who came here with her parents in 1838. In 1853 he moved to this county, buying fifty-five acres of land at Shaw Town, which he subsequently traded for a farm of the same amount, embracing a part of the tract he now owns, and to which he has since added, at one time, forty-five acres, and another sixty acres; in addition to this he owns a house and lot in Cardington; his farm is well ditched, and has superior buildings, and he is engaged in general stock raising. He has a family of five children—John, Elizabeth, married to Fred Heimlich, and Mary Ann, married to Daniel Beckel, are settled in Richland Tp., Marion Co., on good farms. His oldest daughter, Barbara, is married to Jacob Young, one of the business men of Delaware, O. His youngest son, Lewis Fredrick, is engaged in farming with his father. Mr. Schorr is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics a Democrat.

L. D. SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington; was born in Westfield Tp., Nov. 22, 1851. His parents, Selah Smith and Esther Smith, were also natives of this township. His father, owing to the condition of the country, received only a meager education in the schools, yet in after life picked up a great deal good practical knowledge. The mother was Esther, daughter of Abram Foust, who figured prominently among the first settlers, and served in the war of 1812, as mentioned elsewhere. These parents both passed through the experience of frontier life; they ground their meal with hand-mills, and when all kinds of game, such as wild turkey, deer, bear and hare were abundant, Mr. Smith's youth was spent here, attending school and assisting his father until 1875, when he took charge of the farm. Two years later he married Miss Lydia McConaughy, whose parents were from the West. They have one child. Mr. Smith possesses a farm of 200 acres of most excellent land and about the best buildings in the township. His house, a two story building, consisting of ten rooms, was built in 1876, and his barn a year later. In the rear of his house is a large brick structure, the lower part of which is used as a cellar, the upper as a granary. He has a good orchard of grafted fruit. Mr. Smith confines his attention in stock, entirely to raising sheep, having in his flock 200 fine ewes, shearing from six to eight pounds of wool each. His farm is known as the "Oak Grove Farm," deriving its name from the fact, that there is located on it a 40 acre lot of the best oak timber in the township. He is a member of the Ashley Lodge of Free Masons.

JAMES B. TRINDLE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Westfield; was born Nov. 29, 1831, on the farm where he now resides. His father, James Trindle, of whom mention is particularly made in the township history, was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled first near Norton, Delaware Co., Ohio, about 1806.

He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served in the Light Horse, under Gen. McArthur, and besides this, served in some volunteer campaigns against the Indians, who, as allies of the British, engaged in frequent marauding expeditions against the whites. His mother, Annie (Brundage), was a native of New York State, but emigrated first to Virginia with her parents, and subsequently to Ohio, in 1806, and settled near Norton also. His father settled in Oxford Tp., Delaware Co., in the part that is now Westfield Tp., Morrow Co., about 1817, where he was prominently identified with its history, and where he died in 1837, leaving eleven children, of whom James was the eighth, then six years old. His father, although in possession of quite a large tract of land at the time of his death, his estate was found to be considerably involved, and as the family consisted chiefly of girls, the care of it and the management of the farm devolved on his older brother, who survived his father but a few years, when this lot fell to Mr. Trindle, consequently his advantages for school, meager at the best in those days, were circumscribed. With a stout heart, he set about the work of paying off the unexpected indebtedness of the estate, and with the aid of the younger members of the family of carrying on and improving the farm, in doing which he laid the foundation of a successful business career. Jan. 19, 1860, he married Miss Hannah Goodhue, who also was born Oct. 8, 1835, in this township, the history of whose family appears under the name of Albert Goodhue. From this union nine children were born, of whom six—three boys and three girls—are now living. Mr. T. has in the tract where he now lives 290 acres, a farm of 80 acres in Kansas, and city property in Atchison of that State. He occasionally buys and ships wool, and gives particular attention to the breeding of fine wool sheep, thoroughbred cattle and French horses. He is a member af the Masonic Lodge, No. 384, of Cardington, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican, and one of the recognized leaders of that party in this township, but commands the respect and good will of all parties.

DANIEL WADDELL, merchant; Westfield; was born in Marion Co., Feb. 6, 1823; his father, John Waddell, was born in Wheeling, in 1797, and the day he was of age, he married Margaret Giffin, born there also, in 1799. His father was well educated, and taught school several years. After the birth of their two older children, Nancy and William, in 1821, they moved to Marion Co., Ohio, into an unbroken wilderness, having to cut their way through to their cabin. Here they resided during their lives, and raised a family of ten children, of whom Daniel is the third; he gained his education chiefly under the instruction of his father, who, dying when he was eighteen, left the care of the farm, which was only partly cleared, and the care of the family, to Daniel and his older brother, a by no means light burden. Having remained with the family until the members could care for themselves, he married Miss Celia Richardson, Aug. 19, 1847; from this union there were Lucina, born April 1, 1849; and Mary E., April 13, 1857, now married to Scott Clark, of Caledonia, Ohio. He lived three years in Delaware Co., and then moved to Westfield Tp., where his wife died June 2, 1874. Mr. Waddell soon after took an extended trip through the West, and while at Olathe, Kan., met Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, whom he married Sept. 1, 1875. Mrs. Waddell is a cultured lady, and a fine artist, and has a choice collection of paintings of her own work. She excels especially on portraits. Mr. Waddell, with O. E. Richardson, founded the hardware and clothing store of Daniel Waddell & Co., of Westfield, in 1878. He has a beautiful home to which is attached ten acres of land lying just outside of the village. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell are strong supporters of the temperance cause, and are members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. Waddell has been a class-leader for twenty-eight years.

JAMES R. WEST, farmer and wool grower; P. O., Westfield; was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., England, Oct. 9, 1809. His father, William West, was a silk manufacturer, and his mother, whose maiden name was Dorothea Rennison, was a milliner. They emigrated to America when James was 9 years of age, settling first in Hartford Co., and subsequently in Baltimore Co., Md. Young West had attended school in England, which, with the exception of one quarter and an occasional night-school, provided for the operatives in the factories where he worked,

was all the education he ever received; he learned weaving, working first in the Union Mills, in which his father was manager of the weaving department, and subsequently in the Franklin, in which his father was entire manager. In 1830 his father, wishing to improve the condition of his family, thinking it could best be done by going west, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Muskingum Co., where James remained with him five years, when, on June 4, 1835, he was married to Miss Rebecca Hedges. Mrs. West was born in Virginia Feb. 4, 1816, and came to Ohio with her parents when a small child. After two years Mr. West moved to West Rushville, Fairfield Co., where he carried on coverlet-weaving till 1847, when he purchased and moved on the farm where he now resides, and soon after discontinued his trade. His farm consists of 135 acres, under a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to grazing, which Mr. West turns to good account in raising sheep, in which he is largely interested. He has raised a family of six children—Dorothy Jane, born March 28, 1838, died May 1 1876; Nancy Ellen, Dec. 3, 1839; William E., Dec. 3, 1841, died Oct. 6, 1862; Elizabeth Ann, Oct. 9, 1843, died Dec. 20, 1877; James Taylor, Aug. 8, 1848; Maria Emily, July 23, 1853, died July 11, 1877. Few men have made greater sacrifices to their country than has Mr. West; his son, William, the first man to enlist in the township, joining the 26th O. V. I., was permitted to serve his country but about eighteen months, when, on a severe march he contracted an incurable disease. When Mr. and Mrs. West learned that their son must die, with parental affection they desired that he might close his eyes in his dear old home which he loved so well, and for which he offered his life. Mr. West went to the front and succeeded in getting him on the last train for the north—an hour's delay would have been too late. There, among loving friends, after six weeks of suffering, he went to join the great army above. The spirit of patriotism stirred the soul of the youngest son, James, and accordingly, at the age of 16, he ran away and joined the 187th O. V. I., remaining until the close of the war; he married Miss Jenny McDonald, a native of Pennsylvania, May 8, 1870, and is now engaged in farming with his father. Mr. West has taken an active interest in all things that pertain to the welfare of Westfield Tp., and the people have shown their appreciation of his worth by electing him to various offices, among which is that of Justice of Peace, which he held for many years. He was one of the charter members of Westfield Lodge No. 269, I. O. O. F., and was one of the charter members of the first Lodge in Morrow Co.

JOSEPH WISEMAN, miller, Westfield; was born in Pennsylvania, May 2, 1821; his father was a shoemaker, which calling he folfowed as well as farming, in Pennsylvania and Ohio; his parents originally settled in eastern Ohio, and after several removals, they came from Crawford Co. to Lincoln Tp., Morrow Co., where his father died in 1859. His time was spent in Ohio in attending school and in assisting his father on the farm; at the age of 23 he married Miss Christianna Aurand, from which marriage there were five children, three of whom are now living; two are married and one yet at home. Mr. Wiseman came to Westfield in 1849, and bought the mill which he now owns, and in which he began business, learning it as he went along; by an unfortunate partnership, he found at the end of two years the $500 he had invested was entirely gone, and hence he had to begin anew; since that time he has been successful, and has accumulated property; besides owning one of the best mills in the country, he has sixty-seven acres of land in the vicinity. The present structure of his mill property was built in 1856; it has two run of buhrs, and does the very best of work, having a large custom trade; Mr. Wiseman has in connection with his flouring mill, also run by water, a saw mill, running an old-fashioned sash-saw which does a superior class of work to the modern and more rapid kinds. Mr. Wiseman has held various positions of trust in the township, and was for fifteen years Justice of the Peace, which attests his popularity among the people of Westfield Tp. Politically, he musters with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 407, at Ashley.

PERU TOWNSHIP.

AARON BENEDICT, farmer; P. O. Bennington, is the second son of William Benedict, who came from Peru Tp., Essex Co., New York, and settled in Peru Tp., (then Delaware Co.) in 1812. Aaron was born in the year 1817, and was one of the first persons born in Peru Tp. He has twice been married, his first wife being Caroline Dague, his second, Louisa M. Meeker. The children by the first marriage, are as follows: Adessa, Linton, Margaret Jane, (Wyman deceased), Direxa, Lester P., William, Frederick, and Addison, deceased. By the last marriage there is but one child —Preston Benedict. By occupation Mr. Benedict is a farmer, uniting many and varied characteristics. For fifteen years he has applied himself assiduously to the propagation of bees, especially the Italian bee, queens of which variety he has sent to all parts of the Union, and was the first party who was able to send an Italian queen to the Sandwich Islands alive and in good condition. He has a particular penchant for the breeding and rearing of wild animals and fowls, especially the American wild turkey, and at the date of this writing, there is in his hands an order from California for a pair of these fowls, to be shipped thence. As a woodsman, Aaron has always been considered in the foremost rank, and recognized by his associates as the most expert of hunters, possessing in an eminent degree, even from boyhood, a knowledge of the habits of the game which he sought to capture. He is a member of the Society of Friends, the oldest church organization in the township.

THEODORE K. BENEDICT, farmer; P. O. Bennington. Theodore, as were his ancestors, is a member of the Society of Friends; a man of modern ideas and notions of reform; a farmer by preference, and strongly attached to his business; he is sparing neither pains nor expense in rendering his home pleasant and attractive; he is a cattle dealer and breeder, and enjoys the business more than any other branch of stock raising; he cultivates music in his household, discourses on the questions of public policy, and allows himself a wider range for reflection than has hitherto usually been accorded to, or by, the society of which he is a member. He is a good, reliable, intelligent, and hospitable citizen—a business man and useful citizen who lives in the enjoyment of his family. His parents were Ezra Benedict, born in the State of New York, June 21, 1803, and Miss Ruth Gridley, born in Saratoga, Saratoga Co., New York, July 3, 1807, and were married Oct. 4, 1827, in Peru Tp. Theodore was born June 6, 1835, in Lincoln Tp., Morrow Co. His wife, Susan H. King, was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, June 27, 1837, and on the 18th day of November, 1856, they became man and wife. Mrs. Benedict's parents were the Rev. Wm. King, and Mary Ann Eastwood, of Columbus, Mr. King being a resident of Franklinton. Theodore's family is as follows: Ruth Millicent, born Aug. 25, 1858; George Dylwin, Aug. 1, 1860, and died Aug. 30, 1865; William H., born March 28, 1863; Mary Lillian, Nov. 2, 1866; Reuben G., Sept. 29, 1870.

W. W. COOMER, farmer; P. O. Ashley. In the State of Rhode Island, Benjamin Coomer took his first peep at the light of day, in the year 1747; passed through the revolutionary war, and having attained his three score and ten, died Oct. 26, 1817, in Niagara Co., N. Y. Benjamin Coomer, Jr., was born in the State of Mass, on the 22d day of March, 1783. His wife was Annie Wood, born in Bennington Co., Vt., May 11, 1789. They were joined in wedlock, Jan. 13, 1805, and for two-thirds of a century they met and battled with the cares and woes incident to life. Their family, like many of the pioneer families, was large, as will be seen by the following record: Ira W., born Nov. 2, 1805, died March 1, 1865; J. G., born May 8, 1808; Anson H., born June 26, 1810, died Sept. 18, 1819; Seymour C., born July 4, 1812; M. M., Jan. 13, 1814; Julia, April 24, 1817; Rachel, Dec. 14, 1820; Cynthia, born Nov. 18, 1823,

died Nov. 28, 1824; Charles B., born April, 29, 1825; Wilson W., June 25, 1827; Stephen L., Jan. 29, 1831, died Dec. 6, 1834; the subject of this biography, who is Wilson W. Coomer, the proprietor of Hickory Grove Farm, born in Niagara Co., N. Y., June 25, 1827, was one year old when his parents came to Ohio in 1828. His wife, Lucinda McClish, was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, on the 24th day of December, 1829, and their marriage occurred March 13, 1850. Their first-born, Benjamin Third, dates April 4, 1853, died Feb. 2, 1875; Amy, born Oct. 18, 1856; Alexander, July 5, 1858; George S., March 31, 1863. Although, by occupation, Mr. Coomer is a farmer, yet he is a man possessed of rare mechanical genius, and might have played the role of master mechanic. He enters upon this part of farm economy with zeal and a constant hope of reward, and has devoted some attention to the mysteries of Spiritualism. He has paid much attention to relics of the past ages, and his cabinet now contains a stone hammer, a hatchet, a stone pestle; shuttles, one of which bears the appearance of petrified wood, the grains of wood being distinctly visible; darts and such like of more than ordinary interest.

WILLIAM COOMER, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Ashley. Benjamin Coomer was born in the State of New York and came to Ohio in 1820. His son Ira was born in the year 1806, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. In the year 1829, he led to the altar Mary Ann Houston, daughter of one Thomas Houston, a pioneer emigrant from the State of Delaware, and who settled near the present site of the village of Ashley. The subject of this sketch, Mr. William Coomer, son of Ira and Mary Ann Coomer, was born Sept. 13, 1830; his wife, Barbara Place, was born Jan. 15, 1838. They were married the 21st day of May, 1853, the Rev. Mr. Nickey officiating. Sept. 28, 1855, Elmore, their first son, was born; Ira, their second son, was born April 19, 1858; Lenora, born Feb. 21, 1860; Irena, born May 16, 1862; Emma J., born April 5, 1865; Frederick, May 5, 1867, and Wellington, April 10, 1874. Mr. William Coomer is a carpenter and joiner, practical and competent. At present, however, he has turned his attention to farming, and is rapidly developing the productive qualities of the rich, alluvial deposit, of which his farm is composed. Like most intelligent farmers, he has learned that the raising of stock is most compensating to the husbandman.

DAILEY BROTHERS, carpenters; P. O., Ashley. The father of Edward Francis and John Dailey his brother, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1824, and came to America in 1842; in 1852, he married Susan Rountry, of the city of Taunton, Mass.; she was born in 1832. Edward Francis Dailey was born Sept. 6, 1854; his brother, John Dailey, Dec. 11, 1855.

The history of the Dailey brothers is nearly identical. By handicraft they are mechanics of a high order, and this seems almost wholly the sport of nature, as neither ever learned a trade or served an apprenticeship, but were naturally possessed of that genius that enabled them to calculate correctly, and handle tools with precision and certainty.

REUBEN B. GARDNER, farmer; P. O. Bennington; grand-son of John Gardner, who was born Aug. 5, 1759, in Scotland, was a soldier under Lord Cornwallis, and surrendered by him Oct. 19, 1781. Settled in the District of Columbia; in 1800 came to Zanesville, Ohio, thence to Delaware in 1812, or what is now Morrow Co., Ohio, purchasing the lands of one Munson, one of the very earliest settlers in Peru. His son, Robert Gardner, who was born Nov. 20, 1792, in the city of Washington, D. C., emigrated with his father to the Buckeye State, and in 1816, July 1st, married Polly Benedict, who was born in the State of New York, June 11, 798. They had the following children: Nelson, born Aug. 9th, 1817; Sarah, Feb. 23, 1819; Reuben, June 18, 1820; Anna, March 23, 1822; Rebecca, Sept. 4, 1823; Phebe J., March 22, 1825; James, born Nov. 23, 1826, and died same year. Hannah C., born Nov. 15, 1833. December 8th, 1853, the nuptials of Reuben Gardner and Hannah O. Wilson were celebrated by the Rev. Wm. King. Hannah's birthday occurred Sept. 3, 1831; she was therefore over 10 years his junior. Their family names are—Alice Eugenia, born Aug. 3, 1854, and died Oct. 24, 1878; Albert Nelson, born Feb. 4, 1859; Eva Bell, May 10, 1863; Nevada Alaska, Oct. 4, 1870. Cora Alaska, his grand-child, and whose home is with her grand-father Reuben, was born

May 8, 1875. On the 18th day of Feb., 1866, Eva Bell died, making two deaths, that have occurred in Reuben's family. By occupation Reuben Gardner is a farmer, but largely engaged in stock-raising, the buying and selling of stock, etc. He has held the office of Township Trustee for 12 years, Trustee of Church and Parsonage, School Director for 20 years, Treasurer of the Odd Fellows Society for 3 years, with numerous other trusts. In religious opinions he is of the Methodist Episcopal caste. A member of that church. In his agricultural purposes, sheep husbandry forms his strongest bias, and that of cattle his next, and one thing must always be observable with regard to him, and that is his remarkable power to remember names and dates.

SAMUEL HEVERLO, farmer; P. O. Ashley; was a Marylander, born April 8, 1785; came to Pickaway Co. in 1799, and to Delaware Co. in 1805, where he married Mary Smith in 1817. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and located land by the warrant which he obtained from the government. His death occurred Nov. 30, 1836. Samuel, his first child, was born Sept. 25, 1818; Ann was born Dec. 6, 1820; Almira, July 8, 1824; Harriet, June 22, 1829; Smith, June 20, 1832; William, July 1, 1834. When Samuel Heverlo was born in Berlin Tp., Delaware Co., Sept. 25, 1818, it was the blockhouse era, and when the Byxbes, of Berkshire, and the Cellars, of Liberty, were the nearest neighbors, the red man excepted. When six years old his parents settled in Peru Tp., where now is the village of West Liberty. Aug. 29, 1848, he married Roxanna R. Grant, who was born June 22, 1831; commencing operations as a farm laborer, he applied his earnings to the purchase of land, and after some changes of real estate, settled down on what is now Longview Farm, selected for the many facilities which it afforded for the management of cattle and sheep. The principles of finance have been correctly shown in transforming the forest to a field, and pasture to gold. He has patiently and unremittingly labored, and sold stock and laid by for the evil day, should it ever come. In sheep raising he has overtaken and passed many who had considered themselves established in the business; in conjunction with his own efforts, he is nobly seconded by his son Clarance Heverlo and Isaac Heinlen, who have brought sheep raising to a high standard, both in size and quality, and made Longview Farm one of Peru's business centers. He has but two children, Clarance F., born Feb. 28, 1852, and Cora G., Oct. 28, 1861.

GEORGE S. HARRISON, farmer; P. O. Pagetown; born Oct. 2, 1825, in the State of New Jersey, and is the son of Aaron R. and Mary (Condit) Harrison. George's wife was Eliza Ann Hunt, born June 26, 1826, in Ohio; she was the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, who received his education at the oldest college in the State, and after graduating, became a Professor in the same college. George's family consists of five children, as follows: Mary Sophia, Emma Dell, George Elwood, Zenas Albert, deceased, and Luella. His two oldest daughters both married the same day, one marrying Dr. Ballard, the other Mr. I. N. Cox, a merchant. The children were born as follows: Mary Sophia, born Sept. 25, 1849; Emma Dell, Oct. 25, 1851; George Elwood, Oct. 18, 1857; Zenas Albert, May 23, 1860, and died Sept. 3, 1861; Luella, born Oct. 24, 1862. Long prior to the formation of Morrow Co., the Harrison family were settled where the sons now reside, owning nearly eleven hundred acres of land. The family history on Mr. Harrison's side is connected with the early settlement of the State, near Athens, Ohio, whilst Mrs. Harrison traces down through the lapse of time, connecting with Miles Standish and the Mayflower. In education George has patronized the Lebanon school, and has at this time a son in attendance there. The family library and cabinet are of an order seldom met with among farmers; in the cabinet are specimens of the stone age and aboriginal ingenuity rarely met with in more pretentious collections; specimens evincing a much higher attainment in the use of tools than is usually accorded to the age in which they are supposed to have been made; rare stones from different states and countries, mosses, lichens, petrified specimens, and among the many things, a cross made of olive-wood taken from a tree which grew on Mt. Olivet, near Jerusalem, the name of the historic city being on it; also a rare specimen from Lookout Mountain. In George's family resides the relict of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, de-

ceased, her mother being a sister of President Whelock. By occupation George S. Harrison is a farmer, but associates many of the comforts of city life with this mode of living. The family are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and live up to the privileges and Christian duties which that respectable denomination permits and enjoins. As a farmer, Mr. Harrison directs his energies and efforts more especially to sheep-husbandry, although, like the practical farmer, he includes all departments of stock usually embraced within the range of farming. Since his marriage, which occurred Oct. 25, 1848, Mr. Harrison has resided in Morrow Co.

JESSE S. HARKNESS, teacher, Bennington was born in Cheshire Co., N. H., July 27, 1813, and Sept. 21, 1841, married Cynthia H. Tabor, of Bedford, Canada East, who on the 14th day of Jan., 1818, was born in Addison Co., Vermont. In the fall of 1842 they arrived in that part of Marion Co., now included in Morrow, and for six ensuing months taught school together in the house of Samuel Peasley. In the spring of 1842 moved to Aden Benedict's house, teaching meanwhile in the old brick church belonging to the Society of Friends, which stood near by. In 1844 they began the erection of the present college building, which was not completed and occupied until in 1845, when it was dedicated under the name of Hespermount Seminary. The school first opened in connection with the district school, and under the most favorable auspices, the scholars from the district attending, and the funds from the state being applied therefor, and one week was the longest vacation which occurred for twenty years, making an average of four terms per annum. In consequence of ill health, Mr. Harkness was forced to discontinue the school for five years, since which but three terms per annum have been held. For many years the average attendance was from 40 to 75 scholars, and the real maximum was an attendance of 109 scholars. It has been of inestimable value to the citizens in the immediate vicinity and surrounding country. The school will be treated in its appropriate place in the history of the township. It has been a source of profit to the originators. Being from New Hampshire, Mr. Harkness of course would have his marked New England proclivities, and very naturally turned his attention to the importation of the so-called Vermont fine sheep, and their introduction into Morrow Co., and to him is mainly due much of the improvement seen in the country in sheep husbandry. He was the first to introduce steam as a motor into Peru Tp., and which he for three years employed in the manufacture of spokes and hubs, for wagons and carriages. He also completed wagons and carriages for sale. Jesse S. Harkness has never had any children of his own, yet with true magnanimity, he has reared and educated many poor and indigent children, and in many cases has admitted such to the privileges of the seminary, free. The children thus cared for embrace all ages, from twenty months to thirteen years of age. And thus the advantages of home, parents, Christian training and education, have inured to these unfortunates through this individual instrumentality. He is a member of the Quaker Society, and a man of advanced ideas, but in educational matters, or matters of finance and sound political economy, he is somewhat radical. Hespermount Seminary lies about one mile south of the village of South Woodburg, and the Ashley and Marengo Road.

JONATHAN JENKENS, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O., Ashley. Jonathan's father was Martin Jenkens, born in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1796. His wife, Mary M. Brown, was a native of the same county, and born March 4, 1800. They were married in 1835. Their son Jonathan was born Oct. 19, 1842, in Delaware Co., Ohio. His wife, Josephine Salome Grant, was born Feb. 13, 1852, in Delaware Co., Ohio. They have but one child—Horace Montfort Jenkens, born Sept. 8, 1874. By occupation Jonathan Jenkens is a farmer, stockdealer and shipper of the different stocks in the market—the only recognized dealer in the township who ships stock, and by his indefatigable energy, and constant application to this business, he is known to all as an unselfish and accommodating business man. Mrs. Jenkens' parents were Horace Grant, born Aug. 25, 1826, and his wife, Delilah Dunham, a few years his junior.

SAMUEL LEVERING, farmer; P. O. Ashley; the grandfather of Samuel Levering was Griffith Levering, a ship carpenter in Philadelphia; his grandmother was Hannah

Griscom. His son, Thomas Levering, was born in Philadelphia in 1781, and Thomas' wife, Rachel Ann Schofield, was born in North Corolina, in 1798; their marriage occurred in December, 1814, after which they resided in Washington City, D. C., engaged in the grocery business. In 1832 Thomas came to Ohio, and located on lands purchased from Jacob Van Deventer (a still earlier pioneer), near the site of West Liberty. The same year Thomas purchased five quarter sections, whose titles bore the signature of General Andrew Jackson. In 1839 he again went east, locating in Cecil Co., Md., until 1847, when he again came to Ohio. Thomas Levering had two sons, Griffith and Samuel. Griffith born Aug. 10, 1818; Samuel born Sept. 22, 1828, in the City of Brotherly Love. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, settled on what was known as the Joseph Keane farm, in 1850, and the next year made additional purchases. On the 20th of Nov., 1852, he married Miss Ada R. Hathaway, born Jan. 13, 1830, near Milan, Erie Co., Ohio. Samuel has the following children—Rachel Ella, Thomas Henry, a teacher in the Industrial Boarding School, Wyandotte Mission, Indian Territory; Mary Alice, Clara Maria, Laura Letitia, Susanna Matilda, Jennie Eva, Fanny Esther, Ralph Griffith and George Canby. Rachel Ella is the Principal in Alum Creek Academy. In 1856 Samuel erected the stately family mansion he now occupies, he himself being a carpenter by trade. He is an extensive farmer and stock breeder, especially of fine Durham cattle and fine wooled sheep, the latter of which he handles in large quantities. He has paid unusual attention to family education, several members of his family being graduates. He also, in connection with Dr. Townsend, has erected and put into successful operation Alum Creek Academy, which, however, will be treated of in the history of the township at large. He has bestowed great care and expense in beautifying his grounds and surroundings, rendering Sunny Slope, (the name of his home) one of the most attractive in the country. He is a devoted member of the Society of Friends, a church organization which has existed in his locality from the earliest settlement.

HARRY EATON LONGWELL, farmer; P. O., Ashley; represents the Longwell, the Eaton and Potter families. Ralph Longwell, his grandfather, a soldier of the war of 1812, emigrated from Kentucky shortly after the war. His grandfather, Joseph Eaton, (who was son of Isaac Eaton, who was son of David Eaton, who was son of John Eaton, who was son of Joseph Eaton, who was son of John Eaton, who came from Wales in 1686), was born in Newark, Delaware, Oct. 20, 1798; came to Ohio in the earlier settlement, and finally to Delaware Co., and on the 20th day of June 1824, was married to Ursula Potter, daughter of Asahel Potter, who came from Connecticut to Lancaster, Ohio, thence to Franklin Co., Ohio, and finally to Delaware Co., in 1821, dying at Leonardsburg, March 10, 1869, at the ripe old age of 93 years. His wife, Anne Benton, was a native of Litchfield, Conn. Doctor Albert Longwell was the son of Ralph Longwell; his wife, Cordelia G. Eaton, daughter of Joseph Eaton, was born June 12, 1836. Fernando Cortez Eaton, brother of Mrs. Longwell, who was born April 11, 1830, was drowned at Stratford, in Delaware Co., June 17, 1851. Dr. Albert Longwell was a practicing physician in the city of Delaware, and during the civil war was appointed surgeon of the 88th Regt. O. V. I., and Post Surgeon at Camp Chase; he died after a very brief illness, on the 19th day of March, 1865, and in four days was followed by his devoted wife. Their marriage occurred Feb. 22, 1859. They had two children, viz: Charlie Eaton Longwell, born Nov. 23, 1860, and Harry Eaton Longwell, born April 3, 1862, who is the landlord of Fairview farm. Deprived of his cultured and intelligent parents, almost ere he had learned to lisp their names, he was doomed to meet life's cares and responsibilities almost unaided and alone. He enters into the breeding and handling of horses and fine sheep, with an ability betokening a more advanced age. His attention is being directed to the handling of sheep as a farm stock, and to this every energy is being directed.

McDONALD BROTHERS, farmers; P. O., Ashley; the brothers, John F. and Charles S., are the sons of Lawrence McDonald, whose birth occurred Oct. 3, 1825, in County Carlo, Ireland; he was two years of age when he arrived in America, and for six years was a resident of New York State, and the remainder

of his life a resident of Ohio, locating where he now resides, in 1845. The 13th day of Oct., 1850, Phœbe A. Morehouse, who was born in Peru Tp., and whose birthday was Nov. 2, 1830, united her fortunes with Lawrence McDonald in marriage. In addition to these (the parents) the family consists of the following members, viz.: the brothers, John F., born July 7th, 1851, and Charles S., May 7th, 1853; Emma C., Feb. 1, 1855; Alice M., March 11, 1857; Clara T., Jan. 1, 1859; Rosa E., March 28, 1861. The brothers, whose interests are thus identified, are farmers by pursuit, practical and energetic, and of that class who, by close and constant application to their profession, can confidently expect to thrive. Family education has been well maintained, and Clara T. and Rosa E. are teachers of more than ordinary reputation and qualifications; the brothers naturally incline to the rearing of sheep and fine horses, and enjoy a location affording fine facilities for both departments of business, situated at the junction of two roads, on high, commanding grounds. Avondale (the name of his home) naturally blends with many pleasant surroundings.

MOREHOUSE BROTHERS, farmers; P. O., Ashley. In 1830, Stephen Morehouse, who was born in Essex Co., N. J., left the scenes of the Revolutionary past, and came to Ohio. He had seven sons, and four daughters. The sons were—James, Caleb, Daniel, and Stephen Jr., Charles, William and Abraham. The daughters were—Maria, Eliza, Abigail and Julia. Elizabeth Steinbeck joined hands with Stephen for better or worse, and was the mother of the eleven children above named. Stephen's birth occurred in 1771, and his death in 1855. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1775, and died in 1868, being nearly ninety-four years old. Daniel Morehouse was born Sept. 2, 1799, in Essex Co., N. J., and came to Ohio in 1830. July 1, 1820, in the city of New York, he married Mary Force, who is the mother of the following children to wit: Albert, born July 10, 1821, died March 27, 1828. Sylvester F., born March 27, 1825. Catharine E., July 12, 1827. Isabella R., Aug. 23, 1829. Susan C., Dec. 3, 1834. Alfred, Nov. 1, 1838. William F., Nov. 14, 1841. On the 18th day of February, Mary, the wife of Daniel Morehouse died, in her seventy-sixth year. Alfred Morehouse, born Nov. 1, 1838, married Margaret Chadwick, whose birth occurred June 23, 1836, and their marriage Aug. 6, 1858. The children are Estelle, born June 19, 1859, Daniel S., born March 1, 1861, and died Oct. 20, 1865; Albert S., born Feb. 17, 1869. Alfred Morehouse is a carpenter, but by present occupation is a farmer, and, like most farmers of eastern antecedents, strongly and devotedly attached to the rearing and management of horses, but deals in all the usual appointments of farm stock. Alfred Morehouse served two years in the war of the Rebellion. On the 13th day of August, 1862, was in the battle of Perryville, Ky., and was wounded Sept. 20, 1863, in the celebrated battle of Chickamauga, was disabled thereby, and discharged in consequence. The other brother, William Francis Morehouse, was born Nov. 14, 1841, in Delaware Co., Ohio (now Morrow Co.,), and on the 16th day of April, 1863, married Mary Jane Riley, who was born Aug. 16, 1837. Their nuptials were celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Frye. William Francis has but one child, a son, Francis E., born June 1, 1876. William F. Morehouse is also a farmer, and general stock-raiser, with horses as a specialty. The brothers move much together in a business way, and both reside in the immediate vicinity, and contiguous to each other; they are the representatives of a once numerous, but now nearly extinct, family, as regards name.

MARCUS PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Pagetown. The parents of Marcus Phillips were Asa Phillips and Rhoda Hazleton, both of Essex Co., Mass. Marcus Phillips, Esq. was born in Windham Co., Vt., January 16, 1806; in 1817 Marcus' parents settled in Erie Co., N. Y. Marcus is one of a family of nine children, consisting of four sons and five daughters. In 1832, the 11th day of October, Marcus married Asenath Herrick, of Ontario Co., N. Y.; and in April, 1834, removed to Medina Co., Ohio. The following children were born: Alvan C. Phillips, born February 14, 1836; Joseph H., Nov. 30, 1837; Mary Emma and Mary Etta (twins) Jan. 4, 1842. Sept. 26, 1846, Mrs. Asenath Phillips died; and on the 29th day of Dec. 1847, Marcus again married. His wife (Miss Fidelia Potter) was descended from one of the earliest pioneer families and was born May

12, 1818, in Franklin Co., Ohio. By the second marriage there were born Francis Preston Phillips, March 18, 1850; and Charles Sumner Phillips, April 15, 1856. In 1837, Squire Phillips settled in Peru Tp.; although a farmer by profession, he has held the office of Commissioner for three terms, of Magistrate for twelve years, and Notary Public for nearly nine years; has been a member of the M. E. Church for four years and of the Wesleyan Methodist Church for thirty-two years, and Recording Steward of the same for thirty years. As early as 1828, Marcus came to Columbus, and remained for some time, with Doctor Horton Howard of that place, after which he returned to the State of New York. Now in his 75th year he is again removing and purposes locating in Bennington Tp., in the same county.

STEPHEN F. RANDOLPH, farmer; P. O., Ashley. James F. Randolph, Stephen's father, was born at Rahway, N. J., and married Catharine Baker, in 1794, and in 1818 came to Ohio. He had a family of nine children; six sons and three daughters. Cornelius, the eldest son, was born in New Jersey, Susan, Rebecca, Nathan; Mahala, the third daughter, died at the age of 33 years; a lady of unusual attainments; Stephen F., born 1809; James F., a prominent physician, having practiced in the same locality for forty years, is still hale and vigorous; John F., now of Missouri; Gen. Hiram F., now of Iowa. He was a Major of militia prior to the Rebellion, and a Brigadier-General in the civil war.

In 1841 Stephen F. married Charity Brown, by whom he has one daughter living, viz.: Mary Catharine. In 1848, Charity, his first wife died. In 1851 Stephen F. again married, his wife being Elizabeth Freeman; four sons are the result of this marriage, viz.: William, Dayton, Dwight and Clarke. In many enterprises Stephen has taken an unselfish and prominent stand. As early as 1836 he purchased a fine thorough-bred of the bovine race, in the city of New York and brought him to Ohio; and to him is due the first attempt at the improvement of the stock of the country. In 1839 and 1840 he, in company with his brothers John F., Hiram F. and Geo. Taylor, erected a fine merchant and custom flouring-mill in Peru Tp. The whole business soon passed into the hands of Stephen F., and so remained until the destruction of the property by incendiaries, the night of Sept. 17, 1874. The mill, with $1000 worth of grain, fell a prey to the devouring element. Mr. Randolph is by nature a public man, and always has been since the days of his youth, when, as a stone-cutter he was known for ten years as a close and attentive mechanic and business man. He figures in the Township History, which will be noted in its proper connection. His farm is called the Sulphur Spring Farm.

JOSEPH D. RILEY, farmer; P. O., Ashley. This gentleman's genealogy runs thus: Dr. Joseph Riley (the first) was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Jan. 30, 1782; and his wife, Mary Smith, was born in the same county and state, May 20, 1782. Their nuptials were celebrated Oct. 18, 1806, and, in 1814, they emigrated to Ohio. The family was one of those hardy pioneer families, and consisted of, besides parents, Elizabeth, born Sept. 24, 1807; Mary Jane, Jan. 26, 1810; William Smith, May 28, 1814. The foregoing were born in Pennsylvania: Ezra, born Sept. 22, 1816; Henry, June 1, 1819; Joseph D., (second) Jan. 5, 1822; Alexander, the youngest son, deceased. Again, on the 3d day of October, 1833, William Smith Riley married Eleanor Welch, daughter of Dr. David Welch, and his family chronology stands thus: Mary Jane, born Aug. 16, 1837; Elizabeth, Aug. 23, 1840; Louisa, Nov. 7, 1842; William A., May 16, 1845; Joseph D., (third) June 23, 1848; Mattie E., Feb. 9, 1851; Rose T., June 16, 1854; again, on the 28th day of May, 1872, Joseph D. Riley (third) married Almaretta Welch, whose birthday occurred May 28, 1854. He is the third who bears the name in a tribal history commencing long prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; yet he has none of his own to bear his name; he does have the attributes of his race which will still hand his name on down through the unborn ages. Like a true-born Cincinnatus, he stepped between the handles of the plow and dubbed himself a farmer; he has also taken upon himself the *role* of a stock raiser, and stands, high above the average in raising good horses and sheep of a fine quality. He occupies the ancient homestead of Joseph (first), and from

his doorstep reins the stately Percheron, in strange contrast with the sorrels of his forefathers. Honest in his intentions, modern in his views, unexcited by outside issues, he takes steady and constant steps on the highway to progress, hard by the stream, where, in childhood years (like Webster),he was wont to play.

JOSEPH RILEY, Jr., farmer; P. O., Ashley; is the son of Dr. Joseph Riley, who was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Jan. 30, 1872, and Oct. 18, 1806, married Mary Smith, who was born in Northumberland Co., in the town of Milton, May 20, 1782. In 1814 Dr. Riley removed to Ohio. Joseph Riley Jr., was born Jan. 5, 1822, in Marion Co., Ohio, and Sept. 1, 1853, married Lucy L. Slawson, who was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1834. The children by this marriage are—George H., born Oct. 1, 1854; Mary A., March 28, 1856; Arthur, Dec. 13, 1857; March 26, 1859. Mrs. Lucy L. Riley died, and Oct. 4, 1863, Mr. Riley married Eveline C. Johnson, who was born Aug. 4, 1833, in Highland Co., Va. Her father was Adam Johnson; her mother's maiden name was Sarah Haslett. Both were natives of Highland Co., Va., and came to Porter Tp., Delaware Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1833. The children by the last marriage are —Elva S., born Aug. 14, 1864; Elmer Edson, Sept. 21, 1866; Lulie Josephine, Dec. 22, 1872; Joseph Riley, the landlord of Hillsdale farm, is a farmer by pursuit; a carpenter by trade. Upon settling upon Hillsdale he entered largely into sheep husbandry, and in the management of sheep and swine. He displays both skill and energy. Sometime since he turned his attention vigorously toward fruit culture, and is pushing this department with a determination sure to bring success. Hillsdale is one of the pioneer farms, and was occupied by Asahel Potter in 1821, being one of the first settled on the Eaton Section. Hillsdale is 4 miles from Ashley, on the Worthington and New Haven road.

LEWIS D. SHERWOOD, farmer; P. O., Ashley; is the son of David and Margaret Sherwood. David was born October 27, 1802, in Smyth Co., Va., and died Jan., 1873, and his wife, died July, 1876, in Delaware Co., Ohio. Oct. 22, 1828, Lewis D. Sherwood was born, and in the following year (1829) his parents removed to Ohio. In 1851, June 5, Lewis married Laura J. Ashbrook, born October 23, 1832. August 18th, 1857, his daughter, Lucy A. Sherwood, now the wife of Wellington M. Shoemaker, was born; she alone being the only representative of Mr. Sherwood's family union. By occupation Lewis D. Sherwood is a farmer, tidy and economical in all his operations, and consequently gives evidence of thrift in all his surroundings; naturally of a high social order, he of course is one of that class that ever constitutes the basis of good society.

FRANCIS E. WHIPPLE, farmer; P. O., Ashley; has this line of descent: commencing with Reuben Whipple, who was born Nov. 5, 1774, and Sallie Cooper, his wife, born Aug. 12, 1777, both of Providence Co., R. I. The former died June 15, 1854, and the latter Dec. 5, 1862; their son Noah, of same nativity, born July 7, 1811, and Margaret Ann (Elliott) Whipple, born Jan. 19, 1813, are the parents of Francis E. They were married Feb. 21, 1833, and had the following children, viz: Edwin A., born Dec. 19, 1833, who married Mary Chadwick in Oct., 1856; Rachel A., born Oct. 6, 1838, and married George W. White, Dec. 3, 1856; she died Oct. 11, 1874; Phœbe S., born April 29, 1841, and married Charles Kohler, Dec. 20, 1866; Mary E., born Feb. 22, 1845, and married John B. Wallace, Nov. 15, 1866; Albert Reuben, born Nov. 12, 1847, and died March 20, 1851; James C., born Jan. 28, 1850, and married Jennette Dodge, Sept. 25, 1873; Francis E., born Nov. 6, 1853, and Flora J., who was born Jan. 6, 1858. The father of these children settled with his people on Alum Creek, in 1818; his wife's parents, Archibald and Phœbe (Jameson) Elliott, were natives of Virginia; the former was born in Greenbrier Co., Nov. 27, 1771, and the latter in Rockbridge Co., Feb. 27, 1782, and were married March 11, 1802; they came to Franklin Co., Ohio, and in 1826 to Delaware Co. The father died May 14, 1843, and the mother, May 14, 1858. The home of the Whipple family is appropriately called the "Alum Creek Farm." Francis, like his ancestry, is an agriculturalist, and deals largely in stock, cattle taking the lead; at present, however, sheep, and especially those of a finer quality, receives a great share of his attention. He, like his forefathers, is of

eastern proclivities, and attached to their ways in habits and business.

WILLIAM WESTBROOK, farmer; P. O., Bennington; born June 12, 1831, in Bloomfield Tp., Knox Co., Ohio; is one of those farmers and stock-dealers whose energy and industry have placed him in easy and comfortable circumstances. The 4th day of July, 1852, he married Miss Emeline Wiseman, who was born Oct. 8, 1833. The children of this marriage are—Vanda, born July 6, 1854; Frank, Dec. 23, 1855; Albert, Jan. 13, 1858; William H., Jan. 28, 1860; James C., born Jan. 17, 1862, and died March 13, 1868; Laura D., born Sept. 27, 1865, the same year in which James C. died. Mrs. Emeline Westbrook died July 27, 1868. Dec. 19, 1873, William Westbrook married Rosa Besse for his second wife, and 1874 their first child, Berton Westbrook, was born. He is earnestly devoted to stock-raising, more especially horses and sheep; William Westbrook has made marked improvement in stock, more especially sheep, and like his brother Lafayette, though some may outrival him in numbers, few will excel him in quality. It is now twenty-four years since Mr. Westbrook came to the farm where he now resides. He having in the meantime purchased, and now owns the farm on which that remarkable prodigy, the double babes were born, whose history, though brief, was world-wide.

SAMUEL WAUGH, farmer; P. O., Ashley; Samuel Waugh was born in Scotland, but came to America about 1800. His wife, Nancy Douglass, daughter of Lord Douglass, was born in Scotland, joined Samuel in America, and they were married shortly after her arrival. Samuel took his nativity in Cumberland Co., Pa. Sarah Davidson, his wife, was a native of the same county. They were married in 1827. His son, Samuel, is the subject of this biography; born August 28, 1828, in Cumberland Co., Pa. His wife, Elizabeth Laughrey, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1840. Their marriage took place Feb. 11, 1858. Samuel's parents died as follows: His father, Saturday, May 21, 1836; his mother, May 15, 1840. Mr. Waugh has had the following children, to-wit: Sarah Ann, born Nov. 6, 1858, and died Nov. 2, 1863; Mary Avonia, also deceased; William Erastus, born Jan. 9, 1862; Samuel Charles, March 27, 1866; Elizabeth Viola, Dec. 24, 1868; Nancy Rosella, Jan. 27, 1875. By occupation Samuel Waugh is a farmer—is engaged in horticulture and sheep husbandry, with thirty acres in an orchard. He has taxed every region for varieties, and qualities of fruit, determined to make this department complete in its way, and profitable in its results; he has left nothing undone, and can, to-day, boast of having the leading orchard in the township, if not in the county. In sheep husbandry he is careful, attentive, and eminently successful. He is truly a Pennsylvanian—hospitable, and of proverbial integrity.

LAFAYETTE WESTBROOK, farmer; P. O., Ashley; son of Solomon and Marthena (Crawford) Westbrook. The former was born in the State of New York Feb. 3, 1798, and died June 11, 1872. His wife was born in the Empire State, March 20, 1792, and died Jan. 1, 1879. In Johnstown, Licking Co., O., April 17, 1822, they were married. He became a citizen of Peru Tp. in 1840. His family was Mary Ann, Anne, Lafayette, William, Jane, and Dr. Albert E. Westbrook, now of Ashley. Lafayette Westbrook was born July 28, 1829, in Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio; he moved to Morrow Co. in 1840; in 1849, he married Miss Harriet Hubbell, a sister of the Hon. J. R. Hubbell, who was born Oct. 29, 1829, and who met an untimely death May 1, 1868. His children are—Rosedell, born Oct. 24, 1849, now dead; Kate, born Dec. 17, 1851; Orville, March 10, 1854; Mary R., July 14, 1857; Flora E., March 3, 1860; Shadrach, Nov. 22, 1862, and Pruda, Dec. 17, 1867. Nov. the 26th, 1868, Lafayette was again married to Phebe Randolph, born Oct. 2, 1839, the daughter of Nathan and Sarah Ann Randolph. From this union, he has one child, Minnie E., born June 27, 1870. The vicissitudes of his life have been varied; at 14 years of age, he was apprenticed to a tailor and served 3 years; and then learned the wagon-making business. He has played the role of hotel keeper, also, and at last settled down as a farmer, delighting in good horses and fine-wooled sheep, occupying one of the oldest establishments in the township, the Randolph Farm. With him life has had many fitful changes, but withal he has made it a success.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JOHN D. AUSTEN, farmer; P. O., Bloomfield; was born in Kent Co., England, Oct. 27, 1815; he came to the United States in 1828, and worked twelve years in a mill, thus thoroughly learning the trade. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Martha Cooper, and by her had a family of three children—Elizabeth, born March, 1842; William, Nov., 1843, and Martha A., born Aug., 1845. His first wife died in 1846, and in Jan.,1847, he was married to Lucretia Glaze,who lived but about six weeks, dying Feb., 1847; Jan. 7, 1849, he married Mary Jane Thompson, and has by her a family of three children—Martha L., born Aug., 1850; Amanda A., Sept. 1853, and Ben Dean, Aug., 1856. Mr. Austen's daughter, Elizabeth, married J. C. White; she has a family of two boys, and lives in Bennington Tp.; William married Elizabeth Dunkinson, and has two children, and lives in South Bloomfield Tp.; Martha is unmarried and lives at home; Ben Dean is unmarried, and at present is assistant agent of the B. & O. R. R. at Frederickton. Mr. Austen and family own fifty acres of land, all well improved. He is a Democrat, but was formerly a Whig; he is a member of the Disciple Church, at Mt. Liberty. His father and mother are William A. and Charlotte (Dean) Austen, who had a family of three boys and three girls—John Dean, Sarah, Sophia, Elizabeth, William and Henry. Sophia and Henry are married; the former lives in Illinois, and the latter in Kansas. Mr. Austen, though a miller by trade, is at present a farmer.

JOHN BLINN, farmer; P. O., Sparta; was born in South Bloomfield Tp., Dec. 10, 1820; his parents, Roger and Polly (Beard) Blinn, were among the first settlers in the township, locating there in 1817; the father died in 1827, aged 45, and the mother in 1878, aged 78. The Blinn's are of French descent. Mr. Blinn's grandmother on his mother's side was a Porter, and was a relative of Commodore Porter, of national reputation. Roger Blinn was a sailor until he came to Ohio, when he began to farm. He suggested the name of Bloomfield when the township was organized and named. John Blinn spent his youth on his father's farm; he was the first professional cabinet-maker in Sparta, having learned that trade when a young man. He was married to Mary Chase, Oct. 28, 1848, and has a family of six children, all of whom are living—Elmer P., born Jan. 12, 1850; Welford C., Feb. 2, 1852; Robert C., Nov. 18, 1853; John C., Oct. 7, 1855; Anna M., Oct. 24, 1865, and Ray S., June 23, 1870. Elmer is a homœpathic physician, and practices in Marysville, Ohio; Welford C. is at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is one of the best grainers and sign writers in the state; Robert C. is a prominent wool grower in Texas. The other children of this family are at home. Roger Blinn had a family of five children—John, Henry, Clarissa, Elizabeth and Roger; all are living, except Henry, who died in California. Mr. Blinn is a Prohibitionist; is also one of the covenant members of the Advent Church at Sparta. He is one of the most prominent and influential men in the township.

WILBUR F. BARR, stock-raiser; P. O., Bloomfield. John S. and Eliza (Clark) Barr were united in marriage in 1821, to whom was born four children—Wesley C., Philena M., Wilber F. and Sylvia S. The oldest son is a farmer and married; the two daughters are single and living at home with their parents. Wilbur F. was born in South Bloomfield Tp., Sept. 12, 1840, his youth was spent attending the district schools and assisting in clearing up the place; afterward he worked for his father until he was 27 years old; he was then married to Mary A., daughter of George and Susannah (Tucker) Wolfe. Roswell Clark, the grandfather of Wilber, deeded him forty acres of land with the understanding that Wilber was to pay three per cent. interest on its valuation ($1200) as long as Roswell lived. In 1871 as Roswell thought he would not live long he was asked what he would take for a receipt in

full for the land; he said $200, which was agreed to; but the other heirs of Roswell not liking the bargain, it was afterward annulled. After the death of Roswell's wife, this property fell to Wilber's mother, and she finally gave it to him. Thus it was he got his first land. He has added 140 acres to this by purchase, and his wife at her marriage received from her father 100 acres more; thus the family own about 300 acres of land. Wilber Barr is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bloomfield. In 1862 he enlisted in Company "C," 96th Regiment O. V. I., and was with it until he was mustered out of service. At different times he served in the capacity of fifer and bugler. He took the typhoid fever, and as he was recovering was taken with a relapse and became very low; through the kindness and sympathy of Dr. Newlin he recovered; he was sent north by Dr. N., and by help of alcholic stimulants reached home alive, and with the care of his friends there recovered; he was mustered out of service in 1864. Mr. Barr's present occupation is stock-raising, dealing in sheep, cattle and hogs almost exclusively; he has a family of three chlldren—George A., born Oct. 15, 1868, Orie Clio, Aug. 29, 1870 and John A., July 21, 1874. During the war Mr. Barr went west to Missouri to see his brother, Wesley; when the train he was on reached St. Charles he took a lay off, which act saved his life; for when the train loaded with passengers reached Centralia it was attacked by Anderson's guerrillas and every soul butchered.

WILLIAM BUTLER, farmer; P. O., Sparta; was born in Washington Co., Md., Jan. 27, 1819; his parents, Eleazar and Mary (Easterday) Butler, had five children—William, Sarah A., Samuel, and two that died in infancy. William lived with his mother until he was 26 years old; his father died in 1825; but his mother was afterward married to Abraham C. Harris. When in his 26th year he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Burkholder; they have three sons and one daughter —John E., Mary E., George W. and Henry E. John was born in July, 1846, and in March, 1868, was married to Mary Evarts; Mary way born May, 1850, and in November, 1879, married Alfred Scarborough; George was born October, 1853, and in Febuary, 1880, married Augusta V., daughter of William Speck; Henry E. was born September, 1855, he is yet single. Mr. Butler came to South Bloomfield Tp. in 1833, and although not among the earliest settlers, he can recall the merry times at the old-fashioned "log-rollings" and "corn huskings." He remembers vividly that the woods were filled with deer, wolves, and wild turkey, when he came into this township in 1833. His life has been one of hard labor; he has sixty-three acres of good land, near Sparta, upon which he resides. He is a Democrat; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Himself and family are highly respected in the neighborhood.

COL. ALBERT H. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Bloomfield; a native of New Hampshire, and was born in 1825. His parents, John and May (Wood) Brown, had a family of seven children—John H., Mary, Harriet, Abigail, Albert, James and Charles W. The father was born in 1796, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; he served as a substitute for a Tory during a portion of the war; he came to Worthington, Ohio, in 1840, and died at Fox Lake, Ind., 1853. When Albert was 9 years old, he secured a situation as bobbin boy in Plunkett's cotton factory in Mass.; for six years he worked in different factories in that State and New York; raising to the position of head spinner. In 1840 he came with his father to Ohio, and immediately went to Columbus, where he remained three years, learning the carpenter and joiner's trade. In 1852 he was appointed post master at Marion by Franklin Pierce; in 1848 he married Ann, daughter of John Elder, and by her had four children: Harriet, born in 1849, Jennett, 1851, Edwin, 1855, and Jennie in 1858. His first wife having died during the war, he was married in 1866 to Sally Jane Lyon, and by her has three children; Elva, born in Nov. 1868, Annie, June, 1870, and Alice H., Aug., 1872. Col. Brown served in the Mexican War in the 3rd Ohio Reg., and commanded by Col. S. R. Curtis. In May, 1847, he was mustered out, when he came home and worked at his trade until he was married; when the Civil War broke out he raised a company of 74 men and on the 22d of April, 1861, was ordered to report at Camp Chase and was then assigned to the 4th Ohio Reg.,

commanded by Col. Andrews. During the early part of the war he served as Provost Marshal for Generals Kelley, Lander, and Shields. He resigned and came home on account of the sickness of his wife, but soon after her death he re-enlisted and was mustered in as Lieut-Colonel of the 96th Ohio Regiment. At the death of Col. Vance, he took command of the Regiment and led it in every engagement. At the close of the war he was mustered out, and has since farmed in South Bloomfield Tp.; he has served two terms in the Lower House of the Ohio State Legislature. Col. Brown is a Republican, and himself and family are members of Methodist Church in Bloomfield.

BUSHROD D. BUXTON, M. D.; Sparta; was born May 19, 1849; his father, during life, had three wives, the first being Betsey R., who bore him eight children, six boys and two girls—Harry S., born in 1819; Major H., in 1821; Blancher R., in 1824; Victoria, in 1826; Oscar, in 1828; Daniel S., in 1831; Betsey, in 1834; Rufus B., in 1837. The fathers' first wife dying, he was married to Margaret Cambridge, March 27, 1846, and by her had a family of four children—the first child died in infancy; Bushrod D., Charles B., born Nov. 6, 1850; Harry J., Jan. 13, 1856. His second wife died April 4, 1856; he was married the third time to Catharine Wisman, and by her had one child—Rufus, born July 21, 1864. Of this family of thirteen children, four are dead—Blancher, Harry, Rufus, who, in the night, was struck by lightning, while in camp at Vicksburg, Miss., and one that died in infancy. Dr. Buxton passed his early years on his fathers' farm; when he became 16, he attended Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, two years, after which he returned to Alexandria and read medicine under Doctor Stimpson and Williams one year and a half; he also read with Doctor Samson, of Newark, a year and a half. Having read steadily for three years, he attended several courses of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and in October, 1871, located at Sparta. He practiced for a short time at Pataskala, and also at Olive Green, but has since been at Sparta. July 24, 1872, he was married to Clara E. Chase, and has one child—Floy, born May 5, 1873. Dr. Buxton is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Church; he is well posted in his profession and has a comfortable practice.

WESLEY CLARK BARR, A. M. B. L., Bloomfield; was born in South Bloomfield Tp., in 1834; his early years were passed on his father's farm; he attended district school until 17, and then, having obtained a certificate, taught his first term at "Rich Hill;" he received $50 for the term of three months; in 1852, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and the following winter, 1852–3, taught school on Clark street, near home; while teaching he kept up his studies, and returned to College in the summer of 1853, passing up the winter's studies, and in the fall was taken sick with lung fever and had to be taken home; he continued to teach during the winter, having one of the most systematic schools in the county. In the autumn of 1857, he again returned to Delaware, and contiued there until he graduated, in 1861; he would teach during summer vacations, to get means to support him the following year. year. These schools were select, and at one time Mr. Barr had for pupils *twenty teachers.* This was an excellent school. In the fall of 1861, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the law department of the Michigan University, and at the expiration of two years received the degree of B. L.; in July, 1863, he journeyed west to Missouri, stopping at Macon; Missouri at that time was wild with war and secession, but the intrepid Wesley "hung out his shingle" and began the practice of law. Not proving a very lucrative business at that time, in the spring of 1864 he began teaching a select school in the M. E. Church at Macon; at this time he was also connected with a paper as associate editor, the paper being called "The Macon Argus;" Thomas Proctor, of Ironton, Ohio, was editor-in-chief; his wife was his assistant in the school, and both had 125 scholars, and received $1.50 from each for the term; he taught two terms and was then made one of the militia-men raised to prevent Price from coming north to Macon with his army. In the fall of 1864 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and served in that capacity four years. He had an extensive business, sending eighty-nine men to the penitentiary—one for murder. He

was the first man to introduce colored testimony in the courts. After reaching Missouri, he organized the first Union League, in Northern Missouri. He began as Circuit Attorney, January, 1865. He was appointed District Clerk in 1869, and served for one year; after this he served two years as Road Commissioner, and Deputy Surveyor of Macon Co. In the spring of 1873 he moved with his family to Unionville, Putnam Co., Mo.; here he became one of the proprietors and owners of a newspaper, entitled the "Putnam Ledger." In July, 1874, he returned to Ohio, and ever since has been farming his father's place. He teaches his home school every winter, and receives higher wages than any other country teacher in the county. On the 11th of June, 1863, Mr. Barr married the daughter of William and Cordelia (Maley) Harris, and by her has the following children: Ella Lena, born Sept. 9, 1865; Mary Cordelia, born July 12, 1868; Roy Walter, born Dec. 1, 1875; John, who died in his infancy, and Wesley Clay, born Aug. 3, 1878. Mrs. Barr was with her husband in the West; she taught five years at Macon, taking the same class each successive year, and graduating them at last. Mrs. Barr received her education at the Utica Union School. It is needless to say that Mr. Barr is one of the most influential men in the township.

WILLIAM RILEY COILE, P. O. Sparta; Reuben Coile and Margaret Prosser were married Feb. 13, 1845. The former is a son of Abraham and Mary (Filchmyer) Coile, and was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., April 15, 1822; the latter is the daughter of William and Ann (Jones) Prosser, and was born Oct. 4, 1822; to this union was born the following family: Alonzo B., born March 8, 1846; Alfred S., Dec. 25, 1848; Thomas M., Jan. 28, 1850; Leroy, Oct. 17, 1851; Lycurgus D., May 21, 1853; Mary A., Oct. 1, 1855; William Riley, June 13, 1858; Lucelia R. Jan. 11, 1860; Joanna A., Feb. 5, 1862; Daniel E., April 1, 1864, and Reuben E., March 28, 1867. The oldest three are dead; Alfred was killed by a boiler explosion in a steam sawmill in Marion Co., in 1869; Leroy married Emma R. Emmerson; Lycurgus, Anna James; Lucelia, Thomas James, and Mary, Judson Smothers, the former three living in South Bloomfield Tp., and the latter in Bennington Tp. Reuben Coile, Sr., now owns 40 acres of good land, near what is known as "Red Hill." The Coiles are old and prominent citizens, having lived in the township for thirty-five years; they are members of the United Brethren Church. Their son William, or Riley as he is more familiarly known, is an enterprising young man, full of push and pluck, and will make life a fine success. He is at present working for W. C. Barr, near Bloomfield village.

MRS. ELIZABETH COE, farmer; P. O., Sparta; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 2, 1826; her parents were John E. and Mary Ann (Johnson) Ebersol, the former being born June 10, 1785, and the latter, Sept. 23, 1803. To these parents was born a family of three children—Elizabeth, Matilda E. and Rebecca. Matilda married Wm. Ebersol, but had no family; Rebecca married David Studer, and had a family of five children, three of whom are yet living; the parents are both dead, the father dying in 1874, the mother in 1834. The family came into Knox Co., Ohio, in 1826, when Elizabeth was but a few months old; she passed her early years at school, but as her mother died when Elizabeth was but 8 years old, and as her father never married again, all the cares and duties of the household fell upon the shoulders of this small girl. She was united in marriage Sept. 7, 1854, to Edward J. Coe, a native of England, and by him had a family of three children—Edward, born July 21, 1855; Albert, Feb. 3, 1857, and Elbridge, Sept. 4, 1861. Edward married Viola Roberts, but has no family; he is a farmer and lives in South Bloomfield Tp. The other boys are with their mother on the farm. Mrs. Coe's father was married twice, the first wife being Lavina Dutcher, by whom he had five children. When her mother died Elizabeth had to keep house for all this large family. When her husband died from the effects of apoplectic strokes, the care of her own family devolved upon her; her life has been one unceasing round of care and toil. She is a Methodist, while her sons are Universalists. Herself and sons own 85 acres of land.

WESLEY CHIPPS, merchant and Post Master; Sparta; was born in Delaware Co., O., Oct. 13, 1847. He is the son of W. and

Cindrella (Struble) Chipps, who came to Ohio from New Jersey in December, 1838. Wesley remained with his parents on the farm until he was 18 years old, when he began business for himself; he worked two summers on a farm, going to school during the fall and winter, until the winters of 1866 and 1867, when he taught his first term of school. The following summer he canvassed for a map in Delaware Co.; he then went to school in the fall, and during the succeediag winter taught again. In 1868 he was employed as clerk in a drug store at Lima, Ohio, but taught the following winter. He worked on the farm at home during the years of 1869 and 1870; shortly after this he went to Mt. Vernon and clerked in a drug store, and on the 5th of March, 1872, started a drug store in Sparta, where he remained until March 31, 1875. On the 18th of March, 1872, he was united in marriage to Estella Newcomb, a daughter of Stephen L. and Meradah (Ink) Newcomb, and by her had one daughter—Oral M., born, Aug. 3, 1873. On the 16th of December, 1879, his wife died from spinal disease. His daughter, Oral, lives with her grandfather Newcomb, near Chesterville. In March, 1875, Mr. Chipps moved to Pulaskiville, where he clerked until October of the same year; he then began a partnership business at Sparta with Henry Hulse, under the firm name of Chipps & Hulse, and has continued there ever since. Chipps & Hulse purchased the store of W. C. Harris, which consisted of a general stock of dry goods, hats, caps, groceries, hardware, etc., invoicing between $3,000 and $4,000. The stock at present consists of dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots and shoes, queensware, groceries, etc. They keep constantly on hand a stock of from $4,000 to $6,000 worth, and during the year their sales amount to $12,000; they do the largest business of any house in Sparta. They are centrally situated, and Mr. Chipps is the present Post Master at Sparta. Mr. Chipps, though a young man, is universally known and respected by the citizens in the southern part of the county; he started with scarcely a dollar, but by industry, economy and sterling honesty, has acquired considerable property, and, what is better still, a name without stain or blemish.

BEVERLY W. CHASE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Sparta; was born in South Bloomfield Tp., Nov. 21, 1830; his father, Benjamin, and his mother, Elvira (McCloud) Chase, were married in 1821, and to them was born a family of nine children—Cynthia, William, John, Beverly W., Huldah L., Daniel W., Hannah, Reuben F. and Henrietta, all of whom are living, except John and Daniel. The father was killed at a house-raising near Sparta, in 1845; he was a carpenter, and, while at work below, a heavy beam was displaced by the workmen above, which in falling, struck him with great force on the head, causing his death. It is claimed that all the Chases in this country are the descendents of two Puritans of that name who came from Europe to escape religious persecution; the lineage of the Chase family in this township has been traced to these persons. Beverly W. spent his youth on his father's farm, and during his early manhood taught thirteen terms of school in and near Sparta. He married Martha, a daughter of Elias and Mary (Evans) Howard, April 14, 1855, and has two children—Plimpton B., born April 1, 1860, and Ora Blanche, Dec. 16, 1865. Mr. Chase and family are Methodists; he was formerly a Republican, but at present supports the Prohibition party. He owns 152 acres of land, upon which is an excellent dwelling house and other good buildings; there are more than two miles of tileing on his farm. His son Plimpton has been three years in the classical department of Oberlin College; has chosen the profession of law, and has been a disciple of Blackstone six months. Ora B. is attending the public school in Sparta.

JOSEPH CONWAY, farmer; P. O., Bloomfield; was born in Virginia, Sept. 15, 1816, and lived there until he was 11 years old; he then came, with his oldest brother, to Ohio. In about a year after reaching the State, this brother died, and he then lived with his brother-in-law, James Shumate. When he became 16 years old, he hired out by the year, for $8 per month. At the expiration of a year, his employer raised his wages to $10 per month, by the year; but this hard work did not suit Joseph, who pined after the profession of medicine. He was too poor to attend college, though he bought some medical text books, and began to read; he taught school, and tried other sources to raise money,

but his health failed him, and he became discouraged. He finally gave up the idea of ever being a physician, and, in bitter disappointment, took consolation in getting married to Melvina Sanford, daughter of William and Melvina (Hubbell) Sanford. To this union were born the following children—Benson A., Melville, Eva, William O., Olin and Wesley. Benson enlisted in the well-known 96th Regt., O. V. I. While quite sick, he was brave and spunky enough to push ahead of his regiment, and engage in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, but the exposure and fatigue were too much for him; he took the measles, which, with other diseases, and the bad cold he caught, caused his death. Melville married Phœbe Evans; Eva married Thomas Hicks; William married Elsie Jackson; Olin married Emma Thatcher; Wesley is single, and at home. All live in South Bloomfield Tp. Joseph's father died in 1823, and his mother in 1855. His parents' family consisted of Thomas, Jane, Mary, John L., Ann, William, Joseph, James and Charlotte. Joseph is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig; he is also a member of the M. E. Church. He owns two or three hundred acres of land, and is one of the most intelligent and influential men in the township.

WILLIAM CHASE; P. O., Sparta; was born in South Bloomfield Tp., in 1825; he passed his early youth on the farm, but when 16 years old, went into a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill, owned by his father, at Sparta. At the age of 20 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Blinn, and by her had a family of four children—Mary E., who married J. P. Vail, and lives in Sparta; Benjamin L., who married Rosalba Yocum, and lives in Hayesville, Ohio; Clara E., who married Doctor Buxton, and lives in Sparta; and William R., who is completing his education in the college at Westerville, Ohio. In 1846, Mr. Chase went to Galena, Ohio, where he remained about three years, clerking part of the time in B. C. Brown's dry goods store; in 1850, he came back and became a traveling salesman for C. Cooper & Co., of Mt. Vernon; about 2 years afterward, he was employed to clerk in Dr. A. W. Swetland's dry goods store, at Sparta; he bought Dr. Swetland out in 1854, and began a partnership business, with a general assortment of goods, with his brother John; eight years afterward, another brother was taken into the partnership, which then became W. J. & R. Chase, but in 1866 this company was dissolved, the brothers dividing the stock; William Chase continued the business with his son-in-law, Mr. Vail, and shortly afterward, Benjamin, son of the senior member, was admitted into the partnership; in about 1871, the entire business was sold to Vail & Bliss, and Mr. Chase then purchased 174 acres of land near Sparta, but immediately rented it, going into a general business of buying and selling lumber and wool, in which last pursuit he is still engaged; since then he has bought two small farms, of 48 and 54 acres respectively, near Sparta; he also owns one-third interest in the grist-mill at Sparta, together with two or three acres of lots, upon one of which is an elegant house, which cost $2,600 ; Mr. Chase is one of the heaviest property holders in the township; he has perhaps done as much to improve and build up the business interests of Sparta as any other man. He is a Republican, and is also a member of the Methodist Church; he has shown sufficient business sagacity throughout his diversified business career to accumulate much property, and place it in permanent shape.

FRANK COTTON, blacksmith; Sparta; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, July 31, 1852; he is the only son of Omer and Sarah (King) Cotton; the grandson of Emmett W. Cotton, and great-grandson of Harrison Cotton, one of the early pioneers of South Bloomfield Tp. The father of Frank is at present in Mobile, Alabama, a speculator in cotton; the mother lives in Illinois. Frank's youth, until he was 14 years old, was passed at home, going to school; when he arrived at that age, he started out in life for himself, working on a farm by the month; in 1870 he commenced learning the blacksmiths' trade at Green Valley, Knox Co., O. In the spring of 1874, he engaged to work at his trade with Abraham Herron, at Sparta, with whom he remained until 1877; he then erected a shop of his own, where he has remained until the present. Mr. Cotton's marriage with Melissa, daughter of Boyd and Ann (McKee) Clark, was celebrated Jan. 1, 1874; his wife's death occurred July 17, 1875; his second wife was Mary, daughter of William and Lavina (Keller) Helt,

to whom he was married Oct. 1, 1876; to the second marriage was born one daughter, Hallie O., born June 9, 1879. Mr. Cotton is a Democrat in politics, and a Universalist in religion; besides doing a general blacksmithing business, he makes a specialty of horse-shoeing, and repairing mowing and reaping machines. Mr. Cotton is said to be one of the best blacksmiths in southern Morrow Co.

ANN DUFFY, tailoress; Mount Liberty was born in New York, in 1799. Her father, Jacob Vosseller, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served his country with distinction; her mother was Sarah Castner, daughter of a farmer in southern New York. These parents had a large family of children, and all are now dead except Peter, George and Ann. These children are Jacob, Katie, Mary, Lanah, John, Sarah, Phœbe, Daniel, Ann, Peter and George. Ann passed her early years in New Jersey. She received but a limited education, her life having been too busy to permit extensive schooling. On the 21st of January, 1831, she was united in marriage to James Duffy, and to this union was born the following family—Mary, born April 18, 1832. Sarah, born June 14, 1835; Jane, born March 31, 1838, Martha, born Oct. 21, 1840, and Margarette, born June 18, 1843. Sarah and Mary are both dead, the former dying March, 1847, and the latter April, 1867. Jane and Margarette are unmarried, and are still living with their mother. On the 8th of July, 1869, Martha married John Barr, Son of Allen and Rebecca Barr, and has two children—Robert Duffy, born March 1, 1873, and Eugene Delano, born Aug. 26, 1876. James Duffy died June 2, 1852. He was a tailor by trade, and came to Ohio in 1848, when the country was yet quite a wilderness. He purchased the farm upon which his widow now lives, but as he knew nothing about farming, he rented the land and worked at his trade. His widow, since his death, with the help of her daughters, has managed the farm, usually renting it, and receiving a share of the proceeds. The farm consists of 100 acres of good land. John Barr was in the 121st Reg. O. V. I., and during the war was twice wounded—once in the neck, the ball still remaining in his shoulder, and again in the knee, by the fragment of a shell. His occupation is that of farming. Though Ann Duffy is 81 years of age, she is yet quite strong, and bids fair to live many years to come. The oldest daughter of her family, married J. W. Dewitt, Feb. 2, 1854. She has the following family—Alfarata, born Nov. 29, 1854, Frank Leslie, May 11, 1856, George Burns, June 18, 1859, and Anna Laura, Dec. 27, 1861. March 4, 1855, Alfarata was married to Z. T. Thomas, and has by him, Fred, born April 26, 1876, Mary Maud, Oct. 11, 1877, and Clarence Dewitt, Feb. 22, 1879. Jane and Margarette Duffy are still at home. They are bright and intelligent women.

LOUI GAYNES, barber and confectioner; Sparta; was born in Arkansas in July, 1850. His father was a Frenchman, named Alexander Gaynes, who owned a plantation in Arkansas; his mother was an Indian of the Blackfoot tribe, a remnant of which remained in Arkansas after the main tribe had gone Westward. The father died in 1854. Loui, when 9 years old, was taken by his mother to Paw Paw, Mich.; while here she was married again, and Loui being misused by his stepfather, started out into the world to do for himself. After many hardships, he arrived at Detroit; and while standing in the depot crying with hunger, and being so young, he attracted the attention of some Christian lady, who, after learning his destitute condition, gave him $5.00. Some kind gentleman started a subscription for him, which soon amounted to $15.00; he went to Canada, but soon returned and engaged as servant on board a steamboat; at the end of six months he secured a situation as valet to a gentleman of sporting proclivities, with whom he remained three years, learning to read and write in the meantime; he served in the late war as bugler and part of the time as cavalryman; in 1879 he was married to Alice Hampton, a former slave of Wade Hampton, and moved to Sparta, where he now resides. He is the only barber in Sparta, and in connection with his shop has a confectionery store.

NATHAN HARRIS, farmer and carpenter; P. O., Sparta; was born in Chester Tp., then Knox Co., Ohio, in 1824; the son of Isaac M. and Mary (Barrow) Harris, who were married in Jan., 1813, and moved from New Haven, Conn., to Knox Co., Ohio, in 1817. The father, though a farmer, was licensed to exhort in 1824, to preach in 1827, and was ordained in 1831. In this family were ten

children—James M., Charles, Robert, Susan, Nathan, Nancy, John C., Nelson, and Polly A. and Rachel J., twins; all are dead, except James M., Robert, and Nathan; the former is married, and has a family of two children, and lives in Illinois. Robert is married, and has a family of ten children, and lives near Cardington, Ohio. In 1839, Nathan apprenticed himself to a carpenter, with whom he remained for three years. His marriage with Ann Jackson was celebrated in Sept., 1848. The wife died Feb., 1852; they had no children. By his second wife, Jane Severe, to whom he was married Sept. 21, 1854, he has a family of four children—Francis M., Edward C., Charles C., and Adie M. Francis M. was born Aug., 1855, and died when 18 years old; Edward was born Dec., 1856, and is at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, clerking in a dry goods store; Charles, born Oct., 1858, and died when ten months old; and Adie, born Sept., 1860, and married to C. W. Barre in March, 1878. They have a family of two children—Carlton C., and Luther A. Mr. Harris is a member of the M. E. Church, and belongs to the Democratic party.

ABRAHAM HERRON, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Sparta; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1830, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Householder) Herron, who had a family of thirteen children—John, Samuel, Henry, Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, George, Margaret, James, Abraham, Sarah and one that died in infancy; Abraham's father was a farmer. When 18, he started learning the blacksmith trade, a business in which he is yet engaged. He was united in marriage March 26, 1854, to Harriet L., daughter of Reuben and Eliza (Loveland) Beard, by whom he has a family of three sons and one daughter—Emma A., Manly M., Burton D. and Warren S., all of whom are yet living. Emma is the wife of S. W. Lyon; the rest are living with their parents. Mrs. Herron was one in a family of six children, their names respectively are—Philander H., Almond, Louisa, Samantha, Randall and Harriet L. Mr. Herron, on his father's side, is of Irish descent, and on his mother's, German; he owns fifty acres of land adjoining the village of Sparta, which he works in connection with his trade. He is a Prohibitionist, but was formerly a Republican. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Herron commenced his life without any pecuniary assistance whatever from any one, but by industry and frugality, he has acquired the nice home and property he now owns.

JOHN HOLT, Sparta; son of James and Elizabeth (Rees) Holt; was born Sept. 8, 1826. The father came to Chester Tp., then in Knox Co., in about 1806, and was thus among its earliest pioneers. John received a common school education, and remained at home helping his parents until he was 22 years of age. By his first wife, Susan Howard, daughter of Elias and Mary Howard, he has one daughter and one son—Jerusha and James H. The former was born in 1849, and the latter in 1855; Jerusha is the wife of O. C. Chase, of Delaware, O., and by him has a family. James for a while was a student in the school of Oberlin, but at present is attending the schools of Delaware. Mrs. Holt died in 1855, and Mr. Holt re-married March 14, 1858, to Abigail Barr, daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Lyon) Barr, with whom he is at present living. Mr. and Mrs. Holt are members of the M. E. Church at Sparta. Mr. Holt is a staunch Republican, a straight forward and honest man in all his dealings. They are highly esteemed by their friends and neighbors.

WILLIAM HENRY HULSE, merchant; Sparta. Jabez Hulse was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec, 25, 1807, and is the son of Thomas and Leah (Weatherby) Hulse. Jabez's family consisted of his wife, Maria (Slack) Hulse, daughter of Theophilus and Mercy Slack, and seven children as follows—Francis G. Albert S., William H., Jesse, Cornelia, James K. P. and Maria, all of whom are married, except Jesse, who lives with his father. Jabez was married Jan. 1, 1832, and came to Ohio in the fall of 1835, locating in South Bloomfield Tp., Morrow Co. His wife died March 10, 1870. Feb. 28, 1872, he was again married, his second wife being Maria Henry, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Henry, with whom he is yet living. His son William Henry, or "Hank," as he is more familiarly known, was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1837; he lived with his parents until he was 15 years old, and was then apprenticed to learn the carpenters' trade. During his youth he obtained a thorough knowledge of the chair making business, which trade was

followed, more or less, after he became a man; he learned the carriage makers' trade and worked at that in connection with his other trades. When about 33 years old, he began clerking for S. L. Newcomb, in Sparta, who was in the general mercantile business; was also at Pulaskiville in the same business for a few months. On the 13th of October, 1875, he formed a partnership with Wesley Chipps, at Sparta, to be known as Chipps & Hulse, dealers in general merchandise. The partners advanced equal amounts of capital, and bought the stock of W. C. Harris, which invoiced at $31.25. These young men have been in the business ever since, and have the liveliest business in their lively town. Mr. Hulse was married June 13, 1869, to Miss Ellen Bliss, daughter of Caroline and Mason Bliss. The wife is one of a family of six children, and was born Dec, 4, 1846. Henry Hulse is Deputy Postmaster at Sparta. He is a Universalist in his religious belief, and is one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Sparta.

DANIEL S. HOPKINS, farmer; P. O. Bloomfield; was born in Greene Co., Pa., Aug. 13, 1845; his father Levi Hopkins, was born in 1813, and his mother, Elizabeth (Patterson) Hopkins, was born in 1814, and they were married in 1838; they had a family of seven children—John, twins (one of them being Esther Ann, the other dying in infancy), Mary Jane, Daniel, Thomas P. and Elizabeth. John is in Centerburg, Knox Co., engaged in the mercantile business; he married Lucinda Swart,and has two children—Ida D. and Emma E.; Esther is also in Centerburg; her husband, William Smith, is a warehouseman; she has five children—James H,. Arie Alice, Frank, Homer and Stanley. Thomas P. is practicing the profession of medicine in San Francisco, Cal.; he is unmarried; Elizabeth is at home. Daniel passed his youth on his father's farm in Pennsylvania; in 1864 he enlisted in the 140th Reg. Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until he was mustered out of service in July, 1865; he was in the bloody battle of the Wilderness; was at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and was in the battle before Petersburg, and in numerous other engagements of less note; after being mustered out of service, he worked upon his father's farm on shares until he was married, Aug. 13, 1870, to Kate H., daughter of James and Mary (Harvey) Throckmorton, who had the following family: Joseph, Maria, Kate, Elizabeth, William, Margaret, Sarah, Clara and Emma; all this family are living except Maria. Daniel S. has two children—James L., born Sept. 16, 1871, and Charles S., born Aug. 20, 1875. The father moved to South Bloomfield Tp. in 1867. Mr. Hopkins is a Republican, and is a member of the M. E. Church; he owns one-half interest in the grist mill at Centerburg, together with four lots, upon which is a dwelling; he is at present working on his father's farm, on shares.

F. G. HULSE, carpenter and joiner and farmer; P. O. Sparta; was born in New York, Aug. 13, 1833; his parents Jabez and Maria (Slack) Hulse, had a family of five sons, and two daughter—Francis G., Albert S., William H., Jesse B., Cornelia, James K., and Margaret M. All of these are living and all married except Jesse. Francis G. passed his youth and early manhood with his parents; when but two years old, his parents moved to Ohio; he received a limited education; when he was 20, he started out in life for himself. His marriage with Miss Rebecca Shaw was celebrated Dec. 28, 1860, and by her he has the following children—Almina, born Sept. 28, 1861; Mary E., born July 10, 1864; Jabez, born Aug. 8, 1868; Martha D., born Dec. 10, 1870; Edward, born Jan. 20, 1872; Frederick, born Aug. 2, 1874, and Samuel L., born March 15, 1877. All these are living at home, with their parents, who live on a well improved farm of 100 acres, about a mile and a half north-east of Sparta; he moved on the farm he now owns in 1865, and has lived there ever since. Mr. Hulse's wife is a member of the M. E. Church, while he is a Universalist, and an adherent to the principles laid down in the platform of the Demoeratic party.

WILLIAM H. HARPER, wagon and carriage maker; Bloomfield; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, May 15, 1834. His parents, Linton and Susan, (Galer) Harper, were married Aug. 24, 1831. The father was born Dec. 24, 1800, and the mother, June 25, 1812. These parents had six children—Harriet Jane, William H., Lydia C., Thomas A., Abel M., and Aaron. Harriet married David Harrigle; has quite a family, and lives in Hardin Co.; Lydia married

George Shackelford, and lives in Marion Co.; Thomas married Maria Easterday, and has a small family, and lives in Union Co.; Abel married Bell Loutzenhiser, and has a small family, and lives in Tama Co., Iowa; Aaron is dead; William lived with his father until he was 18 years old, when he went to Granville for three years, to learn the wagon and carriage making trade; he has worked at his trade almost all the time since, although at present he does much carpenter work. He worked one year at Mt. Liberty, about five years at Lock, and then about twelve years at Bloomfield. In 1857, he bought the building he now owns in Bloomfield, into which he put a general assortment of goods, worth about $1,100; he shortly afterward added $400 to the stock. The goods have been sold out, and the store is now closed. On the 1st of March, 1857, he married Ann V. Cooper, and by her had one son, George I., born March 24, 1858. This wife died Nov. 18, 1858, and on the 10th of May ,1859, he married Mary J. Boner, by whom he had three children—John E., born May 1, 1860; Delia A., born Jan. 16, 1865, and Charles B., born May 22, 1874. On the 5th of February, 1876 Charles was so terribly scalded, that he died, after several hours of suffering. Mr. Harper's son, George, married Molly Powell, July 30, 1879. They live in Illinois; the other two children are at home. Linton Harper died in 1875 and his wife in 1876. Linton, the father, came to Muskinghum Co., O., in 1816. William Harper in 1876 patented a door check which proves very useful and valuable. The invention consists of a bell cone having ears from its base by which it may be fastened by screws to the floor or door-casing; through the top of this cone passes a screw upon which is pivoted a catch which holds the door open. At right angles to the catch and fastened to the cone is a lug to which a spiral spring is attached, the other end being fastened to the pivoted catch. When the door is pushed back it strikes the catch which yields until the notch is reached, when it springs back, catches the door and holds it. Mr. Harper has territory to sell on easy terms to responsible agents.

JOHN INSCHO, undertaker, cabinet-maker, carpenter and joiner; Sparta; is the son of John and Susanna (Schrack) Inscho, and was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Jan., 31, 1811. The father was a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Penn., and they were among the first settlers in Licking Co., coming in, in 1806. They had a family of twelve children, nine of whom reached their majority. Their father was a soldier in the war of 1812. He moved to Huron Co., in 1815, thence to Richland Co., and afterward to Knox Co., where he remained until his death, Oct. 17, 1848. The mother followed him Oct. 19, 1850. When the father moved into Knox Co., John was 10 years old; he remained on his father's farm until 18 years of age, when he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He was married to Elizabeth Rilea, April 28, 1836. They have a family of seven children, four of whom are yet living, as follows: Lucy V., Royal D., Wesley A. and Adelphine. Both before and after his marriage, he worked industriously at his trade, starting with scarcely a penny, and with but one suit of clothes; after his marriage, he lived for many years at Mt. Liberty, Knox Co., but in 1864 he moved to Sparta, and began in the general business of making and selling furniture, repairing or building houses, and undertaking; he keeps on hand an excellent stock of furniture, at all times, and sells as low as the lowest. His children are all married and settled in life. Mr. Inscho owns his shop, and a nice little home in Sparta. He is a Democrat, and is also an enthusiastic Universalist. He has been Township Treasurer for many years; has been Justice of the Peace, and in years past, was Captain of a company of State militia. He is industrious and honest, and is a good citizen and neighbor.

EUGENE KENT, fruit-grower; P. O., Sparta; was born in Williams Co., Ohio, Sept. 19, 1853; his father, Ashford, and his mother, Eleanor (Evans) Kent, were married in 1849, and had a family of six children—Sylvester, Eugene, Frank, Victorine, and twins, who died in infancy; Sylvester died when one year old; Frank and Victorine are both at home, and are yet unmarried. When Eugene was about 2 years old, his father came from Williams Co., and settled in South Bloomfield Tp. After living for short periods on various farms, in the northwestern part of the township, the father finally settled on the farm he now owns; this was about the year 1870.

Eugene received but a common school education, and when old enough, assisted his father on his farm; at the age of 21 he began to accumulate property for himself. In 1874, he was united in marriage to Ella E. Sackett, daughter of James Sackett, of Porter Tp., Delaware Co., Ohio. There was born one child—Myrtle O., Nov. 22, 1875. Eugene, after his marriage, lived with his father two years; he then moved to Henry Co., Ohio, and at the expiration of about four weeks, left that county and went to Marengo, Bennington Tp., where he remained nearly two years, after which he returned to South Bloomfield Tp., and lived for a short time in the house just opposite his father's residence. He then bought the place upon which he now lives, and moved there in 1879. While in Henry Co., he ran a saw-mill, one-half interest of which he owned; he did the same while at Marengo. At present he owns one-third interest in a steam cider-mill; he cultivates and sells about 250 bushels of apples per year; also about 200 bushels of grapes, 75 bushels of raspberries, 20 bushels of peaches, and other berries and fruits. He is a Republican, and is a Universalist in belief, though a member of no church. His wife, Ella (Sackett) Kent, can trace her lineage back to 1620. It is said that three Sacketts came over in the Mayflower. The descendants of one of them settled in northern New York, and gave rise to the name Sackett's Harbor; the descendants of one of them came to Columbus, Ohio, one of them being the surveyor who platted the original town; this man was Elijah, Mrs. Kent's grandfather. Elijah had three different wives. By the first, Mary Cunningham, he had one child, James Sackett, the father of Mrs. Kent. Mr. Kent's grandfather, Kent, was in the war of 1812, and at his death a military salute was fired over his grave in honor of his gallant services for his country.

SYLVENUS KILE, farmer; P. O., Sparta; was born March 6, 1823; Jacob and Elizabeth (Towser) Kile, his father and mother, had a family of ten children—Sylvenus, William, one that died unnamed, John, Jesse, David, Mary, Nicholas, Nancy and Washington. The father came from Virginia to Ohio, in 1823, stopping at Rushville for about eight months, after which he moved and settled in South Bloomfield Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio, just east of the place now owned by his son Jesse; like all the boys and young men of those times, Sylvenus passed his youth in improving his father's place, getting once in a while a glimpse at his books; he remained thus until of age, and then began to farm his father's place on shares, and soon afterward to rent the land of neighbors—living in the meantime at his father's; in September, 1856, he married Naomi, daughter of Solomon and Sarah Dehaven, and has a family of four children—Caroline, born in 1857; George D., 1859; Sarah E., 1862, and Flora V., 1866. Flora died while an infant; the others are yet living. Solomon Dehaven was a soldier in the war of 1812, and by the special act of Congress, drew a pension of $96 per annum until his death. Mr. Kile owns 103 acres of land, is a Democrat, and his family is well-known in the southern part of the township. Mrs. Naomi Kilo is a member of the Methodist Church.

JESSE KILE, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O., Mt. Liberty, is the brother of Sylvenus Kile, whose biography is found elsewhere in this work. Jesse was born in this township, Jan. 17, 1829. His early years were spent like those of other boys of that early day in going to school in winter and in cleaning up and farming his father's place in summer. He worked on the old place until his father died, all the proceeds of his labor going into the general family fund. In 1863 he began buying and selling stock, and being a shrewd financier, he managed to lay up considerable money during the seven years he was engaged in that business. Since 1870 he has been farming almost exclusively, though still dealing in stock to a limited extent. When his father died, the old place was divided among the different heirs; but Jesse has since bought all the claims, and he now owns the old homestead, and has it all paid for. There are 115 acres, and all the land is well improved. On the 14th of February, 1866, he was united in marriage to Martilla (Cotton) Barrick, the widow of Daniel Barrick, who died while in the service of his country. Mrs. Kile had by her first husband one child—Flavia, born in 1861, who is now married to Charles Brokaw, and lives east of Sparta. Mr. and Mrs. Kile have a family of four children—Bertram C., born June 2,

1867, Leveretta, March 7, 1871; Stanley B., March 11, 1875, and William L., May 31, 1879. Mr. Kile is a Republican; his wife is a Methodist. He is a good citizen and a kind neighbor; he is well known in the southern part of the county, and his word is as good as his note, and both are as good as gold.

MARVIN B. LYON, shoemaker. The present Postmaster at Bloomfield, is Marvin B. Lyon, who was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1830. His father came to Ohio in 1834, and located in Hilliar Tp., Knox Co., where Edwin Lyon now lives. Mr. Lyon's early years were passed on his father's farm; he received a good common school education, and at the age of 21 was united in marriage to Selina, daughter of Daniel Chadwick, and by her has the following family—Orlin M., born Dec. 24, 1852, and Ernest W., born Feb. 26, 1857; his marriage was celebrated Jan. 1, 1852; in Aug., 1875, his son Orlin, married Hena, daughter of Robert Gray, of Delaware Co.; Orlin has one son, Clarence, born in Feb. 1877. Mr. Lyon's parents are David S. Lyon and Ivah, daughter of Elmer Chase, Esq.; and in his father's family were the following children—Sherwood, who died in infancy; Marvin B., Cornelia, Edwin L. and Daniel E.; Cornelia is dead; Edwin L. married Fannie, daughter of Isaac Brokaw; has three children, and lives in Hilliar Tp., Knox Co.; Daniel E. married Ione, daughter of Wesley Clark, and has one child. After Mr. Lyon married he lived with his father about four years, and then moved to Johnson Co., Iowa, where he remained almost a year, and then came back to Ohio. He settled in Bloomfield and worked at his trade—shoemaking; in 1873 he bought 80 acres of land, adjoining the town. In 1878 he started a store in Bloomfield, with an assortment of groceries, notions, boots and shoes; he has quite a lively trade, with a stock worth about $1,000. He is at present justice of the peace. Is a Republican and Prohibitionist, and a member of the Advent Christian Church at Sparta. He is one of the most prominent men in the township.

SMITH LYON, farmer; P. O., Bloomfield; was born in Connecticut in 1811, and lived there until he was nearly 7 years old; his father and mother, Walker and Mary Ann (Tuttle) Lyon, came to South Bloomfield Tp. in 1817, and thus were among the earliest settlers. The father was born in April, 1779, and was married in Aug., 1808; he had a family of three children—Smith, born as above; Jennet, born July, 1817, and Harriet, born Sept., 1823; all three are yet living. When Smith was 21 he married Sally Jane Marvin, and by her has one child—Newton T., born in January, 1833. After his first wife died he married Deborah J. Lounsbury, and by her has one child—Sally Jane—who is the wife of Col. A. H. Brown. Mr. Lyon is a Republican; he owns 475 acres of land, and is one of the few oldest settlers in the township. His father came here late in the fall of 1817—so late that cold weather set in before he could finish his log cabin; he could not make mortar, and had to fill up the chinks with moss and sod; he taught school at an early day, and was among the first teachers in the township. He was a Justice of the Peace, and performed many marriage ceremonies, receiving for his services some sort of produce, such as potatoes. Smith Lyon received but a meagre education in youth, as his services on his father's farm were indispensable, and he was kept at home chopping and clearing. He is well known and universally respected.

JOHN McGUIRE, plasterer; Sparta; is the son of John McGuire, a wheelwright, and was born in New Jersey, April 27, 1835; when he was 2 years old his mother died; his father then bound him out to John McGrady, who in 1840 moved to Ohio, bringing young McGuire with him; he remained with McGrady until he was 22 years old. In 1858 he married Emeline, daughter of Franklin and Harriet Way, and by her has a family of four children—Ada, F. M. E., Charles and Mary. Ada married James Work. Mr. McGuire is a mechanic and builder, as well as a plasterer. He owns seven lots in Sparta, and is one of the nine men who own the Sears Cemetery. He served in the 30th regiment O. V. I., during the late war; he is an active politician, and in 1878 was candidate for County Recorder on the Democratic ticket. His wife died in Feb., 1877.

GEORGE B. MINARD, carriage-maker and blacksmith; Sparta; was born in Townsend Tp., Huron Co., Ohio, July 27,

1846. He is the son of Lucius L., and Elizabeth Jones (Mabbett) Minard, who had a family of five children—John M., George B., Seth A., Anna M. and Lenard L. The youngest child died when but an infant; the balance of the family are all living, and all married, except Anna who is living at home with her parents, in Milan. John is married, and has a famiyl; he is a machinest, and lives in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio. Seth is a carriage-maker, is married, and lives in Milan, Erie Co., Ohio. George B. passed his youth with his parents, and going to school. He was united in marriage Oct. 4, 1867, to Ida C., daughter of Henry and Florinda Ruggles, and by her has one son and one daughter—Maggie L., born Aug. 15, 1868, and Newton L, born Oct., 1870. The wife was born Oct. 28, 1848. Mr. Minard came to Sparta in the fall of 1876, and entered into a partnership with Robert Mullenger, to be known as Minard & Mullenger. This firm does a general blacksmithing business—exept horse-shoeing—in connection with carriage-making. They do quite an extensive business, and keep from three to four men busily engaged all the time. They also own in partnership 80 acres of land in Christian Co., Mo. Mr. Minard owns a house and lot in Sparta, and also the carriage shop in which they do business. He is a Universalist, and a Democrat in politics.

LEWIS MITCHELL, farmer and stock raiser; P. O., Mt. Liberty; his father and mother were married in Knox Co., O., in 1836, and to them was born a family of fifteen children; Harris, Emer, Lewis, Alice, Betsey, Albert, Welthy, Torrence, Maria, William, Laura, Dana, Mary, and two that died while infants. Out of this large family, twelve lived to reach their majority. Lewis spent his youth in arduous labor improving the farm. He attended the district schools until 15, and then his father needing his services, kept him at home. When 19 years of age he began in business for himself; he was married to Lenora Orsborn, and by her has a family of four sons and two daughters—Charles M., born July 17, 1861, Myrtle E., Nov. 24, 1863, Lulu M., May 12, 1866, W. Delano, May 7, 1871, Edwin W., July 9, 1873, and Emer C., July 15, 1875; all of these survive and live with their parents in South Bloomfield Tp. In 1862 Mr. Mitchell enlisted in Co. F., 121st Reg., O. V. I., and was with this Reg't until after the battle of Perryville—then owing to sickness was discharged; after recruiting his health for one year at home, he enlisted in the 100 days' service and was appointed Second Corporal. His grandfather was an officer in the war of 1812. Mr. Mitchell is a Republican, and himself and family are members of the Disciple Church.

WILLIAM McKINSTRY, farmer; P. O., Sparta; Matthias McKinstry was born in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, Feb. 12, 1796. Effie Young was born in Sussex Co., New Jersey, in 1799; they were married and had a family of five sons and one daughter—John, William, Phillip, Matthew, Samuel and Mary M.; John and Matthew are dead; Phillip married Julia A. Dexter; he is a carpenter, and lives in Michigan; Samuel is married, and lives in Michigan, and is a tavern-keeper; Mary married William Miller, and lives in Michigan. William McKinstry was born June 16, 1821; his parents moved to Ohio in 1831; after stopping three years in Knox Co., they moved to South Bloomfield Tp., and located where William now lives; when William was 20 years old he hired out to clear land, at $9.50 per month; Sept. 2, 1841, he married Maria, a daughter of James Fletcher, and by her has nine children, seven of whom are yet living—Matthias, born July, 1842, married Jane Keys, and has three children; he is in the mercantile business in Hardin Co.; Rebecca, born March, 1844, married N. A. Yocum, and has twin boys; her husband is a farmer; William, born Oct. 10, 1846, was married to Jane White, and has a family, and lives in Knox Co.; David, born Oct. 24, 1848, and died Sept. 5, 1877; he was the husband of Lora Rinehart; Isaac, born Sept. 25, 1850, and died Feb. 22, 1871; Jefferson, born Jan. 7, 1853, was married to Sarah White, by whom he has a family; John J., born July 21, 1855; James, May 24, 1858; Anna M., Sept. 3, 1861. Mr. McKinstry is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He owns 196 acres of nicely-improved land, all of which he has made by hard labor and close economy. When married, he had but $5.00, and after the expense attending such an occasion, had but fifty cents left; he then started out in life to make a home for himself and wife; after two years hard work, at $9.50 per

month, he bought his first team of horses; his mother then re-married, and the estate was divided among the heirs, each receiving about $250. Mr. McKinstry immediately invested his share in real estate, and has continued to add thereto until he now has one of the best farms in the township.

NATHAN MOORE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sparta; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in1813; his parents, Isaac and Clarissa (Wilcox) Moore, had the following family: Charlotte, Mary A., Isaac, Nathan, Lytle, Samuel and Elizabeth. Charlotte is dead; Mary Ann is married, and lives in Delaware Co., Ohio; her husband was George Manville, who is now dead, she being a widow with four children living; Isaac died in Kansas, and Lytle in Missouri; Samuel married Miss Williamson, and has a family of six children, and lives in Fremont Co., Iowa; Elizabeth married John Gore; she lives in Bennington Tp., and has two children living. Nathan passed his early years on his father's farm. The father came to Ohio in 1815, first settling at Lancaster. After living in several counties at different times, he at last settled in Delaware Co. When Nathan was 19 he came to South Bloomfield Tp., and rented twelve acres, where his son now lives; he had one yoke of steers and an old horse, all of which he had got by trades and by hard labor; finally he traded a horse and wagon for thirty-six acres of tax land; he was then 20 years old. At this time he was married to to Sarah, daughter of James and Methena (Edmunds) Crawford, and by her had ten sons and one daughter—Clarissa, Andrew, Norton, Royal, Lytle, Lafayette, Lorenzo, Burr, Jerome and two that died in infancy; Clarissa married Joseph Lewis; she has four children and lives in Harmony Tp.; Andrew is dead; Norton married Elizabeth Evans; has four children and lives in Bennington Tp.; Royal married Rachel Evans and has a family of four or five children, and lives in Bennington Tp.; Lytle married Susan Potts and lives in South Bloomfield Tp.; Lafayette married Lydia Manville, and has one child and lives near Mt. Vernon; Burr married a Miss Titus; has one child, and lives in Bennington Tp.; Jerome is single, and is yet living at home with his father. Mr. Moore is a Republican, and is also a Universalist in belief. He owns about eighty acres of excellent land, upon which is a fine spring of pure water. He is decidedly a self-made man beginning life with scarcely any education; with nothing but his hands and native wit to keep him afloat. His wife and himself are yet quite strong, and have always been good neighbors and citizens.

WM. N. ORSBORN, farmer; P. O., Sparta; was born in this township, June 24, 1824. His father, Thomas Orsborn, was captain of a merchant vessel, plying between New London, Connecticut, and the East Indias. On one of his return trips from the Indias, in 1812, his vessel was attacked by a British man-of-war, but by the bravery of the officers and men, they escaped, and landed their goods safely in New London. After his arrival, he enlisted in his country's service, but soon resigned. Then owing to a request of his wife, Olive (Manning) Orsborn, he quit the sea and emigrated to South Bloomfield Tp., and engaged in the then new occupation (to him) of farming. This was in 1817, when the country was an unbroken wilderness, full of wild beasts. Having never been accustomed to wood-craft, the following is related as an incident connected with his early career in Ohio: The first tree he chopped down, not knowing in which direction to make it fall, he chopped it so that it fell directly on the cabin he had just erected. By hard labor he in time acquired some 300 acres of land, which, at his death, was divided among the children—Abigail, Amanda, John H., James M., Arrilla J., Sarah, George R., and William N. The latter remained at home during his youthful days and improved his opportunities for an education. Nov. 5, 1845, he was married to Harriet Dustin, by whom he had a family of six children—Emeline, Melinda, Lucy J., Eliza A., William F., and Harriet D.; his wife died Jan. 23, 1864. Mr. Orsborn's second wife was Sarah Miller, to whom he was married Jan. 25, 1866, and by her has three sons and one daughter—Nelson D., David G., Mary A., and Claud. Mr. Orsborn is independent in politics, in every case voting for the man, instead of the party. He is a Universalist in belief, but a member of no church. He owns 253 acres of nicely improved land in Morrow Co., but does very little towards farming, owing to a stroke of paralysis received in 1875.

THOMAS E. ORSBORN; Sparta; is the son of John H. and Nancy (Severe) Orsborn, and grandson and namesake of Thomas Orsborn, the South Bloomfield pioneer. His great grandfather Osborn was captain of a merchantman on the Atlantic Ocean. On one of the voyages the sailors arose in mutiny, killed the captain and manned the vessel for piracy and plunder. His grandfather was reared upon the sea, and being a man of great resolution and vitality, became captain, but becoming tired of the sea he moved his family into the wilderness of Ohio in 1815. Thomas E. was born in Knox Co., O., Nov. 28, 1841, and was one in a family of seven—Thomas E., L. Ellen, Byron H., one that died in infancy, Mary J., Roslinda and Clarinda M. Clarinda is dead, but the others are living in South Bloomfield Tp. Byron married Emma Brokaw; Roslinda married Thomas Scott; Ellen is the widow of Orange Hollister, and Mary is unmarried. Thomas' youth was passed on the old place; when the war broke out he enlisted in the 121st Reg. O. V. I., Co. E., and in 1863 was discharged for disabilities. In early years he served an apprenticeship at house-painting, which business he followed until his marriage to Maria, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Coleman) Roberts Nov. 1, 1860; he has by her the following family: Mina Adell, born April 9, 1861; Wilbur B., Jan. 29, 1863 (deceased); Frank L., Aug. 1, 1864; Kate M., Oct. 24, 1865; William B., May 5, 1867; Nellie M., Dec. 2, 1869; Brice O., Jan. 15, 1872; John H., Feb. 28, 1874; Lillie E., April 31, 1876; and a daughter, as yet unmarried, born Feb. 14, 1880. After his marriage, Mr. Osborn farmed and dealt in stock until April, 1879, when he opened a butcher-shop in Sparta, on the corner of Main and Church streets; he is doing the principal business in his line in the town. His residence is half a mile southwest of Sparta.

HARVEY L. PARKS, carpenter and joiner; Sparta. Is the son of Alexander and Mary (Clinton) Parks, who were married in New Jersey, Feb. 16, 1839; in this family there were seven children—Martin, Robert, Clarkson, Lydia, Harvey, Malinda, and Warren; Warren is a blacksmith in Sparta, and he and his sister Lydia are living with their mother at that place; these two and Harvey are the only children in the family living. Harvey L. was born in South Bloomfield Tp. March 11, 1851; he attended the public schools in Sparta until he was 13 years old, when his father's death occurred, which left him and his brother to provide for the family; he continued living at home until his marriage with Miss Maria Hulse, daughter of Jabez Hulse, which event was celebrated April 30, 1874. To them was born one daughter, Mary Maud, Sept. 29, 1877; the wife was born May 28, 1846. Mr. Parks can trace his relationship with Gov. Clinton, who was at one time Governor of New York. His family has also quite a family war history, which shows they took part in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the late civil war between the North and the South. Mr. Park's father and brother, Clarkson enlisted in Co. K, 174 Reg. O. V. I., in 1874, and both died from disease, contracted while in the service of their country; the father died at Washington, D. C., and the brother at Murphreesboro, Tenn. Harvey owns eight acres of land northeast of Sparta, upon which he now resides. He is a Democrat, and is a Universalist, although a member of no church.

THOMAS J. PIERCE, fruit grower and farmer; P. O. Sparta; was born in this township, Dec. 26, 1820; he spent his youth upon the farm, and also attended schools near his old home; he remained with his father until he was 21 years of age, and then began doing for himself. His life has been given to a variety of pursuits; shortly after he was of age he sold medicines, traveling throughout the country, at this business, for about ten years; he has sold books, and has also farmed more or less; at present he is engaged in selling fruit trees. He owns one-half interest in the fifty-six acres of land upon which his brother, Columbus, now lives. This place is made his headquarters, and for the last twelve years, he, with his brother, Columbus, has traveled more or less, over five or six counties, engaged in selling fruit trees on commission. Himself and brother deal quite largely in raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, grape and other plants and vines; they keep constantly on hand a general nursery stock, but with the exception of the smaller fruits and berries, sell almost entirely on commission. The Pierce Brothers

are men of decided ability. All the Pierces are intelligent and wide-awake men.

COLUMBUS D. PIERCE, farming and fruit-growing; P. O. Sparta; was born in South Bloomfield Tp., Nov. 1, 1839. His father, B. C., and mother, Nancy (Wildman) Pierce, were married May 1, 1819, and had a family of seven children—Thomas J., May E., Nathan W., Perry N., Betsey J., Daniel H. and Columbus D. May, Nathan and Betsey are dead; Columbus D. passed his youth on the farm, and when he became 18 years old, began to do for himself; he taught school a year or two, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out, enlisted in the 121st Regt., O. V. I., and served three years; was in thirty engagements and skirmishes; was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and in all the perilous movements of that noted campaign; was at Lookout and Kenesaw mountains; was at Perrysville, Dalton and Mission Ridge and many other noted battles; he was married Nov. 1, 1867, to Hortense, daughter of Elizur and Maria (Manville) Price, and by her has a family of three children—Frank L., born April 22, 1870; Bertha W., March 16, 1872, and Florence May, May 22, 1875. Mr. Pierce owns 88 acres of land and his principal business is fruit-growing; he has 41 acres in orchard, which is now eight years old; in it are all the best varieties adapted to this climate. Mr. Pierce is a Republican, and is a member of the Christian Advent Church at Sparta, as is also his wife.

ANDREW JACKSON ROBERTS, carpenter and joiner; Sparta; was born in 1822; he is one of the best carpenters in South Bloomfield Tp., and nearly all the buildings for miles around were planned and built by him; his father, Solomon Roberts, settled near Sparta, in 1830; Andrew had but little schooling, and was subjected to hard work on his father's farm; at the age of 22 he learned his trade, and while thus engaged worked for $5 per month; his mother's maiden name was Mary Coleman, who bore her husband a family of ten children—Almira, born 1816; Ann Eliza, 1818; Adaline, 1821; Andrew, 1822; Curtis G., 1824; one that died in infancy; Mary, born 1828; William, 1831; Perilla, 1833, and Maria, 1835. Almira married Abraham McNair, and lives in Iowa; she is a widow, and has four children; Ann Eliza married William Roberts, had four children, one of whom is living; Adaline married Thomas Hughes; she has five children, and lives in Missouri; Curtis married Arminda Beebe; he has a large family, and lives in Iowa; Mary married J. C. Cook, lives in Sparta, has one child living; William, married Lydia Ann Swetland; he lives near Sparta, and has four children, three of whom are living; Perilla married George Orsborn, and lives southeast of Sparta, and has five children; Maria married Thomas Orsborn, lives near Sparta, and has nine children. In 1846, Andrew married Alvira, daughter of Jacob S. Thompson; the next year he moved to Michigan, stopping four years at the capital (Lansing), then containing but two or three houses. While in Michigan, his wife died, leaving an infant daughter, who is now the wife of Alexander Tims, and lives near Sparta. Mr. Roberts came back to Ohio in 1851; he remained a widower until 1879, when he married Mrs. S. J. Bradfield, widow of Daniel Bradfield; his father and mother had poor health, and during the long years before their death, were dependent upon their son Andrew for support and protection. Mr. Roberts is a Demo-Prohibitionist; is not a member of any church; he takes pride in opposing the inconsistencies of church dogma; he has been Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Notary Public, etc.; he owns 14 acres of land. His father died aged 72, and mother died aged 82. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Sparta, and is one of the prominent men in the township.

ALONZO RAMEY, farmer; P. O. Mt. Liberty; the grand-son of Peter Kile, one of the oldest settlers in the Tp., was born in South Bloomfield Tp. in 1842; his father is T. A. Ramey and his mother Melinda (Kile) Ramey, daughter of Peter Kile. There were ten children in Peter Kile's family: John, born in Oct., 1815; Reason, Aug., 1817; Melinda, Nov., 1819; Simon, Dec., 1821; Washington, March, 1824; Ransom, Sept., 1826; Harvey, March, 1829; Catharine, Feb., 1832; Mary E., Oct., 1835; and William W., April, 1839. In T. A. Ramey's family were four boys and two girls—Alonzo, Arminda, Washington, Brown, Emmett and Orpha. Alonzo passed his youth at Mt. Liberty, going to school; at the age of 15 he went on a farm,

where he remained until he was 20 years old; in 1862 he enlisted in the 96th Reg., O. V. I., and served ten months, but at the end of that time he was so reduced by disease that he was discharged; after his discharge he remained with his father until his marriage with Sarah A. Mortley, Oct. 4, 1864. He has two children—Delma, born July 9, 1865, and Burton, Jan. 4, 1867. Mr. Ramey owns 100 acres of land, it being the same fractional quarter section upon which Peter Kile lived, when he first settled in the Tp. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM L. SWETLAND, farmer and stock raiser; P. O., Sparta; is the son of Giles and Sarah (Lewis) Swetland, and was born in South Bloomfield Tp., Aug. 31, 1838. He spent his youth on his father's farm, where he remained until he was 24 years old; but began to accumulate property for himself at the age of 21. On the 25th of Dec., 1861, he was united in marriage to Cornelia E., daughter of Jabez and Mariah (Slack) Hulse, and has by her a family of five children—C. Duane, born Aug. 1, 1863; Minnie R., Aug. 1, 1867; Silenda L., Aug. 28, 1869; Manning L., April 1, 1872, and Burton V. E., Aug. 31, 1874. Mr. Swetland own 235 acres of land, all well improved; he has in his possession a watch which belonged to his great-grandfather, Luke Swetland; he also has an old wooden moleboard plow, used by his father in early times, which he values highly as a keepsake.

WARREN SWETLAND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Sparta. The Swetland families, living in or near Sparta, are the descendants of Artemas and Lydia (Abbott) Swetland, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in 1810, first locating in Delaware Co., in 1818; they moved to South Bloomfield Tp., and remained there until their deaths, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter—Augustus W., Giles, Fuller, Seth and Marilla. Warren Swetland is the son of Giles and Sarah (Lewis) Swetland, who were the parents of five sons and one daughter. Warren was born in South Bloomfield Tp., in April, 1834, and, until about 1856, he remained with his father, clearing and improving the place. He farmed, with his brother, one year in Chester Tp., and was then united in marriage with Magaret A., daughter of Daniel and Mary (Davis) Thomas. They have no children, but have raised and educated an orphan girl, named Arrilla Lewis, who was married to Daniel Potts, in 1869. Mr. Swetland owns 129 acres of well-improved land, near Sparta, and is one of the nine men who own and have charge of the fine cemetery north of Bloomfield. He was formerly a Democrat, but at present supports the Prohibition party. His wife and himself are members of the M. E. Church, at Sparta. Artemas Swetland, the grandfather of Warren, when a boy, was in the fort at the Wyoming masacre, and escaped death only by remaining with his father, Luke, who was on picket duty inside. Warren's great-grandfather, Abbott, was murdered shortly after this, by the savages. When the Indian scare was over, the settlers began to return to their farms. One day, while at work in the field, with another pioneer, Mr. Abbott saw the Indians coming, and started to run, but was shot, crippled, and overtaken by them, and dispatched with the tomahawk. Artemas was in the war of 1812, enlisting while in Delaware Co., Ohio. He was one of the first settlers in South Bloomfield Tp., and his sons, Augustus, Giles and Seth, vividly remember the hardships through which they passed, in their new home in the wilderness. This family is noted for longevity, and, although some of them are nearly four score and ten, yet they are full of vigor and strength. The family is well known, and universally respected.

IRA SALISBURY, retired farmer; P. O. Sparta; is a native of New York, and was born in 1811; his parents were old settlers in the State of Ohio, and were closely identified with its history. When the father came to Ohio, in 1815, having considerable money, and not thinking it wise to carry it with him, he placed it in a trunk, which was sent by rail, but in its passage to Ohio it was broken open and rifled of all this hard earned money. This loss baffled his calculations, and he had many hardships to undergo before he had a home he could call his own. Upon his arrival in Ohio he stopped for four months in the old fort at Delaware, and at the expiration of that time, moved to a farm that he had rented, five miles north of the town; he remained there about twelve years, working, economizing and saving, and then purchased a farm of 130 acres, in Harmony Tp., where he moved

in about 1828, first stopping for a short time near Mt. Gilead; both the father and mother were born in 1780, and were married in Sept., 1805. These parents, Ephraim and Lydia (Windsor) Salisbury had a family of seven children—Celinda, Ennis, Ganza, Ira, Ephriam, Amy and Rebecca, all of whom are married and have families of their own. Ira's education was limited because of demand for his services on the farm. At the age of 21 the proceeds of his labor went to himself, yet he continued to live with his father. He was united in marriage Dec. 12, 1833, to Hannah, a daughter of Rev. David James, and by her had a family of eight children—David, Ephriam, Elizabeth, Dinah, Ennis, Adin, Minerva and Brunson. Mr. Salisbury lived with his father until he died; supporting him, but using the proceeds for himself. In June, 1847, the father gave Ira a deed to the 130 acres, purchased when he first came to Harmony Tp. At different times this was added to, until, he owned 380 acres; but since that time he has disposed of it all. Mr. Salisbury at present owns some lots, and a few acres of land in and near Sparta. His wife, Hannah, died Dec. 13, 1865; and on the 26th day of Nov., 1868, he married Diana (Hamill) Manville, the widow of John Manville. Mr. Salisbury's sons Ephriam, Ennis and Adin, were in the late war. Adin lost an eye at Chattanooga. Ennis was in sixteen battles, going on the march to the sea with Sherman. Ephriam and Ennis are both married, and live in Missouri, and have families; Diana is married and lives in New York. Mr. Salisbury is a member of the Baptist Church; he became a member in 1824. He is also one of the most radical and influential Republicans in the southern part of the county.

WM. B. SPECK, miller; Sparta; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1822; son of Augustus and Sarah (Reed) Speck; he is a miller, as was also his father, and is said to be one of the finest sawyers in the southwestern part of the county; his grand-father was a Saxon, and, while passing through Germany, was seized and pressed into the army, and his regiment was employed by the British, to assist in quelling the rebellious colonies in America, but while the troops were coming to this country, he succeeded in making his escape. Mr. Speck's grand-father Reed claims to have built the first log cabin where Steubenville now stands. His grand-mother Reed had three brothers, who were present at Crawford's defeat. Mr. Speck was married in 1858 to Elizabeth Lewis, and has by her a family of three children—Clinton B., Flora A., and Augusta V. Clinton is in the drain-tile business in South Bloomfield Tp; Augusta is married to George W. Butler, and lives in the same township; Flora A. lives at home with her father, and is the possessor of unusual musical talent. Mr. Speck owns the present saw mill at Sparta, which is said to be one of the handiest in the county. There were eleven children in Mr. Speck's father's family, and when the father died, there had not been a death before in the family for forty-five years.

FLOYD SEARS, farmer; P. O. Bloomfield; is the son of Enoch Sears and Laura (Marvin) Sears, and was born in New York, Jan. 7, 1817. The father was a farmer, and of English decent. The parents were married in 1816, and came to Ohio in 1834; there was born a family of eight children, three of whom died in infancy—Floyd, Lewis, George, Harriett, Aaron Burr, Rufus, and two that died in infancy. George W. married Rebecca Love, and lives in South Bloomfield Tp.; Aaron B. married Catharine Struble, lives in South Bloomfield Tp.; Lewis died; Harriet married Dr. L. T. Dewitt; Rufus married Mary Struble, and lives in Richland Co., Floyd spent his youth at home, receiving a limited education. In March, 1839, he married Victorine P., daughter of Sheldon Clark, and to them there were born three sons—Clark G., born July 13, 1840; Smith, born Feb., 1843; the third son died in infancy. In 1863, Clark married Deborah J. Cavert, daughter of John and Rebecca Cavert; they have one son, Charley A., born Dec. 6, 1871. Smith married Susan Vail in 1864, and lives in the village of Bloomfield; as does Clark and family, also. Enoch Sears died in 1876, and his wife in 1871. Mrs. Sears' grand-parents, on her father's side, were Daniel Clark and Phedima (Curtis) Clark, who had a family of four children—Roswell, Marshall, Ransom and Sheldon. Sheldon's wife was Selina McEwen, daughter of Ephraim McEwen. In Sheldon's family were two girls—Victorine P., born 1822, and Rebecca J., born 1828. Rebecca married

Charles Jackson; he died, and she afterward married Allen S. Moffett. Sheldon Clark came with his family to South Bloomfield Tp., in 1826. Floyd is a Republican, and himself and family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Sears has held various township offices of trust; he owns 210 acres of well improved land; he is one of the trustees of the Bloomfield Cemetery. His father sowed in wheat the first summer-fallow ever sowed in the township, and raised quite a good crop. Mr. Sears is one of the most prominent men in the township, and is universally honored and respected.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, miller; Sparta; was born in Steubenville, Jefferson Co,, Ohio, in December, 1827; he is the son of Robert and Rachel (Scott) Taylor; the father was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and was born in 1798; the mother was born in 1808, and these parents were married in 1826; to this union was born a family of twelve children, all of whom are living, and are grown men and women; their names respectively are—William, Susan, Jane, Alexander, Robert, Joseph, Josiah, Samuel, Mary, Rachel, John and Scott. Jane is the widow of Mr. Manville, and lives in Knox Co.; Alexander married Harriet Babcock, and lives in South Bloomfield Tp.; Josiah married Betsy A. Bradfield, and lives in the same township; John married Caroline Peeler, and lives in same township; the other members of the family, except William, are living with their mother in Bennington Tp. The father was a miller of forty years' experience; in 1849 he discontinued the milling business at Steubenville, and moved to Morrow Co., where he engaged in farming; he lived there until his death, which occurred March 26, 1876; William assisted his father in the mill at Steubenville until he was 22 years of age, and then came with his father to Morrow Co.; in April, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Company G., 20th Regiment; at the expiration of that time he re-enlisted for three years in Company A, 20th Regiment O. V. I., and was mustered out of service Feb. 16, 1865; he was at the battles of Shiloh and Fort Donelson, and numerous other engagements of lesser note; since the war, he has been engaged in the milling business at Sparta. Mr. Taylor is a Republican, but in local politics votes for the man and not for the party. He is a Universalist in belief, though a member of no church; for five consecutive years he was the Assessor of Bennington Tp.; Mr. Taylor has the reputation of being one of the best millers in Morrow Co.

JOHN THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Mt. Liberty; was born in South Bloomfield Tp. in 1820; his parents, James and Nancy (Cotton) Thompson, had a family of nine children—William, Harris, Elizabeth, John, Mary, O'Connell who died in infancy; Serena, Margaret A., and Berthena; all are living except Harris and O'Connell. Mr. Thompson's early life was passed upon the homestead. When 16, he went to Milford, where he remained eight years, but then came back to the old place; after staying there six years, he went to Mt. Liberty, and at the end of 21 years returned to South Bloomfield Tp., where he has remained ever since, engaged in farming; Mr. Thompson's father came to South Bloomfield Tp. in 1819; he was a blacksmith, and made for the early settlers iron cow-bells, buttons, bridle-bits, reaping-sickles, stirrups, etc.; he also made domestic articles—such as spoons—out of pewter, yet not very extensively; he and Aaron Jackson at an early day owned a small distillery, where whisky and brandy were made from corn and rye; he also owned a small grist-mill where corn could be ground; he was a Justice of the Peace in early times, and often had quite a full docket of assault and theft cases; he lost $500 in Owl Creek money depreciation. John Thompson was married in 1843, to Matilda Cornell, and has four children — Frances, born Feb., 1844; Almeda, Dec., 1845; William A., Jan., 1847, and Mary A., Dec., 1853. Frances married Josephus Sanders, and has two children; Almeda married Lewis Crumpston, and has two children; William married Angeline Robertson, and has two chidren; Mary A. married Amza Robertson, and has one child. Mr. Thompson owns 105 acres of land; is a Democrat; also a member of the Disciple Church, at Mt. Liberty. His family is well known in the township.

JOHN TAYLOR, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Sparta; was born in Virginia, Dec. 22, 1843. He made his home with his parents, Robert and Rachel (Scott) Taylor, until he was married; this event was celebrated Dec. 16, 1876, his wife being Nancy Peeler,

widow of the late Elijah Peeler, and daughter of Robert M. and Nancy (Ely) Marshall. By her first husband Mrs. Taylor had two daughters—Hattie, born Aug. 1, 1868, and Norah Oct. 27. 1870. She has one daughter by her present husband—Katie, born Dec. 31 1878. Mrs. Taylor was born Feb. 28, 1847; and she was married to her first husband July 3, 1867. Mr. Taylor is an excellent farmer living half way between the villages of Sparta and Bloomfield; his political views coincide with those of the Republican party, and his religious views with those of the Universalists; his wife is a Lutheran; she owns one house and lot on East Chestnut street in Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

W. SCOTT VAN SICKLE, hotel-keeper; Sparta; was born in Porter Tp., Delaware Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1848. His parents were Peter and Alma (Price) Van Sickle, who had the following family—Drusilla, Winfield Scott, John C. and Addison. The first three are now living. Mr. Van Sickle's life has been interspersed with a variety of pursuits, among which may be mentioned that of farmer and stock raiser, clerk in a drug and grocery store, and hotel-keeper; he was married Aug. 23, 1868, to Orpha E., daughter of John and Salona (Hayden) Manville, by whom he had two sons—Harry B., born Aug. 29, 1872, and Monford C., born May 18, 1876; his wife was born May 14, 1847. In Dec., 1877, he purchased the Sparta House, in Sparta, Ohio, but soon exchanged that for the Hulse House, in which he now lives, engaged in keeping hotel. Mr. Van Sickle owns one of the best hotels in Sparta, and has the principal hotel trade at that place.

JAMES P. VAIL, merchant; Sparta; was born in Bennington Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1845; his father, B. T. Vail, a native of Connecticut, came to Bennington Tp. in 1830, and settled at what was afterwards called "Vail's Cross-Roads." He purchased 85 acres of land there, and began farming. His wife was Mary A. (Crane) Vail, by whom he had a family of twelve children—Elizabeth, Amza, William P., Jane, Ira, Mary, James P., John, Frank, William, Malvina and Ella, all of whom are living, except Elizabeth, William P. and Amza. The father died in 1864, but the mother is yet living at Bloomfield. James P. was married Jan. 22, 1865, to Mary, daughter of William Chase; he has a family of two children—C. Clifton, born Dec. 11, 1870, and B. Clyde, born July 31, 1873. Mr. Vail remained on his father's farm until he was 17 years old, when he began clerking in a general store at Sparta, owned by William Chase, who afterwards became his father-in-law; he continued here for three years, and then went into business with J. P. Wright, at Bloomfield, under the firm name of Wright & Vail, keeping a general assortment of goods. At the end of a year this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Vail returned to Sparta, and entered into business with his father-in-law, under the firm name of William Chase & Co. Three years after, this partnership was dissolved, and Dr. D. P. Bliss bought Mr. Chase's interest in the store and became Mr. Vail's partner, with the business name of Vail & Bliss. Two years afterwards Dr. Bliss sold his interest in the store to the senior partner, Mr. Vail, who has continued the business at Sparta ever since. Mr. Vail carries a stock of from $6,000 to $9,000 worth of goods, and is doing a good business; he has a wagon on the road all the year round, and has run it for eight years. His books will show a business of about $30,000 per year. Mr. Vail owns a farm of 85 acres of well-improved land, adjoining Sparta. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a radical Republican in politics.

JOHN Q. WORLEY, farmer; P. O., Centerburg; is a native of Licking Co., Ohio. In his parents' family were five children—William, Joseph, Andrew, Vianna, and John, all of whom are living, except Vianna. When John Q. was 2 years old, his mother died, and he was given to a Mr. Saucer to raise; he remained with this man until 19 years of age. In Sept., 1854, when he was 21, he married Margaret Baughman, and by her has a family of twelve children—George, born Sept., 1855; Orel, April, 1857; Abbey, Jan., 1859; Elmer, who died in 1861; Rose May, who died in infancy; John, born Dec., 1863; Olive, March, 1866; Hugh, May, 1868; Virgil, Dec., 1871; Cara, April, 1875; Ida, March 1877; and Maud, Dec., 1879. Elmer, Rose, John, George and Ida are dead. Mr. Worley enlisted in 1861, in the 76th Reg. O. V. I., and served sixteen months, but was then discharged on account of kidney and heart

diseases; eighteen months after his discharge, he enlisted in the 178th O. V. I., and served for one year; he was in many prominent engagements, such as Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Pea Ridge, Murfreesboro, Goldsboro, Kingston, etc. Mr. Worley is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church. His son George was killed in 1873, while excavating under an embankment of earth on the railroad near Granville, Ohio. It was estimated that one hundred tons of earth and stone fell upon him. He had made an effort to escape, and when found was bent double backward. Orel married Mary Davis in 1879, and lives in Centerburg, Ohio. Abbey married Charles Tivenan Sept. 24, 1878; she lives at Utica, Ohio, and has one child, Bertha. In Mrs. Worley's father's family were seven children—William, Rebecca, Jane, Elizabeth, Catharine, Mary Ann, and Sarah. William was killed at Ringgold, Georgia; he was shot through the head in battle. Joseph was ninth color-bearer in the 82nd O. V. I., and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Eight color bearers were shot down before him in the same battle, yet he bravely took the stars and stripes, when his turn came, but was shot and instantly killed. Mrs. Worley's father and mother are both dead.

S. F. WAY, Sparta; was born in Summit Co., Ohio, July 22, 1843; he is the son of Franklin and Harriet (Beebe) Way, who had a family of two sons and four daughters—P. F. Beverly, Harriet E., Lydia A., S. F., and sister Clarissa, and Merrilla D. The latter is the eldest, and died in childhood. P. F. Beverly is a graduate of the medical schools of Ann Harbor and St. Louis; he is now a practicing physician of Columbus, Ohio. Harriet E., was the wife of John McGuire, whose biography appears in this work. The father of this family was born Feb. 28, 1812, and died Aug. 23, 1847. The mother was born Oct. 20, 1809; she is yet living, her home being with her son in Sparta. S. F. Way, made his home with his mother, assisting her and going to school until he was about 16 years old. The winter after he was 17, he taught district school, and afterward alternately taught school and attended the college at Oberlin, for three years. His health then failed, and he was compelled to relinquish his studies for the time. When he was 20 years old, he was employed as instructor in commercial studies of the business college at Oberlin, for one year. After this he was employed as teacher of penmanship in the college at Delaware, Ohio. Here his health again failed him, and he was obliged to give up active life altogether. He is now a licensed preacher of the M. E. Church, and is engaged in evangelistical work. He was married Dec. 5, 1872, to M. E. Harris, daughter of G. N. and Christina (Tussing) Harris, and by her had one daughter—Hattie E., born April 12, 1874, and died Aug. 25, 1875. He is now living in Sparta, where he has made his home for the past twenty-eight years. He is a prohibitionist.

CONGRESS TOWNSHIP.

MICHAEL ALSHOUSE, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; is a native of Northumberland Co., Penn.; was born Nov. 23, 1822; there were twelve children in the family, he being the second; his father, Henry Alshouse, died Sept. 11, 1876, being 76 years and 9 months old, in same county, and was married to Catharine Blottener, both of same county; she died Jan. 3, 1848, and was 53 years and 2 months old. Michael was but 2 years of age, when his parents moved to Starr Co., this State. His father was a blacksmith by trade, but Michael, not satisfied to follow in his father's footsteps, left the sledge behind, and sought employment better suited to his tastes and inclinations; he did not leave his father until he was 23 years of age. At the age of 26, March 22, 1849, he was married to Sevilla Reed, who was born in Richland Co.; she lived until Jan. 6, 1855. He was married to his present wife, Nov. 4, 1858; her name was Sarah Caldwell; she was born Dec. 4. 1841, in Richland Co.; she was the daughter of Francis and Catharine (Erb) Caldwell, who was from Maryland; Mr. Caldwell was born in Richland Co. After his first marriage, he moved to Crawford Co., where he had purchased land; here he remained until 1863, when he moved to the north part of the township, and purchased 120 acres of land; here he has remained ever since, and will, in all probability, spend his remaining days. They have two children—Charles Elmer, born May 21, 1862; Sarah Etta, born Aug. 5, 1873. Mr. Alshouse had few school advantages, and has made his property through the medium of hard labor and frugal management.

WILLIAM BECK, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; is the third child of the family, and was bornin North Bloomfield Tp., April 17, 1836, and whose parents were Frederick and CatharineBeck; at the age of 17, he went out to work by the month; two years later, himself and two brothers bought the home place. Dec. 13, 1857, he was united in marriage to Anna Heiash, who was born Jan. 16, 1834, in Washington Co., Pa., the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Heiash, who were natives of Hesse Darmstadt, and were eighty-four days crossing the ocean, coming out the same time with J. M. Snyder; Mrs. Heiash's uncles were in the war under Napoleon; Mr. Beck's uncles were also engaged in those contests, and were killed; Frederick was the only one left of the family to bear the name; Frederick Beck the father of William was born in Sept., 1800; his mother, Catharine, was born in Aug., 1809. Mr. Beck has always been a hard worker; he began life poor, but was determined to make his way in the world, and in the course of time have a good farm of his own; he began work at fifty cents per day, and he is now in possession of an excellent farm of 227 acres, and a first-class farm-house thereon, built of brick, which compares favorably with any in the township. They have five children—Edward E., born Oct. 21, 1859; Catharine, Feb. 15, 1861; Elizabeth A., March 13, 1863; Mary A., July 21, 1868; Ella May, Dec. 25, 1873. Edward and Catharina are teachers of promise. Mr. Beck has been identified with Democracy; he has held the office of Township Trustee for several terms.

PETER BECK, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; was born Jan. 13, 1843, in Bloomfield Tp., and was among the youngest of a family of twelve children, born to Frederic and Catharine (Smith) Beck, who were natives of Germany. At the age of 10 years Peter's father died, and he was placed under the guardianship of Michael Snyder, and remained under his care until the age of 20; he then purchased fifty-five acres of land in section 17, where he now resides, and has since added to the same, having now ninety acres. Feb. 25, 1862, he was married to Mary Ann Scolds, who was born April 26, 1845, in Pike Tp., Knox Co., the daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Shiria) Scolds. The Shirias are of Dutch, and the Scolds are of Irish extraction. In 1862 Mr. Beck was out for three months in the 87th O.

V. I., Co. I, and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but released shortly afterward. In May, 1864, he was out in the one-hundred-day service, in Co. C, 136th O. N. G. They have seven children—Bartlett C., born Nov. 10, 1864; Craig, Dec. 30, 1866; Sarah, July 9, 1869; Ida Dell, Feb. 13, 1872; Hattie, May 13, 1874; Martha, March 4, 1876; James M., June 25, 1878. Mr. Beck had $300 left to him in the settlement of his father's estate, which was all the assistance he has had, pecuniarily; he has a good farm, and is making a success of his business, being energetic, and attending to his farming operations with zealous care.

DENTON BREWER, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born Oct. 12, 1833, in Bedford Co.; is a son of William and Mary (Peck) Brewer; there were eight children in the family—Denton being the third. He came to this county with his parents when but 2 years of age, where they located on the farm now owned by John Synder, where his father took a lease for several years. At the age of 13 he began to do for himself, and worked one year for $3 per month, and the next summer received an addition of 50 cents per month. He continued working out until he was 20 years of age, when he and his brother bought a saw-mill, which he was engaged in running for about five years. April 7, 1859, he was married to Sarah E. Fish, who was born in this township, July 19, 1842, a daughter of Henry and Mary Ann Fish; after marriage, he located on the farm he now owns, consisting of 80 acres, which is located one and a half miles north of Williamsport; they put on all the substantial improvements that now appear on the place; they have had five children—Mary V., who died April 12, 1870; Joanna, born June 15, 1861; Albert Franklin, April 1, 1863; Henry Loyd, Nov. 15, 1864; Ada May, Jan. 25, 1867.

CRISTLEY BECK, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; was born in Richland Co., Jan. 28, 1833; the second child of Frederic and Catharine Beck. Having no assistance pecuniarily, except his apportionment of his father's estate, which amounted to $300 in all, he struck out boldly for himself, and made the best of his time and talents. In his 25th year, April 7, he was married to Lizzie Snyder, who was born in 1836, in Mansfield, Richland Co., daughter of J. M. Snyder of this township. Soon after their marriage they settled on Section 8, where he bought sixty-two acres of land, paying $25 per acre, which he farmed five years, and then moved to a plat of land consisting of ninety acres, purchased of J. B. Cook, which he occupied for eleven years, and in 1875 moved to his present place of residence, where he now has, in all, 127 acres, and considers himself permanently located. They have four children—Webb, Lulu, Anna C. and Frederic; he and his wife are identified with the Lutheran Church; he, like his brother, is true to the political sentiments entertained by his paternal ancestors.

DANIEL BIDDLE, farmer, P. O., Andrews; was born July 24, 1812, in Bedford Co., Penn., the seventh of a family of twelve children, who were born to Jacob Biddle and wife. Jacob was born 1771 in Pa.; his wife, Rachel (Todd) Biddle, was born in the same state, Dec. 25, 1773; when Daniel was three years of age his parents moved to Beaver Co., Pa., where they lived eighteen years; Daniel's schooling was obtained in a log school house, sitting on a slab seat, his feet resting on a puncheon floor; his writing-desk was a board fastened up against the wall by the aid of pegs; what light they had was admitted through greased paper, which answered the purpose of window-glass; during his minor years, he attended school some, and assisted his father in clearing up his land, and thus early in life learned the lesson of patience and economy, which understood, was to "labor and to wait." January 1, 1836, he was married to Susannah Todd, who was born in Beaver Co., Penn., Aug. 17, 1811; she is a daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Shivers) Todd; they were born in Baltimore Co., Md.; his date of birth was in 1796, his wife one year later. They were of English and Welch descent. The Biddle family are of Dutch extraction. Mrs. Daniel Biddle was the youngest of a family of fourteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity, and their marriages were all witnessed by their mother. Samuel and Lucy Todd were converted under the ministrations of John Wesley, of Methodist fame. Samuel was an overseer on a plantation, and was first awakened by listening to his preaching to the slaves; from the

time of his conversion to his death, which was fifty-nine years, he was a zealous worker in the church; his home was ever the resort of the ministers; Mrs. Biddle can remember seeing as many as ten at a time. From Beaver Co. the Biddle family came to Wayne Co., Ohio, remaining two years, when Daniel went back to Beaver Co., Pa., and married; they were raised together in that county; returning, they located in Wayne, where they lived fourteen years—the two families living together—after fourteen years residence in Wayne, they moved to Perry Tp., (what is now Morrow Co.) living at Johnsville, where they purchased 144 acres; Mrs. Biddle (the elder) died Aug. 7, 1842; Mr. Biddle, Jan. 24, 1851. In 1866 our subject moved to the place where they now live, where they have a good home and a competence for their old age, after dividing among his children a liberal amount; they are both members of the United Brethren Church; his father was one of the first members of that order in the county, and had three sons who were ministers of the same body; Mrs. Biddle has been a member of a church for 43 years.

G. W. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Shaucks; is among the young men of enterprise in the township; was born July 12, 1842; is the seventh of a family of twelve children, born to Payne G. and Elizabeth Brown, who were among the early arrivals in this township. Payne Brown was born in York State, Jan. 4, 1803, and came to this township about the year 1827, and was married April 29, 1830, to Elizabeth Vanator, who was born in Tuscarawas Co., Dec. 25, 1808; he entered 80 acres of land in 1830, built a cabin, which with its contents, burned down a few months afterwards; the second cabin was built and the first winter was spent in it without doors or windows; blankets were hung up instead; he raised no crop the first year; Mr. Brown having to go to Utica for corn to live on during the winter, at a cash of $1 per bushel; Mrs. Brown yet remains on the farm of 160 acres; Mr. Brown died Aug. 31, 1871. At the age of 21 George W. launched out upon his own responsibility; in Aug., 1864, he enlisted in Company F, 179th O. V. I., and remained until the expiration of the war; in Feb., 1867, he was married to Elizabeth C. Kelker, after which he moved to Van Wert Co., where he and his brother Benjamin bought 230 acres of land; his wife died here Nov. 18, 1869; he subsequently sold his interests and returned to this township; in Dec., 1874, was married to his present wife, Mary E. Maxwell, born April 24, 1849, in this township, a daughter of James and Susana Maxwell. They have two children—Martin, born Nov. 12, '76; Orrie May, born July 13, 1878. Since 1864 Mr. Brown has been engaged in the breeding and growing of thoroughbred cattle, and has established quite a reputation in that line, as his stock is strictly first-class; his bull, Royal Duke, coming from imported Royal Duchess Second, is too well known by lovers of "Short Horns" to be mentioned here; he keeps full blooded Berkshire hogs, also, and for sale.

FREDERICK BECK, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; is second of a family, of which there were eight in number; he was born Dec. 28, 1831, in Washington Co., Penn.; son of Frederick and Catharine (Smith) Beck, who were born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1831, stopping at Washington Co., Pa., where our subject was born; after two years' residence in that county the family came to this county in 1833, and located on eighty acres of land in the Hickory Bottom, which he had entered while at Wooster, in Wayne Co.; here he remained until 1847; having sold out, he moved to Congress Tp., in the spring of 1848, and bought 110 acres in Section 8, and died five years afterwards, Sept. 3, 1853; Jan. 19, 1853, Frederick was married to Eliza Hipnar, who was born July 13, 1833, in Hesse Darmstadt, and is a daughter of John Adam and Mary M. (Smith) Hipnar. After their marriage they lived on the home farm a short time and carried on farming; the first purchase of land he made was ten acres, and went in debt for it, yet soon paid for it; he then purchased forty acres and moved to his present residence in the year 1866, where he has since lived; he has now 160 acres of land; they have had eleven children, five of them living—Maggie Floretta, now Mrs. Wm. Batcheler, of Richland Co.; Alice J., Sarah A., Melville F., and Anna M. E.; he and wife are both members of the Reformed Church.

JOHN T. BIDDLE, farmer; P. O., Mt.

Gilead; was born Jan. 6, 1846, in Wayne Co., Ohio, and is the youngest of a family of three children, born to Daniel and Susan (Todd) Biddle; both were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to this State in 1848, locating in Perry Tp., and remaining there until the year 1865, when they removed to Congress Tp., where they located permanently. John spent his minority at home and at school, and at the age of 17 he went to Galion, where he engaged as clerk, in which capacity he served one year and a half. At the age of 21 he was united in matrimony to Margaret J. Fish, daughter of Henry Fish, June 27, 1867. She was born May 5, 1850, in this township, and located in the southwest corner of the township in 1874, and bought eighty-six acres of land, where he now resides, and has a good, snug farm, well improved. Mr. Biddle is a good manager, and will in time become one of the affluent farmers in the township. They have one child—Judson A., born March 6, 1873.

J. W. CRAWFORD, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead. Among the descendants of the early settlers in this county, and who were among the brave defenders of our nation, is the above, who was born Jan. 17, 1839, in North Bloomfield Tp.; son of John and Margaret (Braden) Crawford, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., 1808, and emigrated to this State, Columbiana Co., with his parents in 1812, remaining there until 1832, when he moved to North Bloomfield Tp., where he entered land, and remained on the same till his death, which occurred April 23, 1877; he was a man very highly respected, and whose intelligence and good judgment always won for him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him; he filled every office of trust in the township; he served as Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and was one of the most useful and influential men in the township. Mr. Crawford was raised to farming pursuits, and has had several years experience in teaching the young "idea"; he remained at home until he was 24 years of age. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, 87th O. V. I.; he served also in the 136th O. N. G., wearing the blue for three years; upon his return home he went to Powesheik Co., Iowa, remaining three years; and in 1868 he was married to Mary Harriman; born in this township in 1841; the daughter of John and Edith (Busby) Harriman. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and helped to build Fort Meigs, and was corner man when laying up the logs. He entered 320 acres of land in Perry Tp., and subsequently moved to Congress Tp., where he remained until his death; he was born June 10, 1791, and died Sept. 4, 1871; his wife was born Jan. 24, 1804, and died Feb. 13, 1867. After Mr. Crawford was married, he spent ten years in Gilead Tp. In 1871 he bought 101½ acres of land in Congress Tp., where he now resides; and has two children—John H., born Nov. 21, 1870; R. Harriman, Nov. 24, 1874. Mrs. Crawford is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Republican party.

MARK COOK, merchant; Andrews. The rising young merchant of Williamsport, Mr. Mark Cook, was born March 14, 1851, in Peru Tp.; is a son of McArthur and Nancy Cook, whose maiden name was Mitchell. Mark began business for himself at the age of 16 years, making his father's house his home; bought and sold lumber in logs and growing timber, and farmed; he wielded the birch as "yé schoo master" one term, which vocation he abandoned, and continued farming and trading up to November, 1879, when he bought out J. E. Reynolds, of Williamsport, and has since been engaged in merchandising; he keeps a good stock of dry goods, groceries, queensware, notions, etc., etc., and sells *strictly* for *cash;* call and see him, and you will get *bottom* prices, and more for your money than at any other store in the town. He is also agent for buggies and harness, which he has made to order, and sells them under his guarantee, and at prices that will command patronage.

CHRISTOPHER H. CHAMBERLIN, retired; Andrews. Mr. Chamberlin was born April 19, 1811, in Hunterdon, Co., N. J., and is a son of Gideon and Catharine (Hulsiger) Chamberlin. His father immigrated to Franklin Tp. (now in this county), in 1828, and lived there until his death. The demands of a new country, and the limited educational privileges to be found here at that time, gave but few opportunities for the children of the pioneers to gain even the rudiments of an education. Mr. Chamberlin attended the frontier schools but five weeks, and with this limited time, spent on his books, he was obliged to

be content, and labored on his father's place until 22 years of age, when he set up for himself; with his bare hands as his sole capital, he secured a farm for himself, and married Miss Sarah Lyon, a native of Ohio; he settled down to build his fortune; tired of the slow progress of this pursuit, he five years later took up the carpenters' trade, serving at first for 50 cents a day; he continued in this occupation for thirteen years, investing his earnings in the meanwhile in land, purchasing an interest in his father's estate; this property, a few years later, he traded for sixty acres, situated in Harmony Tp., upon which he moved and went to work to cut out a farm from the wilderness; he stayed here but a short time, when an opportunity for engaging in mercantile pursuits presented itself, and he moved to Mt. Gilead, setting up in trade about 1853; three years later he sold out his business, and went to Butler Co., Iowa, where he remained a little over three years, returning at that time to Mt. Gilead, and engaging in traffic at his old place of business; in the spring of 1866 he again retired from the store, and went to farming in the southeastern part of Gilead Tp., staying there, however, but a year, when he removed to Williamsport; not content to remain idle, he soon engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until 1877, when he retired from active life. Mr. Chamberlin has been twice married, losing his first wife in 1862, and afterward married Mrs. Mary Truax, a native of Marengo Co., Ohio. Four children were born by his first wife—Catharine, Phœbe A., Lucretia and John M., the latter deceased. The daughters are all married to men of prominence at the county seat—Catharine, to Dr. Shaw; Phœbe, to Judge Gardner, and Lucretia to R. P. Halliday, Cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. Chamberlin has always borne a prominent part in the various communities in which he has lived, his sound judgment and ripe experience gaining for him the confidence and suffrages of the people; he has affiliated with the Democratic party, has served as Justice of the Peace in Harmony and Congress, a combined term of nearly nine years, and now, after serving three years as Township Treasurer, is still discharging the duties of that office, to which he was re-elected in the spring of 1880.

JOHN W. EDWARDS, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Sept. 24, 1830; is the third of a family of five children, born to William and Mary Ann (Bell) Edwards. His father was a native of this State, and his mother of Maryland. John's boyhood was employed at school, and in assisting his father in the duties of the farm; he drove his father's team and followed threshing for several years. At the age of 21 he launched out for himself, farming pursuits being the business he seemed to take to most naturally. Jan. 13, 1853, he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Foy, who was born in 1828 in Pennsylvania. After marriage he located on the farm his father had purchased after leaving Belmont Co. (being the winter of 1833), when his father located in what is now called Gilead Tp.; here Mr. Edwards remained until the summer of 1853, when he removed to Harmony Tp., and, after a sojourn of three years, sold out, and bought a piece of land in Franklin Co., and resided there four years; in the fall of 1864 he moved to Williamsport, where he now resides. Mr. Edwards has been successful, though not having any financial start in the commencement of his business career, yet he has accumulated a good home, and 125 acres of land; he has three children—Mary J., George W. and Andrew. Mr. Edwards is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, No. 469, Johnsville Lodge; also a member of the Grange, and a good Democrat.

MRS. SARAH E. FINLEY, Mt. Gilead; was born in Gilead Tp., April 28, 1834; the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Truax) Nellans. The Nellans are from the Emerald Isle, and her father being one of the number who settled in this county at an early time, and lived one season in the woods, until he could build a cabin; the Indians and the wolves were their companions. His place of settlement was in Gilead Tp., where Newton Winget resides; here he remained until his death, which occurred June 18, 1860. Mrs. Finley is the ninth of a family of ten children; but three of them are now living. Her mother died April 17, 1879. Mrs. Finley was married March 14, 1858, to Lewis Finley, who was born Sept. 11, 1827, in Pennsylvania, and came West when small. After their marriage they located where she now resides; the farm

lies in both townships, and consists of 150 acres. Mr. Finley died of consumption, Feb. 17, 1874; during his life he was engaged in stock trading, as well as farming, which he carried on successfully; he was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and was ever ready to do his duty. Mr. Finley was twice married, first to Orinda Luce, by whom he had one child, Alice V., now Mrs. Howard Galleher; by his last marriage two children were born to them—Orinda Delphine, born Aug. 22, 1861, and Fred. Rishtine, June 9, 1866. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

HENRY FISH, farmer; P. O., Andrews; is among the early arrivals in this township, and was born in Loudoun Co., Va., March 6, 1801; he is a son of Robert and Betsey Fish, both born in Maryland, and after marriage they moved to Virginia, where Henry was born; at the age of 26 he was still with his father, afterwards he learned the miller's vocation, serving four years in that business; at 30 years of age, in September, he was married to Mary Ann Burson, of Loudoun Co., Va.; the same fall, they moved to this State, and stopped two years in Knox Co., Middlebury Tp.; they made the trip in a one-horse vehicle; about the spring of 1834 they moved to this township, and bought fifty acres of land, upon which he now resides; not a stick was cut upon the premises, and he was in debt $150 for the land, and not the sign of a horse to work with; but went to work with a resolution to "do or die," and built a small cabin; he cut the under-brush out of a small patch of ground near the cabin, and stuck in a little corn, and thus he toiled on, and from this small beginning finally acquired his present home and 173 acres of land; they have had nine children; eight are living; they raised the entire family, and never paid out five dollars for doctor's bill; the order of the family as born, are as follows—Robert H., William, Albert (in Knox Co.), Abner, deceased, Sarah, now Mrs. D. Brewer, Amos, and Catharine at home, John in Perry Tp., the youngest being Margaret, now Mrs. John Biddle. Mr. Fish is a member of the United Brethren denomination; Mr. Fish is one of the few old landmarks now remaining in the township, having now nearly served his fourscore years; over half of the time has been spent in this township, and he is one of its time-honored citizens.

ROBERT FULTON, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born May 2, 1841, on the farm he now owns, located in the southwest corner of the township; is the youngest of the family, composed of seven children—five living; his father, James, married Margaret Stogdale, who was a native of Washington Co., Pa., he being a native of Green Co., same state; they were married in the Keystone state, and emigrated to Richland Co. (now Morrow) about the year 1825, and entered 160 acres of land, now owned by Stephen and Samuel Fulton, of Gilead Tp.; here he settled and cleared up the farm, and afterwards moved one mile east and purchased the land now owned by Robert; here he remained until his death, which occurred the Centennial year; his wife died in 1861. Robert was raised a farmer; at the age of 21 he was married to Hannah E. Fox, May 28, 1862; she was born in September, 1841, in Northumberland Co., Pa., and came west about the year 1858; she was a daughter of William and Hannah (Campbell) Fox. Since their marriage they have remained on the homestead; they have six children—Ida B., Mary Z., Austin M., Charles C., William J. and John R. Himself and lady are members of the Baptist Church; his father was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has 153 acres of land, which he is now farming with success.

S. T. GALLEHER, farmer; P. O. Mt. Gilead; is an enterprising farmer of the township, and a native of Loudoun Co., Va., where he was born Dec. 15, 1822; is the tenth of a family of twelve children born to Samuel N. and Phebe (Owsley) Galleher; the latter was born April 14, 1787, in the same county and state as the son—S. T. Galleher. The father was born Dec. 1, 1783, and came West with his parents, about the year 1834, stopping in Knox Co. the first winter. The following spring he came to Franklin Tp., now of this county, where he settled and remained until his death, Nov. 6 1860; Mrs. Galleher died March 19, 1863. The father was of Irish and the mother of Welsh descent. S. T. Galleher began in life for himself at the age of 23; about which time—April 17, 1845—he was married to Dinah Cook, who was born in Franklin Tp., Oct. 2, 1828; a daughter of Wm. P. and Louisa (Mann) Cook. The

Cook family were from Maryland, and the Manns from Bedford Co., Pa. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Galleher they lived twelve years on the Cook farm, and in the spring of 1858, moved to this township, and located on the farm where he now lives—then a tract of unbroken land consisting of eighty acres, which he has brought under a good state of improvement. Two children have been born to them—Melville P., now a minister of the Church of Christ, with his home at Three Locusts, Marion Co.; he was born Oct. 12, 1846; and Howard Leroy, who was born June 13, 1849, now residing in Gilead Tp. Mr. Galleher and family are members of the Disciple, or what is better known as the Church of Christ.

JOHN R. GARVERICK, merchant; Whetstone; has been identified with this county since its erection, being the third of a family of nine children, and was born here Feb. 26, 1838. His parents, John F. and Rachel (Ruhl) Garverick were born and raised in York Co., Pennsylvania. John R. began for himself, when 23 years of age, and farmed for three years, with good success; he then relinquished this and went into mercantile business at West Point, where he has since remained, doing business under the firm name of J. R. Garverick & Co. His first partner was his father, who died in 1872; the vacancy was filled by his youngest brother, and the business has been continued under the same name. Their trade has always been of a satisfactory nature, and so continues; they keep a general stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, queensware, notions, etc.; in connection with their store, they have the Post Office, Mr. Garverick having officiated as Post Master since 1874. The success of the firm is due to their business tact. Mr. Garverick was married Jan. 13, 1861, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Snyder, who was born June 7, 1838, in what is now Morrow Co. By this union eleven children have been born, seven of whom are living—Mary E., Alla, Webster, Chester, Emma M., Ira W. and John W. Himself and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOSHUA GARVERICK, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; is the eldest of the children born to John and Rachel (Ruhl) Garverick; the former was born in York Co., Pa., March 24, 1805, and was married Dec. 20, 1832. Mrs. Garverick was born April 11, 1812. They emigrated to the West in 1833, and lived in Johnsville one year, when they located in the north part of Congress Tp., where he had previously entered 160 acres of land, which he cleared, it being covered with timber; he then had only one horse to work with, but exchanged with a neighbor, who had an ox team, and thus they managed to get along. Their cows died, and they had many difficulties to encounter, such as are only experienced by pioneers. Although having but little to begin with, yet he succeeded in obtaining 400 acres of land; he died Jan. 27, 1872, having raised a family of six children, who are among the substantial citizens of this county. Joshua was 22 years of age when he began upon his own responsibility; Jan. 20, 1856, he was married to Margaret Bordner, who was born in Perry Tp., and a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Haws) Bordner, of York Co., Pa. After Mr. Garverick was married he lived several years in Bloomfield Tp., renting land; in 1866 he purchased eighty acres of the homestead farm, to which he has since added by purchase, until he now has 120 acres. They have eight children—Ellen, Mary A., Jason, Milton, Melrow, Bertha, Homer and Loyd. Mr. Garverick is a member of the Reformed Church, and was born Nov. 4, 1833.

MRS. SARAH HATHAWAY, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born Aug. 8, 1806, in Washington Co., Penn., a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Harper) Stockdale. Robert Stockdale was born in Ireland and emigrated to Pennsylvania about the year 1800, and was married to his wife Sarah, who was a native of Virginia. Mrs. Hathaway was 22 years of age when she came West, remaining one year in Knox Co.; her parents made no purchase there; the following year they came to this county and entered forty acres, where Isaac Hull now resides, upon which they remained until their death; Mrs. Hathaway was married in 1829, at the age of 23, to Joseph Hathaway, who was born in Washington Co., Pa., and emigrated to this locality some years prior to the coming of the Stockdale family; after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, they settled near Pulaskiville, Franklin Tp.; later they entered 160 acres of land, where they lived several years a pioneer life, their cabin

floored with puncheons, and after their day's labor was done they rested their weary forms on stools and home-made beds; yet rude as they were, they enjoyed their use, and were happy. After several years of sojourn in Franklin Tp., they came to the place where she now resides, locating upon land her father had entered, situated in the south part of the township, where she has since resided. Mr. Hathaway died in 1846; the children born unto them are as follows:—Phebe, at home; Thomas J., in Kansas; Hulda, deceased; John S., at home; Andrew J., in Franklin; Cyrena, Sophrona, and Daniel—these three deceased. Mrs. Hathaway has for many years been a member of the Baptist Church. John S. was was born on the place he now lives, Sept. 6, 1835, and runs the farm, and is Democratic.

W. S. HOY, Jr., farmer; P. O., Shaucks; was born July 16, 1851, in this township; his father was born in the Empire State, Sept. 25, 1805, and came to Ohio when a lad; Feb. 12, 1835, he was married to Cynthia Wallace, who was born July 4, 1816, in Madison Tp., Richland Co.; her father's was the third family that made a settlement in Mansfield; in Aug., 1839, was the date of the arrival of William Hoy, Sr., and wife, to this township, where he bought 160 acres of land. There was a small cabin on the place, and ten acres cleared at the time of the purchase; the family have since remained on the farm; Mr. Hoy, Sr., died March 22, 1851, leaving eight children—John, Richard, Cyrus, Edwin, Dorothy M., James, Jane E. and William S. Five of the boys were in the late war, two of whom lost their lives—Richard and Edwin; Richard in the hospital, and Edwin was brought home in ill health, and died seven days after, Sept. 7, 1864. John was a member of Co. E, 9th O. V. I., and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing. Richard was in Co. G, 102nd O. V. I.; Cyrus was in Co. E, 3d Ohio Cavalry. Cyrus and James, both of Co. I, 136th O. N. G. John was at one time taken prisoner, and the confederates thinking him a dangerous man (to them), sentenced him to be shot. John, by eating a quantity of tobacco, made himself deathly sick, and they thinking he would soon die, sent him to Andersonville. Mr. Hoy, the father of the subject, was a member of the Associate Reformed Church, and was chorister of that body; Mrs. Hoy and W. S. are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; W. S. and Dorothy remain with their mother on the homestead. Wm. S. is a local writer of considerable merit, and his articles are acceptably received and read with interest by the patrons of the *Sentinel*.

CURTIS HIGGINS, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville. There were ten children in the Higgins family, of whom Curtis was the third; all of them are living, born of Elias and Mary (Hart) Higgins, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania—Mrs. Higgins came out with her parents prior to the war of 1812, and settled in what is now Perry Tp. Elias, the father of Curtis, came out shortly after the war, and was married about the year 1820, and settled in Franklin Tp.; made one move, being absent five years, but returning, located on the farm adjoining his first purchase, where he lived until his death, which occurred Jan., 1880, in his 85th year, being the first death which has occurred in the Higgins family. Curtis made his father's house his home, until he reached his majority; March 27, 1849, was married to Mary McCracken, born in Harmony Tp. in 1827; she was a daughter of Charles McCracken; she died March, 1866, leaving five children; seven were born—Mary J. died in infancy; Sarah E., now Mrs. A. J. Hathaway, of Franklin Tp.; Charles died when 20 years of age; Enoch, now living in Franklin; George died when a babe; Ida and Frank at home. Mr. Higgins was married the second time to Mary Nimox; born in Pennsylvania the year 1827, and came West when she was 10 years of age. After his marriage, located on the farm he now owns. His early life was not surrounded with advantages of a literary or financial character, and he has succeeded without these. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He was born near Frederickton, Knox Co., March 4, 1825.

ISAAC HULL, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., April 5, 1819; he was the second of a family of ten children born to Charles and Rebecca (Slack) Hull. Isaac's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and came West with his parents in 1828, locating on the farm now owned by William Hull; he bought 160 acres, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1869, in his 78th year. Isaac began for himself at

the age of 15, and learned the carpenters' trade, which he worked at for some time, when in October, 1840, he was married to Mary Finley; after which he located on ten acres of land which he had purchased in Sec. 22, and has since been a constant resident of the township, where his wife died July 30, 1872, leaving six children—Elmira, Eleanor J., Zoe, John, Clara and Charles. Elmira is now Mrs. Cristy, of Kansas. Mr. Hull's second marriage was to Louisa Fox, who was born in Northumberland Co., Pa.; she died Jan. 19, 1880, leaving one child, Mary B. Mr. Hull, beginning with no resources, has become one of the most prominent farmers in the county, having over 1300 acres of excellent land, all acquired by his own industry and skillful financiering.

MRS. AMY HARTPENCE, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; is a native of New Jersey, and was born in Hunterdon Co., Kingwood Tp., Nov. 16, 1805, and is a daughter of Richard Slack, who was born March 1, 1773, and married Rhoda Moore, May 16, 1796; who was born Feb. 13, 1774; the former died Aug. 22, 1822; the latter, March 4, 1847; all of whom were natives of New Jersey, and were contemporaneous with Revolutionary times. Amy Slack was married Dec. 18, 1828, to Elijah Hartpence, a native of New Jersey, who was born Dec. 14, 1805, and who, early in life, learned the blacksmiths' trade, but in after life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1838, in company with six families, he and his wife turned their faces westward. At Pittsburgh the party separated, taking different directions; three pursuing their journey westward, arriving at Mansfield, Richland Co.; here Mr. and Mrs. Hartpence spent one summer east of Mansfield, and one winter in Mansfield; they then moved south some distance, residing eight years. In 1847 they came to this county, locating on the land she now owns—80 acres, being the amount purchased, costing $800.50; here they settled and improved the same; here he remained permanently until removed by death, which occurred Nov. 8, 1877—having lived a life of usefulness; he was a man of sterling qualities, just and upright in all his dealings with his fellow man; being actuated and prompted by the teachings of Holy Writ, and the example of his Master; serving in all the official capacities as layman in the M. E. Church, of which he was a worthy member. They have had six children—Joseph, Amelia (deceased), Cyrenius A., George B., Mary E. and Leonard G. (deceased). Cyrenius, Joseph and George B. were out in the 136th Regiment during the late civil war. The lineage of the family can be traced from the birth of our country, through incidents contemporaneous with three wars, viz.: The Revolutionary war, and that of 1812, and the late "unpleasantness." Mrs. Hartpence, since the death of her husband, has remained on the farm, her daughter, Mary, residing with her, who is a teacher of experience. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

C. B. HART, farmer; P. O. Whetstone; born on the homestead, in this township, Oct. 16, 1837, and is the fifth child of Enoch and Elsie Hart, who were among the early residents and pioneer families in the township. Mr. Hart was married Nov. 3, 1864, to Mary E. Wolford, daughter of M. C. and Elizabeth Wolford; since his marriage he has been residing on his farm, which is located a short distance east of the homestead, where he has ninety-six acres of land, which is very favorably situated. They have two children—Izora May, born Aug. 20, 1865, Cora Otta, born Nov. 26, 1872. Mrs. Hart was born in Richland Co., Feb. 15, 1844; she is a member of the Disciple Church. Mr. Hart is a Democrat, a warm advocate of temperance, and strenuously opposed to the use of intoxicants.

MRS. MARY IIAMS, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; was born in this State, in Belmont Co., in Dec., 1806; the daughter of Obed Hardesty, of English parentage; her mother's maiden name was Mary Paris, who was born in France; Mrs. Iiams was married in her sixteenth year to Thomas Iiams, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., about the year 1790; their marriage took place Aug. 6, 1822, and after a residence of six years they came to this county in 1835, locating in the place where they now reside, consisting of 280 acres; here he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring Feb. 14, 1862; having been a liberal-hearted man, whose hand was ever open to the calls of the needy. He was a consistent Christian; his creed was that which is taught in Holy Writ, and not those of man's origin. The Church of Christ was

his denominational choice, of which church he was always a liberal supporter. His family, who survive him, are (several of them) members of that order. They had thirteen children, ten of them survive: Elizabeth, now in Indiana; Matilda and Rebecca, at home; Nancy, in Kansas; Mary, in Michigan; Violet, teacher in the county; Lydia, in Michigan; Franklin, in Wyandot Co.; Thomas, in Williams Co.; Samuel in Kansas. Mrs. Iiams has 140 acres of land.

DANIEL JAMES, farmer; P. O., Andrews. The James family are natives of Wales, of whom James is a near relative; his father, Henry, his mother also, whose maiden name was Hannah Jones, emigrated from that country to Pennsylvania many years ago, and after several years residence there, drifted to the West, locating in this county, where they remained until their death. Daniel was born in this township, April 25, 1830; is the youngest of a family of twelve; he did not leave home until he attained near his 26th year; about this time he formed a matrimonial alliance with Marinda Fiddler, of this county, daughter of Thomas Fiddler, their marriage occurring Oct., 1855. When he married he had nothing; his stock in store was a willingness to work, and to adapt himself to circumstances, hoping by this course to some time place himself in better condition; he began first by renting, which he continued for some time; afterwards purchased some land, making several changes and removals, finally locating permanently on the land he now owns, having 160 acres in all. He has six children—Louis R., Marcus N., Hannah J., Clarke W., Clinton E., and Barton W.

W. E. LOGAN, farmer; P. O., Andrews; is among the descendants of the early settlers in this country, and was born in Wayne Tp., Knox Co., Nov. 7, 1836, the eldest of a family of six children, whose parents were Thomas J. and Catharine (Iden) Logan; the former born May 13, 1811, in New Jersey, and emigrated to this State in 1812, locating in Knox Co., and was among the first settlers. Mrs. Logan was born in Loudoun Co., Va., and came to Knox Co., with her parents, where she was married to Mr. Logan; they subsequently moved to this township in 1863. Aug. 15, 1866, in his 56th year, Mr. Logan departed this life; he was a kind husband, an indulgent father, and exemplary citizen. Young Logan had but the advantages afforded by the common district school; he was raised on the farm and inured to agricultural pursuits. March 1, 1866, he was joined in wedlock to Maria Taylor, born Feb. 11, 1845, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Shade) Taylor. Since his marriage he has been employed on his farm, which is composed of 167 acres, under excellent improvement, and ranks among the best in the township. He has three children—Leonard, Katie and Faith. Mr. Logan, like his father, has been identified with the interests of Democracy.

NELSON LEVERING, farmer; P. O., Andrews; is a descendant of one of the early pioneers; Nelson was born April 21st, 1813, in Bedford Co., Pa., and is the fifth child of William and Ruth (Bryson) Levering, who emigrated to what is now Franklin Tp., Morrow Co., where they remained until their death—his occurring Sept. 4, 1864, in his 84th year, and his wife died in 1856. Nelson began business for himself at the age of 21, by renting land of his father (on the farm where he now lives); he formed a union with Hester Mettler, July 21, 1839, who was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Dec. 3, 1815, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Campbell) Mettler, who came to this county in 1827, and had thirteen children, Mrs. Levering being the third; eleven are living. Her father died June 20, 1862; her mother died June 8, 1854; the former was born March 7, 1788; the latter, Jan. 23, 1794, and were married Aug. 15, 1811. After several years of hard labor, he succeeded in saving enough means to enable him to buy the farm of his father, and since his first occupancy has been a constant resident thereon; he has an excellent farm of 151 acres; they have lived to themselves, and no children to disturb their quiet. Few people have lived a more quiet life than Mr. and Mrs. Levering—attending to their own personal affairs, rarely ever leaving the farm unless upon the most urgent business; they were never in Mt. Vernon but once, and that was to get his license, and looking askant towards his wife, remarked, "and that was under protest!"

MRS. RACHEL C. McCLENATHAN, Whetstone; born Feb. 25, 1811, in Washington Co., Penn.; her father's name was James Dal-

rymple who married Esther Locia, natives of New Jersey, and of English and Irish descent. At the age of twenty she was married to Samuel McClenathan, born January 15, 1803; the son of William and Mary (Coalson) McClenathan, of Washington Co., Pa. Their marriage took place Feb. 24, 1831; in Sept., 1833, they landed in this county, located on an eighty-acre tract he had purchased for $500 of Richard Iiams, in Washington Tp., adjoining her present residence. Subsequently he entered 160 acres in the northeast corner of the township, afterwards he sold eighty acres to Mr. Iiams for the piece of land purchased of him, leaving him 160 acres, upon which he settled and cleared away the forest growth, and was from that time forward up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1873, a constant resident, and was one of the county's esteemed citizens. Since his death his worthy wife has remained upon the farm, consisting of 185 acres, and is spending the eve of her life in peace and quietness. She has four children—Mary, born Feb, 16, 1832; William Allen, born Aug. 2, 1837; Sarah Ellen, Dec. 17, 1848; John, May 5, 1851, who married a Mary Brewer, born April 25, 1852. They have three children—Retta J., Martha E. and Margaret Edna. Mrs. McClenathan is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MRS. NANCY MIRACLE, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born in Bedford Co., Penn., July 12, 1817, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Byres) Baker; Nancy was 6 years of age when she came to Richland Co. with her parents, and was raised near Bellair; in Feb., 1838, she was married to Isaac Miracle, who was born in Virginia, and came West when young; when they were married they had nothing, and were thrown upon their own exertions entirely; her parents were not in sympathy with her choice, and refused to assist her in any manner; they began housekeeping in a very primitive manner; their home was a rude cabin; their bed was supported at the corner by pegs in the wall; she made a quilt, and with the proceeds she bought an iron kettle, and worked three months for a blanket, and sheared sheep at twenty-five cents per day, while her husband found employment at whatever labor he could obtain, working for three shillings a day, to obtain the actual necessaries of life. They began their married life with a resolve to make the best of their surroundings. As time passed their circumstances were bettered by hard work and strict economy, until they came in possession of a home. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Miracle was taken from her by the hand of death, since when she has remained on the farm. Eleven children were born to them; but six are living.

JOHN D. MAXWELL, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born June 1, 1845, in this township, being the eldest of a family of five children, born to James and Susannah (Swallum) Maxwell—James was born Jan. 2, 1818, in Cumberland Co., Penn., and emigrated West in 1839. John D. received good common school advantages, and began teaching, which he continued to 1870, having accumulated enough means in this time to carry him through college, graduating in 1874. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, 136th O. N. G., serving out his term of enlistment. March 2, 1876, he was married to Miss Clara A. Linn, who was born in this township, Jan. 17, 1856; the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Mitchell) Linn. After their marriage they moved to the farm he now owns, consisting of 80 acres, which he farms, and teaches school during the winter. He and his wife are members of the Disciple Church. Millison J., his brother, being a minister of that order, and graduate of Bethany College.

CHARLES M. MILLER, teacher; Andrews; is the only son of Elijah and Frances (Cook) Miller. Elijah was born Nov. 16, 1833, in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to this State with his parents about the year 1848, and several years afterward was married to Frances Cook, who was born in Branch Co., Mich., in Sept. 1836. The Cook family are of Yankee extraction, and the Millers of German descent. Since the arrival of Elijah, the father of Charles M., he has been a constant resident of this township and county. Charles received the advantages afforded by the common school, and also attended school at Gilead and the Normal, at Ada, and began teaching at the age of 18, and since that time has been engaged in his chosen vocation, and is classed among the successful ones; he is now teaching his third term at Williamsport. He was born Dec. 25, 1856, in Congress Tp., and

has since been a resident of the same. June 26, 1879, he was married to Mamie Parson, who was born in Knox Co., Nov. 12, 1858, a daughter of S. V. R. and Elizabeth (McCutchen) Parson, who resided in Paulding, where Mamie was born; Mr. Miller and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JACOB MILLER, JR., farmer; P. O. Shaucks; born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 2, 1825, and is a son of Jacob Miller, who was born March 17, 1792, in Lancaster Co., Pa., whose wife was Catharine Cassel, born in Dauphin Co., Pa., in 1792, and died April 30, 1878. The family emigrated to Richland Co. when Jacob, Jr. was 5 years of age, where they remained until 1841, when they moved to Congress Tp., and became permanent residents. At the age of 23 Jacob was married to Mary J. Wright, who was born in Richland Co. Jacob's father was a wagon-maker by trade, which business he followed for eight years; after this he engaged in farming. Jacob has now a good farm, consisting of 168 acres. Their children's names are Jason, Asa, Mary A., Virda and Zenis. His wife and Mary A. are members of the Disciple Church.

NELSON METTLER, farmer, P. O. Andrews; is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1820; he is the fourth of a family of nine children, who were born to George and Grace (Haughvoit) Mettler, natives of Sussex Co., N. J., who settled in Tompkins Co. where Nelson was born; the family emigrated to this State at an early day; the father bought 270 acres of land, and engaged in farming; and was prominently identified with the interests of the county until October, 1845, when he moved to Iowa, where he lived until the close of the late war. Nelson worked for his father until he was 28 years of age, when he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Graham, a native of Franklin Co., and daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Mann) Graham, whose marriage was celebrated April 15, 1847; soon after, they located on the farm he now owns, which is situated in the southeast corner of the township, and consists of 160 acres. In the year 1870, he lost all his buildings by fire; the burning of the house occurred February 9th, and of the barn, May 3rd. They have had two children—Martin, born Feb. 19, 1848, and died March 29, 1867, in his 19th year, with typhoid fever; Mary E., now Mrs. W. G. Thompson. Mr. Mettler's wife was born Jan. 14, 1824; is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Mettler has always been identified with Jeffersonian principles.

SAMUEL MOFFET; Mt. Gilead; is a descendant of one of the pioneer families, in the township, that of James and Rebecca Moffet. James was born April 7, 1787, in Westmorland Co., Pa.; the Moffet's are of Scotch descent; his father's name was Robert; he came from Scotland; James Moffet was married to Rebecca Kelley, Oct. 12, 1813; she was born Feb. 10, 1787, in Franklin Co., Pa.; her father's name was James, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, whose wife was Ann McCamus. Mrs. Moffet crossed the mountains with her parents in 1802, and came to Harrison Co., in 1803; here her father entered a section of land; Mrs. Moffet was married in Jefferson Co., and resided several years at Salem, where her husband worked at the shoemaker's trade; he afterwards lived eight years at Bacon Ridge. Dec., 1831, they moved to this township, where he had entered 160 acres of land; here they built a cabin, 12x16 feet, and lived in the same until circumstances afforded them something better; it was "all woods," not a stick had been cut; Mrs. Moffet is now 93 years of age, and is remarkably well preserved, for one of her years; she has the first bedstead she ever owned, and the patent bearing Andrew Jackson's signature upon it, which they received when they located their land; Mr. Moffet died Sept 6, 1847, and was a Jackson Democrat during his life, and a member of the Associate Reformed Church since his marriage—Mrs. Moffet being now identified with a church nearly three-score years and ten. Samuel was born July 13, 1836, being the youngest child of the family, the following being the names of those living—Mary, now Mrs. John Dunlap, of Iberia; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Samuel Devore of North Bloomfield; Sarah J., now Mrs. J. Fulton of Iowa; James K. in Marion Co.; William T., abroad; Robert T., in this township; Ann and Rebecca, and Samuel at home.

ANDREW MITCHELL, saw-mill; Andrews; was born in this township, Sept. 29, 1836, and is the seventh of a family of eight

children, born to Daniel and Margaret (Howden) Mitchell; the former born Feb. 16, 1793; the latter April 1, 1801; both in Washington Co., Pa., where they were married Jan. 1, 1818, and emigrated to this region at an early period of its history. Daniel Mitchell died Jan. 14, 1879, at the homestead, one mile east of Williamsport; Andrew was raised upon the farm, where he remained until his 24th year, when he married Maria Wilson, born April 25, 1838, daughter of James Wilson, of Knox Co.; after marriage he located one-half mile north of Williamsport, where he engaged in the saw-mill business, where he continued a short time, then engaged in the grocery business at Williamsport for two years; he then engaged in farming four years, near the town of Williamsport; he then located permanently a short distance north of Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in running a saw-mill, to which enterprise he gives his entire attention; has five children—Frederick, William, Clyde, Florence and Herbert.

Z. H. MITCHELL, farmer; P. O., Andrews; is the eldest of the Mitchell brothers, which family has been identified with the interests of the county since 1823; he was born Jan. 5, 1820, in Washington Co., Penn., and emigrated to this State with the family, in the spring of 1824; his father's name was Dan, who came out in the fall of 1823, and prepared the way for the family, who came out the following spring, locating in Peru Tp., where they had entered 80 acres of land; after a residence of four years, moved to the eastern portion of Congress Tp., where they located permanently. Zephaniah received his first schooling in a log cabin, the first built in the township, where greased paper admitted feeble rays of light, his seat being the soft side of a split slab. Attended subsequently a few terms at Mt. Gilead, and one at Mansfield, which qualified him for the position of "schoolmaster," in which capacity he officiated several winter terms. Sept. 15, 1850, he was married to Martha A. Lindsay; born in this county; she died Jan. 17, 1852, leaving one child—Clarke, nine days old; he was married Aug. 30, 1855, to Sarah A. Carrothers, born Dec. 19, 1829, in Guernsey Co. They have five children—Margaret Ann, now Mrs. W. H. Snyder; Susannah, wife of Calvin Hull; Eliza E., born April 19, 1862; James C., May 22, 1864, and Dan H., April 2, 1866. After marriage with first wife, he moved to the northern part of the township, where his wife died; he subsequently changed his residence to his present abode, one half-mile west of Williamsport, where he has since remained. The early portion of his life (being of a mechanical turn of mind) he employed his time in part, as carpenter, harness and shoe-making, which he took up naturally without serving the usual apprenticeship, his time being thus occupied when not engaged in his farm duties; is Republican in sentiment, and though not a member of any church, or secret society, yet has lived a moral and upright life; has served as Township Clerk for several years, and is among the worthy citizens of the township. His farm, composed of 194 acres—with his saw-mill, employs the greater portion of his time.

JACKSON McCAMMAN, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born Sept. 22, 1823, in Mercer Co., Penn.; there were nine of the family, he being the sixth in order; but three are now living; one sister in Beaver Co., Pa., and one brother in Montana; these with himself are all that survive of that large family. At the age of 13 he emigrated to Ashland Co. with his parents, where his father bought a piece of land of one Charles Wheeler. Here Jackson was raised to farming; having good school advantages, he was fitted to undertake any common business vocation. At the age of 22 he was married to Jane Doty, born June 19, 1827, in Ashland Co., daughter of Abraham and Mary (Barr) Doty. At this time he was in poor health and devoid of means, yet he had "grit," and a determination to accomplish something in this world; he began by renting land, which he continued until he acquired means to buy a piece of land in Wyandot Co. About the year 1850, he came to the township, where he bought 115 acres of land, upon which he now lives. Has since added to it, until he has about 200 acres, and he has brought it to such a state of improvement, that he received the first premium on the same in 1879, at the Agricultural Association. In 1876 he built a barn, which is the best in the county—but few, if any, better in the State, and has set an example for the farmers in this direction, that is worthy of their emulation. Mr. McCamman now ranks

among the successful farmers of this county. He has always been a Democrat and a staunch advocate of the Prohibition cause, and is ready, at any time, to denounce by his example and precept, every form of intoxicacants, and deems their *use* the worst curse of humanity. They have had ten children; eight are living—Hiram J., John W., Clara R., now Mrs. F. Walker; Ida V., now Mrs. James L. Lee, of Mt. Gilead; and Doty, Frank, Mary and Adda.

AMOS MELLOTT, farmer; P. O., Andrews. Among the early arrivals in this township was Mr. Mellott, who was born Nov. 30, 1808, in Belmont Co., O.; son of John and Mary (Workman) Mellott; he came to this state in 1800, and stopped for a while in Belmont Co., but was driven out by the Indians; he went back to Bedford Co., Pa., but returned the following year. Amos was married Dec. 28, 1830, to Sarah Truax, who was born July 31, 1810, in Bedford, Pa. In March, 1831, he located on the farm he now owns, and has made this his constant residence since that date. He built a cabin 16 by 18 feet, which had a puncheon floor, and no chairs or table; when he moved in he made his entry by way of the fire-place, as the door was obstructed by a brush heap. He remembers one night visiting a neighbor's house in company with his wife, and on returning home got lost; after wandering about for some time, locking in vain for some familiar object, he came across a burning stump, and the direction of a fallen tree assisted him in finding his cabin. He says those days were his happiest ones. although devoid of the advantages that civilization affords, yet his wants were few. His wife died Feb. 16, 1876; they had eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Samuel, in Kansas; Isaac in Franklin Tp.; Lydia, now Mrs. K. Fox, of Indiana; Joseph, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Rush Crawford, on an adjoining farm; Mary and Rachel J., at home. Mr. Mellott is a member of the regular Baptist Church; he is about the only survivor of the original members who belonged to it on its first organization.

WM. MILLER, brick-maker; Shaucks; was born in Cumberland Co., Jan. 20, 1830, the youngest child of a family of six, born to George J. and Catharine Miller; he came to this county with his parents from Richland Co., where they located after coming from Pennsylvania. William, at the age of 21, turned his attention to mechanical pursuits; the use of tools seemed natural to him, and he was able to use them in most of the common trades, but was most interested in working in wood. In 1857, he began the manufacture of brick, and from that time he manufactured them every season. He was married to Mary D. Lyon, who was born Jan. 1, 1834, in this township, and has two children—Benjamin L., born June 19, 1862, and Sarah E., born July 29, 1859. April 1, 1861, he bought the place he now owns; he has never been identified with any church, but has religious views peculiarly his own. He is a Democrat.

JASON MILLER, teacher; Shaucks; is among the successful teachers of the "young idea" in this township, who was born here, June 4, 1849, and is the eldest child of Jacob Miller, Jr. Jason was reared to farming pursuits, but this not being agreeable to his tastes, he entered the field as an educator, and at the age of 20 began teaching, and has labored in that capacity up to the spring of 1880, seventeen terms; twelve of them were taught in the home district were he was raised. At the age of 24 he was married to Esther J. Burtnett, born in 1857, in North Bloomfield, a daughter of Adam and Caroline Burtnett, whose maiden name was Fringer, and who was from Maryland; her husband, Adam, was from York Co. They have one child—Clay, born in Feb. 1880. He has forty acres of land.

WILLIAM PAUL, farmer; P. O. Schauks; was born in Mifflin Co., Pa., March 15, 1827. There were ten children in the family, of which he was the third, born to Philip and Elizabeth (Mosher) Paul, who were natives of the Keystone State; William's father was a tailor by trade, and emigrated to Richland Co., this State, in the year 1833, when William was about 6 years of age. At the age of 18, he bought his time of his father, and launched out for himself; at the age of 19, he was married to Julia A. Zigler, daughter of Christian Zigler; after his marriage, he worked out as a farm laborer for one year; subsequently he learned the cooper's trade, and then worked on shares for his brother-in-law, he furnishing the material, and received one-half the manufactured material. After this, Mr. Paul took a lease of eighty acres of land

for five years, when, after the expiration of this he "cropped" two years, and then worked two years on the Eversole farm; he then went to Palmyra, where he staid three years; then spent two years on the Milton Moore farm. In April, 1860, he came to the place where he now lives; he bought eighty acres, which were in a very delapidated condition; the improvements were very inferior; he was to pay $2,000 for the land; five hundred was all he was worth, and that he had not at hand. The tide of opinion was against him, that he would never succeed, but time has proved the contrary; he has now 110 acres of land, in good order, and an excellent brick house on the same, with a good orchard. They have the following children—Lavina, now Mrs. Byron Lewis, George W., Emiline, Angeline, Jacob, James Allen and Franklin.

JAMES PITT, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born in March, 1803, in Indiana Co., Pa.; is the fourth of a family of seven children, born to Joseph and Esther Pitt, who were natives of Pennsylvania; James moved to this State with his parents when he was 16 years of age, locating in Richland Co., and remaining there until the year 1831,when he located in this township, on the place where he now lives, having entered 160 acres of land. His first work upon his arrival was to provide a house, which, with the assistance of another man, he put up in one day; its dimensions were 12x14 feet; on his arrival here, his funds were low, having only one dollar; his wants were few, and encouraged by the hope of better days, he began clearing up his land. He was married at the age of 25, to Sarah Arter, born June 19, 1808, in Cumberland Co., Pa.; they have had seven children, five boys and two girls; but two of the children are now living—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Struble, and Lavina, now Mrs. Thomas Carr, of Crestline. Mr. and Mrs. Pitt are members of the M. E. Church, and have been associated with that body for over fifty years; they have been constant residents of this township about half a century. Mr. Pitt has been loyal to the political principles of Andrew Jackson, for whom he cast his first vote.

JACKSON PARKS, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born in Ashland Co., Nov. 8, 1827, son of David and Elizabeth (Lance) Parks, who were natives of Pennsylvania. Jackson was six years of age when he came here with his parents, who settled on the same place; he lived there until his death. Jackson was married to Julia Ann Snyder, who was born in this township in 1832, a daughter of Jacob Snyder. After marriage he located on the place where he now lives, and has since remained there; he has been engaged in farming pursuits. They had thirteen children, eleven now living. Mr. Parks is a hard working man, and has a small farm, which employs the greater portion of his time; he does outside jobs and burns coal pits, in the management of which he is well versed.

CHESTER M. RHODEBECK, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; is a son of John Rhodebeck, and was born in this township March 22, 1847, remaining with his parents until 22 years of age, he embarked on the matrimonial sea, choosing for his mate, Sarah Ellen McClenathan, who was born in this township, and is a daughter of Mrs. Rachel McClenathan; after their marriage, they lived four years in Washington Tp., then came to this township, where they have since resided, and are engaged in farming; he has a love for fine horses, and is now dealing in the Clydesdale stock, and is breeding the same for the market. They are strictly pure, of all of which he can give a pedigree; his stock having taken the first prize at several stock exhibitions in this State and Canada. They have two children—Samuel, born May 7, 1873, and Anna, June 12, 1875.

CAPT. ADAMSON B. RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Aug. 30, 1837, and is the eldest child of Sesh Bazzar Richardson, whose wife, before marriage, was Hester Colvan, both natives of the same state and county. Adamson's father was engaged in commercial pursuits, as well as farming and stock-raising, and ample opportunities were afforded to familiarize himself with the details of active business life; his time was thus employed until the war-cloud burst in its fury over our land, when he was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers, and the week following the bombardment of Fort Sumter his services were accepted; he served three months in the Ringgold Cavalry, an independent company, and upon his return he re-enlisted in the 22nd Penn. Cavalry, for three

years, but was mustered out in 1863, on account of disability, caused by a wound received in the shoulder; he was under fire during thirty-four engagements, and for meritorious conduct received a Captain's commission. Upon his return home he resumed farming and stock-trading. He was married Oct. 14, 1863, to Ella Cotton, born Oct. 9, 1843, daughter of Dr. William Cotton, whose ancestry can be traced to the Mayflower Cotton, a prominent physician, since retired, but now a banker. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Richardson moved to his present farm, which his father had purchased in '49, of Mr. Andrews, who entered it. The farm consists of 160 acres which was badly run down, but Mr. Richardson has brought it to a choice state of cultivation, having erected an excellent barn and made general and substantial repairs on the farm; Sept. 12, 1879, his wife, an amiable and cultivated lady, was stricken by death, leaving seven children to mourn her departure—Annetta B., Mary C., William, Clyde N., Lulu B., Eldora and Adelaide—the two eldest having charge of the family. Mrs. Richardson was a Christian lady, and member of the M. E. Church at Mt. Tabor.

B. F. RULE, physician; Whetstone; is a rising young physician, who was born and educated in this county; he was born in Perry Tp., Jan. 27; 1856, son of Dr. Amos Rule; his mother's name was Caroline Buchner before marriage. He received his elementary education at the district school, beginning the study of medicine in his 16th year, which he pursued until he graduated, taking three courses of lectures, and graduated at the age of 22, at the Starling Medical College, Feb. 23, 1877; June 18, 1877, he set up in practice in West Point, and has been successful, and has a lucrative practice.

W. W. RUSSELL, farmer; P. O., Woodview; was born in Muskingum Co., April 13, 1837. There were fourteen children in the family, of which he was the eighth; his father, James, was born in Donegal Co., Ireland, Nov. 8, 1780, emigrating to Pennsylvania with his parents at the age of 21. Aug. 20, 1822, he married Miss Lydia Burkybile, who was born Nov. 10, 1805. They settled in this township in the spring of 1843; he died in September, 1849; his wife still survives him, and is happy in the hope of the future. William W. enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. D, 96th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, with the exception of two, one of them occuring while he was sick, and the other while he was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, having been captured at Grand Coteau, and was confined seven months in their prison; when upon his return home, he resumed his labors on the farm. In October of the same year he was married to Elizabeth Smith, who was born July 5, 1844, in Perry Tp., and who is the daughter of John N. and Mary (Baker) Smith. After their marriage they moved to the Russell homestead, where they still live. Six children have been born to them—Orrie O., Ulysses S. L., Melvin Guy, Wastella G., Arta J. and Orley O., who is the eldest. Himself, wife and mother are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and his father was a member of the Established Church.

JOHN RHODEBECK, Whetstone; prominent among the self-made men and successful farmers in this township, is Mr. Rhodebeck, who was born in Chester Co., Penn., April 13, 1814, the son of Peter and Hannah (Smith) Rhodebeck, both natives of the same county. John began to learn the wagonmaker's trade before he was of age, which he followed for four years; in 1834 he came to Licking Co., remaining two years, when he came West; he had an old blind horse, which cost him $20; this was all his earthly possessions, but he had perseverance and a determination to make himself a home; he began first by working out by the day, during the first year, receiving 50 cents per day; he then worked upon his aunt's farm for two years, and then went to Troy, in Delaware Co., where he purchased eighty acres of land; having made $300, and borrowing that amount from his aunt, he was enabled to pay for his land; after two years, he sold it for $1,000 in gold, and in 1841 came to this township, purchasing 130 acres for $1,600; the year following, Sept. 27, 1842, he was married to Margaret Mann, born in Cumberland Co., Pa., and came West when three years of age; her father's name was John, and her mother's maiden name was Christina Haugher. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodebeck have had ten children: Sylvester, Chester, Clinton, William (deceased), Jen-

nie, Webb, Addie, Mary, and two died in infancy. Mr. Rhodebeck has now 483 acres of land; he has never been afraid to risk his judgment, and in all his business schemes has been successful.

JOHN L. RILEY, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born in Berkshire Tp., Delaware Co., Apr. 17, 1819; son of Henry Riley, of Washington Co., Pa., who emigrated to Delaware Co. prior to the war of 1812, in which he was a participant. John L. was married May 6, 1841, to Matilda A. Buck, daughter of Andrew and Olive (Horr) Buck, who were natives of the Eastern States, and of Yankee descent. Early in life Mr. Riley learned the carpenter and cabinet-makers' trade, following the business for fourteen years; he came to this county in 1859, and lived in Lincoln Tp. until 1866, when he came to Congress, and has since remained; they have had four children, three of them now living—Levonia, now Mrs. Wm. Stiner; Levi P. in Kansas; Esther O., now Mrs. T. J. Grub, of Richland Co. Mr. Riley has 177 acres of land, which, on account of his impaired health, he has rented out for several years; it is now occupied by his son-in-law, Wm. Stiner, who was born July 28, 1839, in Lincoln Tp., son of Henry Stiner, whose wife was Drusilla Hyde, of Yankee descent; the Stiners are from Germany; in April, 1861, Mr. Stiner enlisted in Company I, 3d O. V. I., and served three years and two months in the army of the Cumberland; July 24, 1864, he was married to Levonia Riley, born March 15, 1847; they have one child—Clarence M., born Feb. 2, 1869. Mr. Stiner is a member of the Evangelical Church, also of Johnsville Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 469.

HENRY S. RUHL, farmer; P. O., Andrews; is among the successful farmers in this township; he was born in Sodorus Tp., York Co., Pa., May 13, 1822, and was the third of a family of nine children, born to Henry and Barbara (Steffey) Ruhl, both of York Co.; the Ruhls are of German descent; the father was a farmer, and Henry naturally turned to this occupation; he remained at the family home until after he was 28 years of age; June 15, 1850, he was married to Lydia Winter, and soon after bought a part of his father's farm, on which he lived until 1856, when he sold out, and bought eighty acres where he now lives; soon after his arrival his wife died; she left one child—Amos W., born in Aug., 1851; he subsequently married Ellen Snyder, who was born Aug. 31, 1835, and is a daughter of Jacob Snyder; they have had twelve children, of whom nine are living—Enos S., Edgar W., Martha, Barbara C., Jacob F., Barton H., Mary E., Ida W., and Charles R.; Mr. Ruhl has now 250 acres of land, and is still extending his boundaries; he is among the best farmers in the township, and does not trade or speculate, but confines his attention to the means which will bring him the surest returns; while he is alive to his temporal interests, he is not insensible to the duty he owes to the "Giver of all good," and to Him ever ascribes the praise for the blessings he has received.

SYLVESTER T. RHODEBECK, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; is among the enterprising young men of the township; born July 17, 1844, and is the eldest of a family of eight children, born to John and Margaret Rhodebeck. Sylvester was raised to farming pursuits, and was 27 years of age when he left his father. Nov. 22, 1871, he was married to Margaret A. Thomas, who was born Sept. 22, 1848, in Grant Co., Ind.; she is a daughter of Timothy Thomas, of this township; after their marriage they located on the farm now owned by them, consisting of seventy acres, which is situated in the northwest side of the township; since his occupancy it has undergone a thorough renovation, and its present condition gives proof of his good management and industry. During the fall and winter he runs a thresher. They have two children—William W., born Jan. 3, 1873, and Laura J., born Dec. 22, 1874.

ABIGAIL RUSH, retired; Andrews; is among the hardy few who braved the hardships incident to the settlement of this township; she was born in Washington Co., Pa., Jan. 20, 1806, and is a daughter of John Brewer, whose wife was Mary Levering. John Brewer was born Feb. 28, 1765; his wife, Mary, June 15, 1771; Abigail is the youngest of a family of ten children, she being the sole survivor of the family; she was married to William Rush, June 2, 1821. He was born May 13, 1794, in Washington Co., Pa. After their marriage they emigrated to this township, and settled where she now lives, Dec. 15, 1821, when it was "all woods."

The "red men" were encamped near them; there were but five families in the township at the time. John Levering, Samuel Graham, Jonathan Brewer, Mr. Bailey and Tim Gardiner, she states, were the number who united together and put up a cabin for Mr. Rush, who subsequently entered eighty acres of land, by borrowing a hundred dollars of a friend; he then bought two colts and paid for them by clearing up timber for others, doing his own work by night; these colts he kept for three years, and sold them for $118, which liquidated the debt, interest and all. Mrs. Rush had three knives and forks, they sat on stools, and their table was a box; they bored holes in the wall and improvised a bed, having no door or windows, except greased paper, spread over apertures in the side of the cabin to admit the light, yet, notwithstanding all this, they were happy; their next house was made of hewed logs; their third was a frame, now standing in her yard, near her present residence, which is the fourth since her settlement here. Mr. Rush was in the war of 1812; he died Dec. 23, 1871. Thirteen children have been born to them; eight are living—John, Enoch, William, Mary A., Elizabeth, Morgan, Benjamin and Ruth.

W. H. SNYDER, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born in Johnsville, Perry Tp., Jan. 28, 1849, and is a son of John G. and Mary (Clay) Snyder, who were natives of the Keystone State, and emigrated to this country before young Snyder was born. Our subject did not leave the parental home until he was 24 years of age; his father was a farmer, and schooled his son to follow the same vocation. William taught school one term, but having a desire to settle in life, he married Margaret A. Mitchell, who was born in August, 1856, and is a daughter of Z. H. Mitchell; their marriage was consummated Sept. 25, 1873. Since their marriage they have resided in the southeast part of the township, where he has forty acres of land. They have two children—Ray, born Dec. 21, 1874, and Clay, born Oct. 9, 1876. Himself and lady are members of the M. E. Church.

JACOB SNYDER, deceased; was born Feb. 15, 1808, in York Co., Pa.; is a son of John and Magdalene (Hostler) Snyder, all from York Co.; Feb. 2, 1832, he was married to Catharine Wilhelm, who was born Oct. 18, 1810, and the daughter of Peter and Catharine Knose; after their marriage they came West, landing here the same year; when he arrived in this township he had $100, with which he entered eighty acres of land and settled on it, and was a constant resident there as long as he lived; his death occurred March 25, 1880; he was a good and successful farmer, and had 322 acres of land and excellent buildings, on it, which he had erected. His wife survives him.

JOHN M. SNYDER, farmer; P. O., Whetstone; was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Feb, 19, 1808; is the son of Frederick Snyder, who was a soldier under Napoleon, and whose memory and character Mr. Snyder always venerated. Early in life Mr. Snyder learned the shoemaker's trade and emigrated to the United States at the age of 23, and was eight-four days crossing the ocean; was at one time driven backward 200 miles; he landed at Baltimore, and proceeded to Frederick by wagon, and when he reached the place and paid the teamster he had one shilling left; hunger soon seized him and his money was spent for bread; without money or friends, and in a new country, his future prospects seemed to him anything but encouraging, when, just then a stranger arriving, asked of the party if there was any shoemaker in the crowd, to which Frederick responded, and soon obtained work, and in the spring went to Washington Co., Pa., where he lived four years; he then came to Mansfield, where he worked at his trade for nineteen years, and in the time accumulated means enough to buy over 600 acres of land; 320, in Wentworth Co., 286 where he now resides. After settling on his farm, he resumed his trade, and carried on his farm, but seeing things going wrong, and sometimes a scarcity of help, he dashed his hammer through the window, and never has taken a stitch since, and confined his attention to farming pursuits. In Jan., 1832, he was married to Anna Heaist, who was born in Hesse, Darmstadt, in the year 1811; she came over in the same vessel that Mr. Snyder came in. They (Mr. Snyder and wife) were married in Maryland. They have eight children, all living —Peter, in Wentworth Co.; George, in Galion; Elizabeth, Anna, Margaret, John, Michael and

Louisa. Peter was out in the late war, in the 81st O. V. I., three years. In 1862, Mr. Snyder was severely injured in the leg, being caught in a mowing machine; the physician decided to amputate it, but Mr. Snyder would not consent to have the operation performed, and now has good use of it, but is lame. Mr. Snyder has always been identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Reformed Church.

AMOS SIPES, farmer; P. O., Andrews; born Oct. 26, 1825, in Bedford Co., Pa.; there were ten children in the family, he being the fifth child; nine are now living, born to Henry M. and Margaret (Outkelt) Sipes; she was born in New Jersey, and her husband in Pennsylvania. Amos came to Perry Co. with his parents when but 1 year old, where they lived four years, then moved to this county, locating near Armstrong's Mills, in Washington Tp. Before attaining his majority, Amos had learned the blacksmith's trade. His advantages, educationally, were limited, but such as they were, he improved them. Feb. 4, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth J. Dickerson, born May 28, 1825, in Washington Co., Pa., and was a daughter of Leonard and Susanna (Wolf) Dickerson, natives of Pennsylvania. The Dickersons are a family of marked intelligence, her uncle having represented his county in the Legislature for a number of years. Mr. Sipes, when beginning life was poor, and worked the first year by the day and month at farm labor; the next year he set up in business for himself, at West Point, where he plied his trade for two years, and at his father's solicitation, he returned to the farm, where he stayed two years, and then bought forty acres in North Bloomfield, and lived there fourteen years. April 10, 1866, he moved to his present home, one mile northeast of Williamsport, and considers himself settled for life; he has now 113 acres of land. They have five children—Vialetta, now Mrs. D. Armstrong, Susanna (Mrs. Rienhart), Henry D., Sarah E., Mrs. P. Riley, of Coffee Co., Kansas, and Dubois, at home. He, his wife and three of the children, are identified with the United Brethren Church

JOHN SWALLUM, retired; Andrews. Among the old-time representatives and early settlers, who have been associated with the events and changes pertaining to this county for about fifty years, is Mr. Swallum, who was born Sept. 11, 1796, in the "Old Dominion," Frederick Co.; his father, Joseph, was one of the 1000 Hessians, who were sent over to this country in Revolutionary times, and was taken prisoner by Gen. Washington. Mr. Swallum's mother's name was Christina; there were ten children in the family, James was the fifth in order. Mr. Swallum emigrated to Jefferson Co., this State, in 1817, and after one year's residence moved to Belmont Co., where he was married to Margaret Defard, a native of this State; after a residence of three years they moved to Ashland, Richland Co., where they lived nine years, and in the fall of 1830, moved to this county, and settled on the land he had entered and where he now resides; here he built a cabin, and began improvements; he has had seven children—Betsey, Susan, Katie; Malinda, Margaret, Levi and Sarah. Betsy is now Mrs. S. Myres; Margaret is dead; Susan, now Mrs. James Maxwell; Katie, now in Michigan; Levi, in Clarke Co.; Sarah, now Mrs. Robert Fish; Malinda, at home, and taking care of her father in his declining years, he being about 84 years of age. He has been a member of the Christian Church over forty-two years. His wife died June 14, 1864, her death was caused by her horse running away with her, and injuring her to such an extent, that she died in a few hours afterwards, being 66 years 2 months and 20 days old.

HENRY SHADE, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; was born in Perry Tp., in Nov., 1829, and is the fifth child of a family of six, born to Henry and Nancy (Parker) Shade; both were natives of Baltimore Co., Md., and emigrated to this region at an early period of its settlement; the father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and moved into this township in 1845, locating on the farm now owned by Mr. Axtell; here he lived until his death in 1847; he was born in 1782; Henry lived at his paternal home until his marriage with Hannah Cyphers, who was born in New Jersey, Oct. 24, 1835, the daughter of James and Keziah (Banghart) Cyphers; they were married May 12, 1856, and located on the farm which he now owns, consisting of eighty acres; the buildings upon it are improvements made by him; they have had eleven children, nine of whom are living; the record in the family Bible gives

the order of births as follows—Christina, born March 15, 1857; Lucina, Sept. 5, 1858; Rose, Sept. 4, 1860; Frank, Oct. 17, 1863; John, Sept. 11, 1865; James H., July 24, 1867; Charles, Nov. 29, 1869; Fred, Dec. 18, 1871; Burr, May 10, 1873; Ossie and Voicy, twins, Sept. 20, 1878. The latter died Oct. 29, 1878, and the former April 9, 1879; Mr. Shade's mother still lives and resides with him, having been in an almost helpless condition for two years.

WILLIAM SECHRIST, farmer; P. O. Shaucks; was born in York Co., Penn., Feb. 23, 1834, and is the oldest son of Henry and Mary (Clinefelter) Sechrist, who are both of York Co., Pa. At the age of 23, William came West and lived two years in Marion Co., and in Clark Co. one year, when he returned to York Co., Pa., and after one year's stay, returned to this county and worked one year in Johnsville, where he was married to Caroline Henry, who was born Feb. 12, 1842 (in this township), who is a daughter of Martin Henry; her mother's maiden name was Julia Ann Wilhelm. After marriage, they moved to Marion Co., where he had twenty acres of land, and lived two years on the place, which proved to be so sickly that he sold it and returned to Morrow Co., and lived eight years on the Ridy place, in Perry Tp.; he afterwards moved to Mr. Henry's farm, which he worked one year, and then made a purchase of the land he now owns, which consists of forty-four acres, all of which he acquired by his own industry; beginning life poor, he has fought his way through, and has worked hard for what he earned, and saved his means until he was able to purchase his home. He is a good farmer, and his farm is well kept. They have had five children, whose names and ages are as follows: Mary, born March 19, 1863; Eli, October 13, 1865; Ida, September 26, 1868; Alice, December 13, 1872; Sarah A., December 15, 1874. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES SHIPMAN, farmer; P. O., Andrews; Dec. 13, 1824, was the most important event in the history of James Shipman, who was then ushered into the world, in Northumberland Co., Penn., from where his parents, Harmon and Mary (Hull) Shipman, emigrated and settled in this county, in Franklin Tp., where he entered a piece of land, and remained on it until his death, which occurred in 1853; his wife died Aug. 20, 1859. James remained at home until he was 24 years of age; he then started out for himself, empty-handed. May 22, 1849, he was married to Elizabeth Emick, born May 20, 1827, in Knox Co., near Mt. Vernon, who is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Emick, both of Rockingham Co., Va. After James' marriage, he began renting land, which he continued four years, then bought fifty acres in the woods; not a stick had been cut on it; here he built him a cabin 24x18, and lived in the same until 1863, when he sold his interest in Franklin Tp., and moved to Congress Tp., three-quarters of a mile south of Williamsport; there he bought 80 acres of land, and has since been an occupant and owner of the same, having the same clear of debt or incumbrance. They have two children—George W., born April 2, 1850, who is married, and in business for himself; John V., born Feb. 17, 1857, at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shipman are members of the Baptist Church, having been connected with that denomination for twenty-five years.

GEORGE B. THOMPSON, attorney; Mt. Gilead; was born on his father's farm, in Congress Tp., Richland (now Morrow) Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, 1840, and has always made his home on the same; he assisted on the farm, and attended district school until he was about 16 years of age; he then attended school nearly two years to E. G. Phillips, Esq., of Williamsport, after which he taught for two winters in Congress Tp., and attended the Union School, of Chesterville, during summers, finishing with one full year at the latter place; he then began reading law with T. H. Dalrymple, Esq., of Mt. Gilead, and on the 13th of August following, he enlisted in Co. E, of the 121st Regt., O. V. I., serving as 4th Sargeant; he was in the battle of Perrysville, Ky., and with the regiment until Dec. 1, 1862, at which time he was sent to the hospital at Columbia, Ky., with typhoid fever, and while there, Jan. 1, 1863, the rebel, Gen. Morgan, with 3,500 men, took the place, our subject falling into his hands; he was paroled on honor not to bear arms against the Confederacy until properly exchanged. Mr. Thompson has a copy of this document (parole), written on rebel paper. Upon his recovery he reported

to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged March 26, 1863, owing to disabilities; he returned home, and renewed reading law, also teaching during winters until 1874; in June of that year he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in Mt. Gilead, and has followed the profession since, residing on his farm in Congress Tp. April 10, 1864, he married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Ramsey) Wilson. She was also born in Congress Tp., her folks being early settlers in that locality.

TIMOTHY THOMAS, farmer; P.O., Whetstone; was born March 1, 1817, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Larue) Thomas; the former was born in New Jersey, while the latter was from Pennsylvania. In 1817 Timothy came to Guernsey Co. with his parents, who located in the eastern part,upon land which Timothy's grandfather had entered. When young Thomas was 10 years of age, he returned to Pennsylvania and lived with an uncle until 17 years of age, when he came to Guernsey Co., remaining a short time, and subsequently made several changes. Dec. 2, 1845, he was married to Eliza Carothers, born March 13, 1825, in Guernsey Co., the daughter of James and Ann (Blakely) Carothers, who were natives of Ireland. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, they settled on sixty acres of unimproved land, selling the same eight years afterwards for $775; they then moved to Wabash Co., Ind., where they bought 160 acres for $1050, which he sold after two years' possession for $2000; he then engaged in the mercantile business, and lost all he had; in 1855 he came to this county, landing in Congress Tp., having a wife, three children, and $27.50; this was rather discouraging, yet he plodded on, resolved to rise again; he began at the bottom by renting, which he continued for several years; in 1863, he purchased eighty acres, afterward seventy more, and in 1872, added 160 acres; since then he has sold off, until he has but eighty acres. They had seven children, five of whom survive—James C., Margaret N., now Mrs. Sylvester, Rhodebeck, William L., Robert B. and Sarah J. (twins), and Edward W. Mr. Thomas has been identified with the Republican party and has served three years as Justice of the peace, and filled several township offices of minor note.

JAMES THOMPSON, farmer; P. O., Andrews; was born in Doun Co., Ireland, May 24, 1815, and emigrated to this country with his parents when a lad of 4 years, and settled in Washington Co., Penn. They came to this State in the fall of 1830, and settled in the south-west part of the township, near Brynzion Church, purchasing the land of one Crawford; there was a cabin on the place and one acre cleared; here his father remained until his death, which occurred May 27, 1859; his mother died May 13, 1846. James was the eldest of a family of six children—having one brother and four sisters, and was 23 years of age when he left home. Jan. 31, 1837, he was married to Lydia Findley, who was born March 5, 1820, in what is now Mt. Gilead Tp.; she is daughter of Barcley and Eleanor (Eckley) Findley, who was born in Ashland Co., the former in Penn. James located on 40 acres of the homestead, upon which he lived for sixteen years; he then moved north of Williamsport, where he lived four years and a half, and in 1858 moved to Franklin Tp., where he bought a farm of 100 acres; after one year's residence there, he moved to the southeast part of Congress Tp., where he now resides, having 100 acres of land. They have had five children—George B., William G., Mary E. died in Aug., 1869, was the wife of Asher Reynolds; John L., of Ringgold Co., Iowa; Smith Irwin died April 1, 1879; was born Nov. 1, 1850. Mr. Thompson has now been identified with the county's history for over fifty years, which long acquaintance has proven him to be a true man, consistent Christian, and accommodating neighbor. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Democratic platform being the most consistent with his views, he has adhered to that.

M. C. WOLFORD, farmer; P. O., Andrews; is a native of Dauphin Co., Pa., and was born Aug. 24, 1820; is the eldest of a family of eight children, born to George and Esther (Cassel) Wolford, both of Pennsylvania. Michael Cassel, came west with his parents when he was but 10 years of age, they locating in Franklin Tp., Richland Co. Here he was raised and stayed until he was 23 years of age. Jan. 23, 1843, he was united in wedlock to Elizabeth Kohler, who was born April 15, 1822, in Adams Co., Pa.; her father's

name was Jacob, whose wife was Elizabeth Miller. After the marriage Mr. Wolford moved to Blooming Grove Tp., where he bought eighty acres in "the woods," which he cleared up, and upon which he lived nine years. March 25, 1852, he moved to this township and bought 160 acres of land, situated 2½ miles north of Williamsport, on the "angling" road, leading to Mt. Gilead; he has a splendid location, one of the finest in the township; he has since added to his original purchase, having now 240 acres. They have five children—Mary E., now Mrs. C. B. Hart, John G., Uriah E., Leah M., now Mrs. Allen Peoples, and Jacob C. March 29, 1880, Mr. Wolford bid a sad farewell to the companion of his wedded life; an amiable lady, a kind mother, and affectionate wife, as well as a truly Christian woman. Mr. Wolford is a member of the Disciple Church, of which his wife was a constant member.

JOSEPH ZEGER, farmer; P. O., Shauck's; is at present building a house on the plat of ground upon which he was born, Sept. 29, 1846; he is the third of a family of ten children; his father's name was Jacob, who was a native of Franklin Co., Pa., where his wife, Elizabeth Ritter, was born; in 1841 they moved to this county, fixing their place of abode in this township, and bought eighty acres of land for $375,00, and paid the tax on same, which cost them, in all, $380,00; here they made their home until their death; his death occurred May 2, 1872, hers in Jan., 1865; at the age of 15, Joseph enlisted in the 136th Reg., O. V. I., Co. I, and upon his return home worked two years at the house-carpenter's trade; he subsequently made two trips to Missouri—the first time remaining there six months, and the second time sixteen months; but the country not suiting him as well as the "Buckeye State," he returned to remain for life in Congress Tp.; in Sept., 1871, he was joined in wedlock to Elizabeth Emig, who was born in November, 1848, the daughter of Charles and Margaret (Miller) Emig; they have one child — Loreno, who was born Oct. 8, 1876; Mr. Zeger located on the place he now owns, during the Centennial year; he is a Republican, and a member of the Grange at Johnsville. Mrs. Zeger is a member of the United Brethren denomination.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

AMOS ALLWORTH, farmer and smith; P. O. Chesterville; was born Nov. 26, 1830, in New Jersey, and was married in 1855 to Maria Powell, sister of Thomas Powell; she was born Sept. 11, 1825; they settled after marriage in Chester Tp., and farmed there for four years, and then lived with his mother for three years, afterwards, buying 35 acres, where they now reside, obtained by their labors, except $550, which she inherited; they have improved the land, and now possess one of the finest little farms in the township; he also works some at smithing; he has run a threshing machine for many years. They had two children, Loella and Angeline—deceased Aug. 5, 1866. She is a member of the Baptist Church; he votes the Democratic ticket. His father Samuel, and mother Elizabeth (Bockoven) Allworth, were born in New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1831, settling in Delaware Co., and soon after came to Chester Tp. Here the father died, Jan. 1, 1864; the mother is still living in this township, with her children, whose names are Margaret, Martha, Sarah, Amos, Samantha, Eliza, Eli, Delilah and John.

THOMAS R. BROWN, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born May 22, 1826, in Knox Co.; his father, Jonathan, was born May 22, 1800, in New Jersey, and his mother, Mary (Larison) Brown, Jan. 3, 1803, in the same State. They emigrated to Knox Co. in 1816, and were married subsequently, and were blessed with—Thomas R., Joel F., James S., Ann E., Jonathan H., Mary J., Phœbe S., Washington (deceased), Clarissa (deceased); the father died Nov. 16, 1879, and the mother, 1867. They were New School Baptists. Thomas R. obtained a limited education; his father being a tiller of the soil, it was quite natural that his son should follow the same

pursuit. He was married in the fall of 1847, to Jane, daughter of Thomas and Mary Stiers Clark; her parents had eleven children—Aaron, Jane, Mary, Jacob, John, Berryhill, Thomas, Hannah, Moses, Martha and George. Mrs. Brown was born June, 25, 1826. They farmed on his father's farm for four years, and then settled on 50 acres of his present farm, and has improved the same, and now possesses 113 acres of well-improved land. They have four children—Clarissa L., married Charles E. Lewis; Charles, Jacob and Jonathan. Mr. Brown enlisted in the 88th O. V. I., and was mostly on guard duty, serving about three years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he has taken deep interest, and has served as Deacon for eighteen years. He voted the Democratic ticket until the breaking-out of the war, and then joined the Republican party, and has since been an active worker. The farm that he now possesses was purchased from Judge T. W. Powell and Buck.

THOMAS J. BEAM, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born March 15, 1821, in Knox Co. His father, John, was born in Virginia, They had nine children—William, Merit, Eliza, Isaac, Thomas J., John, Sarah J., Phœbe A. and James A. His father served in township offices, and took a deep interest in the county; Thomas attended school in the old log college, and early engaged in the labors of the farm; he was married about 1844, to Rebecca Lafever, and was blessed with two children—Upton and James W.; His wife died about 1849, and he was again married to Phœbe E. Burns, by whom he was blessed with Jennie and Mary B. He settled for one year in Knox Co., after his first marriage, and then came to this county, and settled on the land now owned by Joseph Sellers, buying at that time 84 acres of B. Warner, and sold the same in 1880. He bought 42 acres where he now resides, in 1870, of Mr. Burns, and has improved the same and made it worth $90 per acre; he has been Township Trustee, and has held other offices. He has always been an active Democrat, and never voted for a man not of that political party. He takes interest in modern improvements, and always helps in any county enterprise that is of value to himself or to his neighbors.

WILLIAM R. BURNS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Burns; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in the same state; they emigrated to Columbiana Co., Ohio, at an early day, and settled in the green woods; there they raised George, Daniel, Hugh, Benjamin, Mary, John, Hezekiah, Anderson, William R. and Peter R. The father was Justice of the Peace for twenty years. William was born Dec. 25, 1812, in Columbiana Co.; his mother died when he was quite young, and he helped his sisters to keep house for their father; he became quite an adept, and was considered very expert at cooking, patching and washing; he attended school in a log school-house, and there obtained the rudiments of a primary education, which formed a taste for literature, in which he takes much interest; he began working by the month after the death of his father, getting $7.00; was married Feb. 20, 1838, to Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Peart) Howell; her father was born near Philadelphia, and came to Ohio about 1814; her mother was also born near the same place; they settled in Columbiana Co., and had the following children—Abner, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah, Lewis, Jesse and Maria; her father was a farmer and shoemaker. Mrs. Burns was born Sept. 19, 1813, in Pennsylvania; they settled, after marriage, in Columbiana Co. for two years, and then came to their present farm of 103 acres, buying the same of his brother Hugh; it was entered by David Shaw. They have improved the same, and now enjoy a fine farm, the fruit of their own labors. They had the following children—John, deceased; Ross, born March 3, 1841, married Ann Shaw; Mary E., Feb. 17, 1844, deceased; Jane, born Nov. 22, 1847; Anderson, Jan. 27, 1846; Ruth, Nov. 30, 1850; Dorcas A., Mar. 22, 1853; Elizabeth, Oct. 15, 1854; Alfred, Jan. 19, 1857. He has been Township Trustee, School Director and Supervisor; was once a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Perhaps but few have witnessed the scenes that have made up the life of Mr. Burns.

D. M. BEBOUT, farmer; P. O. Marengo. This enterprising farmer was born July 19, 1839, in Licking Co. His father, Solomon, was born in 1811, in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Arbuckle, in Knox Co., in 1815. They were married in Knox Co., and soon

afterward moved to Licking Co., where they now reside and have eight children—W. A., Sarah, Nancy E., D. M., Charlotte, Mary J., Elizabeth and Lizzie. His parents were members of the Disciples' Church. D. M. attended school some in his younger days, and remained with his father on the farm until past 24, and in May 4, 1864, was married to Julia, daughter of Levi and Ann (Maqueen) Harrod. Both of her parents are natives of Ohio, and settled where the subject now resides. They had nine children; seven grew up—Minor, Perrah, Delilah, William, Julia A., Lewis and Sarah; Jesse B. deceased and an infant deceased. Her mother died, and her father was subsequently twice married; first to Urenah Main, and afterward to Sarah Burt, and had no children by either. Mr. and Mrs. Bebout have had seven children—Laura, born March 15, 1865, died Nov. 15, 1874; Rosella, born Nov. 10, 1867; two (twins) died unnamed, born Nov. 17, 1870; William A., born Aug. 3, 1871; an infant, born Sept. 2, 1877, deceased; and Moy Z., born Jan. 20, 1877. They rented for one year in Licking Co., and then bought ninety-three acres of John Wright, and sold the same in 1870, and bought ninety-two acres, which is the present farm of Lewis Harrod, and they have since made this their home; it is well adapted to stock-raising, being well watered by springs. He is making some specialty in stock-raising, principally in Spanish Merino sheep; he paid off a portion to clear the township draft, and was afterward drafted, but hired a substitute; he has been a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; has been Township Trustee one term, and served serveral terms in other offices. He and his wife are active members of the Disciples' Church, in which he has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school; he has been prominently identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN W. COOK, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born April 8, 1835, in England. His father, Peter, was born in 1797, and his mother, Charlotte (Preedy) Cook, in 1805, both natives of England. His father was a confectioner and malter; he had fifteen children, by his union with Charlotte, three of whom survive. John W. is the only one in this county. Our subject attended school until he was eight years old, at which time he was compelled to nurse his younger sister; at the age of eleven he began to learn the baker's trade, at which he continued for twenty-one years. In 1854, he came to Morrow County and engaged in farming for Richard Hammond, and continued in his employ for some time, and then engaged with James Auld, and was next employed by Joseph Guage, in Union Co. In the fall of 1857, he was married to Harriet, daughter of Robert and Mary May; she was born in England. Mr. Cook sent for her to come over when he felt that his means would justify him in taking unto himself a help-mate; this celebration was witnessed by Rev. George Gordon, of Iberia, this county; this companion soon died, in 1859. He was again married in 1862 to Matilda J. Waters; she was born in 1832. They had five children—Mary A., Harriet M., Charlotte E., James M. and John W. He then rented in Washington Tp., until 1864, when he enlisted for 100 days in Co. A, 13th O. N. G. In 1866 he settled on 40 acres in Gilead Tp., buying the same of Lee Russell, and in 1875 sold the same to James Brown, and bought the present farm of 73 acres. He has been energetic, and has very much improved the farm. He is making a specialty of grain and stock. This is more than likely the best watered farm in the county; he has filled some township offices. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; they were married by Rev. Mr. Shedd. Mr. Cook is the only member of the Prohibitionist party in this township.

SAMUEL W. CHIPPS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born Nov. 18, 1813, in New Jersey. His father, Joseph, was born in 1795, and his mother, Elizabeth (Woodruff) Chipps, in 1787, in the same state. They had four children—S. W., John, Cynthia and Harriet. The father was drafted in the war of 1812, but hired a substitute. Samuel W. had but poor opportunities for an education, and at the age of 25 he came to Ohio by way of Ann Arbor, Mich., from which place he walked; he made his settlement at Chesterville, and worked for a while for Dr. Lord, at that place; while there, in 1840, he married Cinderella Struble; he enlisted in the 30th O. V. I., and died in Keokuk, Iowa, in the hospital; John N., Sarah, Wesley, Melville, Peter, Daniel, Sophronia, George and Joshua, they rented in Chester Tp., for four years,

and in 1845 they settled where they now reside, buying 103 acres. He has now 145 acres of well-improved land, attained mostly by their own labor. He has taken a deep interest in township enterprises, especially in the schools; Wesly, Daniel, Joshua and George are all teachers. His wife died Sept. 23, 1877, and was an active and faithful member of the Methodist Church. He was again married to Mrs. Ruth Woodruff, who had by her former husband (Theodore Woodruff) two children —Kate and George. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He has always been identified with the Republican party; he cast his first vote for the Whig party. He paid his portion of the township draft.

JOSEPH DOTY, farmer, P. O., Cardington; was born July 4, 1816, in Newark, N. J.; at the age of sixteen he began carpentering, at which he continued the most of his life; he came on foot to Pa., and then to Ohio in 1836, settling at Chesterville, joining his father's family at that place; he soon after returned to Pa., and subsequently came again to this county, and thence back to Pa., where he was married in 1837 to Cecelia, daughter of James and Jane Green; she was born April 25, 1814, in Butler Co., Pa.; by her he had nine children—Joanna married Daniel Beach; Sarah married Jacob Miller, W. D., Joseph S., deceased; James I., deceased; Catharine, deceased; Agnes, married D. R. Hilliard; Mary E., D. G. married Mary McDonald. The family settled on the present farm of 98 acres in 1865; it is owned by the subject and his son, W. D.; it is finely improved and watered by spring, and has orchard and buildings. There are perhaps but few who have experienced the trials of life encountered by Mr. Doty and wife. W. D. was seriously crippled by cutting his knees while raising a building, which has disabled him for life; he is successfully breeding the English Punch horses, being scarcely able to do anything else; he gives his entire attention to this business, and, of course, is very successful; he was engaged in the coal oil business for ten years in Pa. Joseph's wife can remember when her parents were compelled to bar the doors of their house to keep the wolves from entering. Joseph's father was once very wealthy, and once owned 200 acres of land, where now stands the present city of Newark, N. J.

SAMUEL DITWILER, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born Sept. 7, 1821, in Franklin Co., Penn., and was married in Dec., 1841, to Jane, daughter of James and Margaret Riddle. Her parents emigrated from Richland Co., this State at an early day, and were the parents of Joseph, Ibbie, Samuel, Polly, Margaret, Lettie, John, Jane, William. Mr. Ditwiler by his second marriage has the following children—Wilson, Margaret, James, Fannie, Ella, Lettie and Edgar; Mrs. Ditwiler died Oct. 17, 1870; she was a member of the Methodist Church; he was again married in 1876 to Mrs. Mary George, whose maiden name was Pierce; she had nine children, three of whom survive—Curtis E., Lilly A. and Abbie L. Her first husband died May 13, 1868. Mr. Ditwiler owns 66 acres of well improved land, all of which has been attained by his own labors. He is now located on 97 acres, which belong to William George's heirs. He paid out a portion of the township draft; has served in township offices. He and wife are Methodists; he votes the Republican ticket. His father, Jacob, was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 9, 1792; his mother, April 9, 1793; the father died there, and the mother and her sons, Samuel and John, came to Richland Co. and began anew in the green woods. The sons were young, but helped their industrious mother to improve it and now have a nice little farm. The mother died in 1879; she and her husband were Lutherans.

G. M. ELLIOTT, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born Dec. 28, 1815, in Pennsylvania. His father, James, and his mother, Jane Elliott, were born in Ireland, and came to Ohio when quite young. They came to Knox Co. in 1830, where they died—the father, Oct. 16, 1840, and the mother, 1865. They had seven children—Hugh, Nancy, James, G. M., John, Samuel and Patrick; his parents were Presbyterians. While on their way to this country, they became scarce of water to drink, on the ocean, and had to hold out sheets while it was raining, and would then wring them, and would drink the water thus extracted. Mr. Elliott took advantage of the limited opportunities for getting an education, by

diligent work at the fireside. He was married in 1849, to Mary Harrod, born Sept. 4, 1819, by whom he had five children—James M., deceased; Judson, deceased; Jane E., married George Nuterman, Wayne Co., Ind.; Samuel, deceased. In 1850 they came to their present farm of eighty-nine acres, and have improved the same. He has been Township Treasurer for twelve years, and Trustee a number of years. He makes a specialty of Spanish sheep. They attend the Disciple Church; he takes a deep interest in any worthy county enterprise.

HENRY FRITS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born March 7, 1829, in Franklin Co., Ohio; son of John and Elizabeth Frits; his younger days were spent in school, and clearing the forests; his life has been one of usefulness. He was married in 1852, to Rhoda, daughter of Nicodemus and Anna Chilcoat; she was born in 1832. They settled after marriage, on the land now owned by John Cook and Charles Jaggers. In 1854 he bought his present farm of 51 acres, of his brother George; they have improved the same, and now enjoy 120 acres of fine land, attained entirely by their own labors. They had three children—Lavina, born Nov. 20, 1853; married Clinton Acker; Charles, born May 21, 1858, married Alice Fogle; William. He paid out about $500 for this township, to clear a draft, made during the civil war; he has been identified with the Democratic party since he became a voter. Takes interest in all enterprises, is an industrious and accommodating farmer.

JACOB FOGLE, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born Aug. 2, 1832, on the farm where he now lives; his father, George, was born in Kentucky, and mother, Mary Sellers, in Maryland; they were married in Muskingum Co., Ohio, and came to Harmony Tp. in 1832, and made their settlement on the farm where the subject now lives, and improved 123 acres; they had two children—John and Jacob. The mother died Jan. 26, 1877, and the father in October, 1868. Jacob attended school some, and worked on his father's farm, early learning the principles of farm labor; he was married Jan. 5, 1853, by Rev. Zachariah Thomas, to Mary, daughter, of Joseph and Matilda (Burns) Morris; her father was born in Wales, and came to Chester Tp., this county, when a mere boy; her mother was a native of Columbiana Co., and also emigrated here when young. Mr. and Mrs. Morris had three children that grew up—Mary A., Zelpha and David (deceased). Mrs. Fogle was born Aug. 15, 1835, in this county; they settled at their marriage on the old homestead of his father, where he has since remained; his wife inherited 76 acres, and he 123 acres, all well improved, on which he makes a specialty of stock-raising, in which he is successful. His marriage blessed him with seven children—William, born June 29, 1855, and married Ettie Powell; Alice, born Sept. 10, 1857, married Charles E. Frits; Charles P., born April 13, 1859; Fred. L., born Nov. 6, 1861; Morris, born June 13, 1865; infant, Aug. 12, 1863, died Nov. 28, 1863; George A., born Jan. 4, 1870. Mr. Fogle hired a substitute volunteer for the war, and also paid a portion of the amount to clear the township draft; he is now serving his fourth term as Township Trustee, and is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry; he has been identified with the Democratic party, and has represented that body as Delegate to County and State Conventions; he takes deep interest in any township or county enterprise.

ISRAEL GORDON, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; this well-to-do farmer was born Sept. 10, 1818, in Greene Co., Pa.; his father, George, was born in Maryland, and his mother Nellie (White) Gordon, born in the same state; the father died Aug. 10, 1830, and the mother in 1850; they had eleven children that grew up—William, John, James, Israel, George, Basil, Isaac B., Mary, Rachel, Sarah and Ellen; Israel attended school in the old pioneer school house until the age of 14, at which time he came to Ohio, settling in Perry Co., and engaged in farming at $6.25 per month, for eight months, amounting to $50; this he invested in forty acres of land in Saltlick Tp., in said county; in one year this industrious boy had increased his means, and added ten acres more; he soon afterward sold this and bought eighty acres; Feb. 13, 1843, he celebrated a happy wedding with Susan, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (McCollum) Irvin; her father was a native of Rockingham Co., and her mother of Washington Co., this State, and she had fourteen children, nine of whom survive—William, Alexander,

Harriet, Susan, Jackson, Robert, Frank, Thomas, and John; her father died in 1853, and her mother in 1846; the former was a Baptist and the latter a Methodist. Mr. Gordon and his bride settled in Perry Co., in a log cabin, and had for a bedstead, poles fastened to the walls; they journeyed along and every moment was used to the best advantage, and they began at once to increase their little means, and within four years he sold his eighty acres, and bought 400 acres in Saltlick Tp., on which they labored for twenty-six years, and then sold the same to William Maholm, and bought 246 acres, where he now lives—of Jeremiah Smith—who was the first settler; on this farm stand two large willows, which sprang from two walking canes stuck there by Smith about 1820; Mr. Gordon has still continued to increase his means, and has now 516 acres of finely improved land, on which he deals in fine hogs, sheep, cattle, and horses; he and his wife inherited together $248.38; their children were—Andrew J. married Rachel A. Lerow; George W. married Minerva McDonnell; Margaret married James Turner; Thomas; Samuel married May Evans; Charles W.; he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and also of the Methodist Church, to which his wife also belongs; he votes the Republican ticket, and has represented that party in county conventions; encourages all modern improvements.

HUGH GREEN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; is a son of William and Elizabeth (Morris) Green. His father was born Jan. 15, 1789, and died Sept. 8, 1855, and his mother was born Oct. 11, 1792, and died Nov. 7, 1861. The father came to Licking Co. when 15 years old, and the mother came the same year. They had John, Sarah, Wesley, Daniel, Hugh, Mary, Nancy and Morris. His parents were Methodists. The subject was born April 24, 1820, in Knox Co.; he early engaged in clearing, and has during life cleared about 200 acres; he was married Nov. 12, 1840, to Lucinda, a daughter of Stephen and Jane Ulery; by her he has Mary A., Norman H., Elizabeth, Nancy E., Joseph A., Harriet, Franklin E. and Lafayette. They remained in Knox Co. until 1844, when they came to the present farm of 100 acres, buying the same of Baldwin Johnson; he has in all 130 acres of well-improved land—the fruit of their own labors; he takes great interest in any enterprise belonging to the township; he paid a portion of the township draft. His son, Norman, was in Co. F, 136th O. N. G. He has always been a temperance man, is an active Republican, is active and hearty, and 60 years of age; he is dealing in fine sheep, in which he is successful.

WILLIAM T. GEORGE, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born Nov. 1, 1823, in Chester Tp., then Knox Co.; he is a brother of the wife of James Meredith, whose sketch appears elsewhere; his youth was occupied with such duties as he was capable of performing upon the farm, beside attending the district school. He enlisted in the Mexican war, and was in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and helped to take Mexico. He was married June 3, 1849, to Elizabeth Mettler. They settled for awhile in Chester Tp., and in 1859 came to the present finely-improved farm of 175 acres, where he has since remained; he erected a dwelling at a cost of $2,800, and has other improvements to correspond. They have had five children—Rachel, deceased; Miles M., deceased; Mary E., deceased; Armenia married George, a son of Peter and Permelia (Kimball) Hammond; Eva, deceased. Mr. George has been chosen Township Treasurer for twelve years in succession, and has been Township Trustee. He and his wife are members of the Old School Baptist Church, having united in 1854. He votes the Democratic ticket, and has represented that body in county and congressional conventions; was once a member of the central committee. He assisted in clearing this township of the draft in the civil rebellion.

R. E. GEORGE, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born Aug. 13, 1835, in Chester Tp. Feb. 2, 1837, came with his parents to Harmony, and was married March 12, 1857, to Delilah Burnes; she was born June 14, 1839; they settled after marriage, on his present farm of 105 acres, a portion of which was obtained by his own labors, and the rest by inheritance; his union with Miss Burnes blessed them with five children—Hezekiah, Enoch A., Emma, Charles and one unnamed, deceased; he has been Township Trustee, and is a member of the Old School Baptists, and votes the Democratic ticket; he was also Constable; his father, Edward, was born Jan. 1, 1799, in Bricknockshire, Wales, and came to Penn. in 1804;

his mother, Jane (Evans) was born in 1796, and came to the same county in Penn. in 1797. They were married in 1826, in Chester Tp., and had nine children—all died but R. E. Edward has been a church member since his 17th year, and the mother since 1838. The parents started life in the wilderness and did their part for the improvement of the country to what it is. The mother is dead; the father is still living, and is hale and hearty at 81 years of age; during the spring of 1880, he built over 400 rods of fence. Mr. George paid out $110 to clear the township draft.

JOHN HAYDEN, farmer; P. O. Chesterville; one of the pioneers of this county, was born June 11, 1810, in Licking Co., Ohio. His father, William, was born in New York City, and was raised in Sussex Co., N. J. His mother, Esther (Hoover) Hayden, was born in Fayette Co., Pa. They were married in Pennsylvania, and there the father engaged in buring charcoal until 1808, when they settled near Granville, Licking Co., this State, in 1823, and came to Chester Tp., and there the father died in 1842, and the mother in 1859. Their union gave them eleven children—Samuel, Stephen, Wahala, John, Saloma, Mary, Hannah, Hosea, Ruth, Washington and Ezra. Our subject attended school one term in a barn, and in a log house, in all six months; he engaged in farming early, and has been a hard worker; he has reaped wheat and mowed grass at 50 cents per acre; has gone to mill sixteen miles, once per week, on horseback; he was married Aug. 29, 1833, to Rachel, daughter of William W. and Mary (Rees) Evans, by whom he had seven children (two died when young) — Elias, William, Mary, Hannah and Catharine. His wife died May 7, 1857, and he was again married, June 8, 1858, to Elizabeth Salisbury, a sister of his first wife. Her parents were born in Wales, married in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1810, settling in Licking Co. The following are the children—Mary, Thomas, Elizabeth, Rachel, Ann, Catharine, Julia A., Benjamin and Jemima. His last wife was born Aug. 27, 1812. He settled on the present farm in 1835, buying eighty acres of his brother, Stephen, and has since added to it, making in all 196 acres of arable land, which has been mostly obtained by their own labor; he paid $1.62 per acre for the first eighty acres; he has made a specialty of horses; he once raised a horse that was trained to run, and was bought by the government of Massachusetts for $10,000, was once Captain and Lieutenant of a militia company. He and his wife are members of the Chester Baptist Church. He has always been an active Republican, and was a firm man when there were but three votes for this party cast in the township.

AQUILLA JARVIS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the son of Eli and Rosannah (Faris) Jarvis; his father was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1787, and his mother in Frederick Co., Penn., in 1789; they came to Knox Co. in 1833, and settled in Chester Tp., and has the follwing children—William, Aquilla, John, Eliza, Sarah, Rosannah, Margaret, infant (deceased.) Aquilla was born Sept. 26, 1813, in Pennsylvania, and attended school at what was known as the "bull-frog" schoolhouse. He was married about 1852, to Sarah Slack. He was married a second time in 1863, and was blessed with two children—Flora (deceased), Sarah E., born Aug. 21, 1866. He worked at teaming for many years after marriage, and in 1872 he settled on his pleasant little farm of 50 acres, which is the fruit of his own labors, it is finely improved. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church and his wife of the Baptist. He has served in some township offices, where it is all labor and no pay.

WILLIAM JONES, farmer, Mt. Gilead; was born Nov. 21, 1831, in South Wales, and is a son of John and Eliza (Watkins) Jones; both were born in Wales and came to Knox Co. in 1837. They have had 12 children, six of whom are living: William, John F., Abram, Henry G., Catharine J. and James M. His parents were Baptists. Mr. Jones was married March 9, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Lavina (Richey) Kelly, both of whom were born in Pa. and came to Ohio in 1845, and finally settling on the farm now owned by William. They have eight children: Rebecca, Ann, Moses, Mary, Sarah, Lavina, Hannah, and Susannah. Mr. Jones has had seven children by this marriage: Catharine J., Benjamin, Mary E., Levina R., Charles W., Eleanor and Cora E. The father was justice of the peace twelve years in succession, and he held office in church.

He is a member of Chester Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; has always been a strong temperance man; takes an active part in paying off the township drafts for the last civil rebellion; he votes the Democratic ticket; he represented said party to county and state conventions; he and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Brimzion.

E. R. JONES, farmer; P. O., Marengo; was born Aug. 2, 1833, in Wales; his father, Thomas, and his mother, Mary (Rees) Jones, were born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales; the former in 1799, and the latter in 1810; they emigrated to Ohio in 1842, with a family of seven children—E. R., Ann, Margaret, Rachel, Martha, Mary and Rettie; four of the children died within one week, of scarlet fever. His parents settled for a while in Chester Tp., and in 1854 they bought 104 acres where the subject now lives, and afterward added twenty acres; here the father died, Oct. 8, 1872; the mother is still living. Mr. Jones was married Oct. 18, 1857, to Julia, daughter of John and Agnes (Huddleston) Sellers; her father was born in Bedford Co., Pa., and her mother in Muskingum Co., this State; they settled in Harmony Tp., in 1837, and had nine children—Randall, Julia A., Eva, Wesley, Ellen, John, Mary, Sarda and Martin I. Mrs. Jones was born July 24, 1838, in Morrow Co., and has these children—Mary E., born July 4, 1858, died March 22, 1873; Albert, born Sept. 12, 1860; Thomas M., Jan. 28, 1865; Judson, June 31, 1867; John, Oct. 3, 1870; Addie A., Aug. 15, 1872; infant died Nov. 5, 1874; Margaret, Feb. 5, 1878. They now possess ninety acres of well improved land, being watered by fine springs; thirty-three acres of this amount was inherited. He makes a specialty of fine sheep. He and his wife are Baptists; he votes the Democratic ticket; takes a deep interest in educating his children.

THOMAS KEYS, farmer; P. O., Marengo; was born Aug. 7, 1826; his father, James, was born in 1800, and mother, Jane (Thompson) Keys, in 1805, and were natives of Ireland; the parents are still living there, and have six children—Matilda, married James Eccles, living in Canada; Thomas, Samuel, now in Australia; Henry, in Ireland; Margaret, Sarah E. M., in Ireland. Thomas attended school some in his youth, and in 1851 came to New York, and engaged on a farm at a compensation of $13 to $16 per month, and after paying his board and wash bills he had $5 left per month; in eighteen months he came to Knox Co., this State, and farmed for Robert Ewart, for $120 per year; at the expiration of one and one-half years, he entered the employ of a noted sheep dealer in Marion Co., and had charge of 1100 head for eighteen months; he then rented of Charles Steinfield for one year, and in 1856 was married to Rebecca, daughter of Archie and Jane Ewart, and about that time bought 58 acres of land in Lincoln Tp.; in ten years they sold the same and bought the present farm, settling at that time, March 4, 1866, and have since remained. This possession is 104½ acres of fine, arable land, being well watered by springs, and is perhaps one of the best stock farms in the county—the product of his exertions; he makes a specialty of horses and sheep, and always gets the premium on his horses at the county fairs; he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and votes the Democratic ticket.

GIDEON KAUFMAN, farmer; P. O., Marengo; is the son of Christian and Christina (Groves) Kaufman; his father was born in Virginia, in 1780, and his mother was born in 1786, in the same State. They came to Ohio in 1807, having married prior to their emigration. They settled in Fairfield Co., where his father engaged in farming and the ministry; the latter he followed for over sixty years in the service of the Old School Baptist denomination. They moved to what is now Morrow Co. in 1834, and settled on the farm now owned by Gideon; here the mother died. They had nine children—Anna, Esther, Joel, Rebecca, Gideon, Rachel, Frances, Joshua, infant deceased. The father was again married, to Sarah A. Biggs, then moved to Oxford Tp., Delaware Co., and there died Nov. 14, 1874; the step-mother died April 3, 1875, Mr. Kaufman was born Sept. 17, 1818, in Fairfield Co; his younger days were spent in attending school and working on a farm. He was married Dec. 9, 1845, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Edget) Waltermire. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Delaware, and he moved into Muskingum Co., this State, and came to what is now Franklin Tp., in 1826, and finally made their permanent home in

Harmony ; the mother died in 1834; by her marriage with Mr. Waltermire there were six children, but three survive—Margaret, Michael and Franklin. The father was subsequently married to Catharine Long, and with her moved to Hancock Co., where he died about the year 1855, leaving to her seven children, five of whom survive, Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, William and John. The father and last wife were Old School Baptists, and the first wife was a Methodist. Mrs. Kaufman was born Feb. 18, 1828, in what is now Morrow Co. She and her husband settled in a log cabin on his father's farm. By strict economy they have increased their means, and now rank among the well-to-do farmers of the county. They have obtained what they possess by their own exertions except $1,000. He has served with credit in the township offices. He votes the Democratic ticket, and has represented that party in Senatorial conventions. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church; she has blessed him with the following children—Mary E., married; John, Layman, Francis L., Lucinda A., married; Freeman Ulery, Wilbert, teacher; Albert N. James B., deceased; Clement L. V. deceased; infant, deceased.

JOSEPH LEWIS, farmer; P. O., Marengo; was born July 2, 1833, on Lake Erie, while his parents were on their way to this county. His father, John, and mother, Ann (Evans) Lewis, were born in Wales, and came at the time mentioned to Chester Tp., and bought 100 acres, now owned by J. C. Crowl and our subject; here the parents had their children, who were—Ann, Mary, John C., Joseph and Valentine. The parents were Baptists; Joseph attended school some in his younger days, and worked at farming and clearing; he thus early learned to make the best use of his time; he was married in December, 1854, to Clarissa, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Crawford) Moore; her parents were from New York, and had seven children—Clarissa, Norton, Royal, Little, La Fayette, Burr and Jerome. Mrs. Lewis was born Apr. 27, 1835, and had by her union with Mr. Lewis—Norton, born Sept. 18, 1856, died Oct. 31, 1877; Sarah A., born Sept. 21, 1854, died March 8, 1861; Albert, born May 17, 1861; Vanda, born May 24, 1866. They settled after marriage on a part of the present farm, and began clearing, and made the first rail ever made on the same; he has added until now he is the possessor of 400 acres of fine land, and is dealing largely in stock; he began shipping stock at an early day, and has continued the same; he is also breeding fine Clydesdale and Punch horses; he has now one fine dapple-bay stallion, sixteen hands high; he is, perhaps, one of the most successful stock-dealers in the county. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has always been a prominent member of the Democratic party. He is the builder of his own fortune, having started life's journey with but little means, save fifty acres of land in the woods, which was given him by his father.

WILLIAM LLOYD, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was born March 31, 1828, in Wales; his father, James, was born in 1798, and his mother, Margaret (Jones) Lloyd, in 1800, both in Brockenshire, Wales; the former was of English descent; they came to this county in 1828, bringing with them four children; six more were born in this country; their names were—Ann, James, Thomas, William, David, Mary, Margaret, Jane, Benjamin, Catharine, and George; both parents were Baptists; William early displayed an interest in education, and his parents gave him the advantages of a good school; he attended Mt. Hesper College for one year, and at Chesterville high school, and became very proficient in his studies, and at the age of fifteen he was awarded a certificate, or teachers' license; at the age of sixteen he began in his future profession, and followed the same with success and to the satisfaction of his employers, for ten winters; he early embarked in shipping stock, which he continued for many years, in which he was successful; he formed a matrimonial alliance Dec. 30, 1852, with Eliza, a daughter of Moses and Sarah (Jones) Powell, natives of Wales; she was born Sept. 20, 1832; they have nine children—George, Sarah E., Margaret A., Moses P., Benjamin, Hannah, John, Clarence, and Ellis—all living; his wife died Jan. 31, 1877, and he was again married Jan. 22, 1880, to Mrs. M. A. Moorehouse, a daughter of William Olmstead; she had one child—Ella, by first marriage; our subject, soon after his marriage in 1852, bought and settled a portion of land now owned by Joseph Ulrey, and remained there

one year, and then bought 130 acres of wild land, a part of the present farm of 247 acres, and has improved the same, and now enjoys the benefit of a fine arable farm, the result of his early industry; the people have called him to serve them as Justice of the Peace, for twenty-one years, in which capacity he still serves; has also been Township Assessor, Trustee and Clerk, member of Chester Lodge, No. 238, A. F. and A. M.; he is member of the Baptist Church, and his amiable wife is a member of the Methodist; he votes the Democratic ticket, and has often represented that party in county and State conventions; he paid out $800 to clear the township draft.

MRS. SARAH LYON, widow; Mt. Gilead; was born April 15, 1819; she attended school in the old pioneer school-house, and worked on the farm in her younger days; she was married in Feb., 1839, to Cyrus Lyon, born in 1810. They settled soon after marriage on the present farm of fifty acres; he died in 1868; they had fourteen children, six of whom grew up—Elizabeth, Belle, Margaret, Sarah, Charlotte and Phœbe. The former married C. C. Barber; Sarah married William Roberts, farmer, Knox Co.; Charlotte married William Watkins. Mrs. Lyon has been an active member of the Old School Baptist Church. Her father, John, was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother in Virginia; they came to Ohio about 1816, and made their final settlement in Knox Co.; the father died in Delaware Co., in 1867, and the mother in 1861; they had nine children, seven of whom survive—Ruth, Eliza, William, Sarah, Mary A., Lewis and Elizabeth. Her father was an Old-School Baptist. Mrs. Lyon is pleasantly located on fifty acres of well improved land, the result of her own and husband's labors; in her early days she shared the hardships of the old pioneers.

J. C. LEWIS, farmer; P. O., Marengo; was born Jan. 15, 1830, in Wales. He attended school in his younger days, and qualified himself to teach, which avocation he successfully followed for eleven years. He began at the age of nineteen. During this time he has saved from his small earnings $1,100, which he applied to the best advantage; he was married Dec. 29, 1859, to Harriet, a daughter of William and Philura (Smith) Brundige. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother of Pennsylvania; she was born Jan. 10, 1842, and was one of four children—Almira, infant, deceased; Bennett and Harriet. Mr. J. C. Lewis settled on the present farm in the winter of 1860, buying first 128 acres; he has by frugality and careful management, added until he has 595 acres of finely improved land, obtained by his own exertions, except $1,200 given him by his father, John Lewis. He has never sought office, but has been chosen by the people to serve as Township Trustee on the Board of Education; he was once a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marengo, in which he has held the office of Steward; he votes the Democratic ticket; paid off a portion of the township draft. They had four children—Bryant B., Victoria P., William, died Aug., 4, 1866; Mary, Dec. 29, 1871.

JAMES MEREDITH, was born Aug. 12, 1811, in Licking Co., Ohio; his school advantages were limited to those of the log-cabin school house; during his early life his time was occupied at home, assisting in clearing and other duties pertaining to the frontier settler's home. He took to himself a wife Nov. 13, 1833; she was Rachel, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Thomas) George, who were natives of Wales, and found a home in Pennsylvania when young. After marriage they emigrated to Ohio, he on foot and she on horse-back, bringing a feather bed the whole distance. They had nine children; the mother died in 1829. Mrs. Meredith was born May 14, 1814, in Chester Tp. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith settled on their present farm, containing now about 124 acres, passing through the hardships that only those of pioneer days comprehend. Mr. Meredith cast his first vote for Jackson, with a view to supporting Jacksonian principles, still belongs to the Democratic party. He has been Township Trustee, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Three children have been born to them: William, Aug. 13, 1834; Henry G., June 1, 1837, and Mary, March 13, 1843. Henry G. was married March 7, 1867, to Minerva Ralston, who was born in June, 1849; they had five children, as follows: Addie, born May 30, 1868; Bryant, Aug. 25, 1870; Charley, May 25, 1872; Laura, Feb. 24, 1874, and Emma, Jan. 5, 1878. The

mother died Jan. 29, 1878. H. G. Meredith enlisted in Co. G., 20 O. V. I., and re-enlisted in Co. C., 15 O. V. I.; he passed through many campaigns and hard-fought battles; was taken prisoner at Stone River, and confined in Castle Lightning and Libby Prison; in the latter place he was wounded by a piece of timber falling on him and breaking both hips while asleep, rendering him unable to move for two months; his term of service lasted for four years and thirteen days. Mrs. Jennett Layton, a sister of Mrs. James Meredith, makes her home with the latter. She was married in 1835 to Thomas Maxwell, and had seven children; he died Sept. 3, 1852; she was again married to Joseph Layton; he died in 1857; by him she had one child.

THOMAS MEREDITH, farmer; P. O., Cardington; is a brother of John Meredith, of Chester Tp., and was born Nov. 30, 1813, in Licking Co., Ohio; his younger days were spent partly in the old log cabin, and partly on the farm. He was married in 1835, to Hannah, daughter of William and Mary Evans; her parents were born in Wales, and came to Chester Tp., this county, at an early day, and while there had quite a family of children; Eliza, May and Hannah only survive. Mrs. Meredith was born in 1816, in Knox Co.; they settled, after marriage, on his father's farm, and remained there five years, and then bought 100 acres, which is a part of the present farm, and built a log cabin thereon, and began clearing away the forest; he was prosperous, and has added to his purchase until he is in possessiou of 680 acres of well-improved land, which is the results of their own labors; he began early to deal in stock, and by this means he has obtained his fortune; he bought stock on commission for several years for Dr. Sylvester, Jacob Gurly and Smith Thomas; he afterwards purchased and sold for himself; he has been Township Trustee, and is now serving in the same capacity. His amiable wife is a member of the New School Baptist Church. Their union has given them nine children, six of whom are living—May A., married Minor Herrod, living in Logan Co. this State; Louisa, married L. Kelly; Priscilla, married Marcus Griffith, now in Moberly, Mo. and is rail-roading; Benjamin, merchant in Marengo; James, married Retha Brown, and lives with his father; Emma, married John Vroom, artist at Moberly, Mo.; three deceased, Elizabeth, William M. and an infant unnamed. He has always been identified with the Democratic party.

R. C. METTLER, farmer; P. O., Marengo; is a brother of Reuben Mettler, whose sketch appears in Chester Tp., and was born Feb. 26, 1823, in Northumberland Co., Penn; he came to Knox Co. with his parents and several children, walking most of the way, with his head and feet bare. His school days were limited on account of poverty, and he early engaged in the rustic duties of the farm, and became very expert in grubbing and chopping. He was married April 15, 1847 to Lucy M. Bruce, a sister of Joel Bruce of Chester Tp.; she died July 8, 1850, leaving two children—William W., married to Samantha A. Hill, now living in Iowa; Mary E., deceased. Mr. Mettler was again married Feb. 6, 1851, to Martha, a daughter of Japheth and Charlotte West. She was born Feb. 28, 1830; they had the following children—two died while young; those living are—Zilpha J., Lucy A., Isaac N., David A., Ellis M. and Burton W. At the death of his first wife, he commenced carpentering, and has continued the same mostly since, and with good success. He bought 50 acres of the present farm of Lewis George, and 12 of Japheth West, and 50 50 of Wm. Bartlett, making in all, 112 acres of well-improved land, the fruit of their industry. He has been Assessor and Trustee, each one term, and served in other offices. He and his wife ore members of the Disciples Church; he, since about about 1848, and she since 1850. He cast his first vote as a Democrat, and still belongs to the party.

McWILLIAMS AND GUY, farmers; P. O., Cardington. Mr. McWilliams was born May 5, 1857; his father, Hugh, was born Jan. 6, 1824, and his mother, Mary (Denney) McWilliams, was born May 27, 1829, both in Knox Co. They had four children—Charles, born May 4, 1848; enlisted in Co. I, 142nd O. N. G., and died Jan. 15, 1861, at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia; Martha was born Nov. 12, 1851; Sarah L. was born Dec. 3, 1849, and died March 7, 1851. They were both Presbyterians. The McWilliams family were among the pioneers of Knox Co., the grandfather having settled there while the wild deer ran through the forest, and the howls of

the wolf could be heard. Our subject, G. G. McWilliams, celebrated his wedding Dec. 10, 1879, with Marietta, a daughter of Thomas and Phœbe (Brown) West; she was born April 16, 1862. Mr. Henry C. Guy was born Feb. 28, 1848, in Washington Co., Penn.; he had but little advantage of education, on account of the early death of his father. Mr. J. S. Guy was born about the year 1820, in Penn. His mother, Mary J. (Rees) Guy, was born in 1827 in Virginia. In 1854 the parents came to Ohio, settling in Knox Co., where they bought 128 acres; here the father died April 19, 1862. The mother is still living in McLean Co., Ill. They had seven children—Eliza married W. H. Edwards; Margie married James M. Latham; Henry C., Anna married William McHugh; Adaline married William Lafaver of Knox Co.; others unmarried (deceased). Henry Guy and Mr. McWilliams were married the same day; Mr. Guy to Miss Eva West, born Feb. 8, 1861, and Mr. McWilliams to her sister, attended by Rev. J. W. Wright, of the Baptist Church. Henry enlisted in Co. I, 142nd O. N. G.; these two young wives are members of the Baptist Church. The boys bought 139 acres in the spring of 1880, of M. Warner, where they are now pleasantly located and are tilling the soil, in which they are successful, as are those who follow their calling and are attentive to it. They both vote the Republican ticket.

JOHN McCONICA, farmer; P. O., Marengo; was born Feb. 4, 1824. His father, James, was born about 1795, in Ireland, and when young engaged in weaving, and in 1811 came to New York, and thence to Trumbull Co., Ohio, and soon afterward enlisted in the war of 1812, in which he remained until the close, and then came to Delaware Co., Ohio, where he was engaged by the month; he was married in 1820, to Hannah, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Collins) Hubbell; she was born in 1804. They settled on the farm now owned by Jacob Long, of this township, and here the mother of our subject died in 1836; she was the mother of seven children—Benjamin, deceased; John, Elizabeth, Nancy, Alfred, Angeline and Hannah. The father then put the children out among relatives, and repaired to Illinois, and lived a single and lonely life until 1870, when he died. Himself and wife were active members of the Methodist Church. John learned tailoring and continued at the same for some time, and then clerked for awhile for G. N. Clark, at South Woodbury. He then merchandized at Galion for some time, under the firm name of Hubbell & McConica. He was married in 1851 to Refilla, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Madden; she was born Feb. 27, 1830. They settled in Lincoln Tp., and during the same year he bought 84 acres of land of J. Wiseman; he has also 100 acres in Harmony Tp., upon which he resides. He had six children, two of whom are dead. The living are—Wilbert L., married Luella Gardner; Thomas H., Charles C.; Minnie M. married William Fulton. He has served a full share of township offices; is a member of Mt. Gilead Lodge, F. and A. M. Mr. McConica is the architect of his own fortune. He bought and traded stock for many years, in which he was successful, as all are who attend strictly to business. His brother Alfred studied medicine with Dr. I. H. Pennock, and attended the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio.

ISAAC McCRACKEN, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; this enterprising farmer was born on the farm where he now resides; his father, Charles, was born in Pennsylvania, as was his mother, Jane (Agens). They emigrated here when young, and settled on the farm where Isaac now lives; here they reared ten children, four of whom survive—James, Isaac, Elizabeth and Deborah. The father died May 17, 1872, and the mother in 1848; the father was married a second time, the last wife being Ruth McVay, and had by her three children, two living—Wayne and Wellington; the parents were Old School Baptists. Isaac was married in 1849, to Mary Chilcoat, and had four children—Anna J., Wilbert, Benjamin and James; she died in 1863; he was again married in 1866, to Amena Sellers, daughter of Joseph Sellers; by her he had three children—Alice, George and William. He has 82 acres of well-improved land, obtained by his own exertions; has been Township Trustee, and votes the Democratic ticket. He is an intelligent and enterprising farmer, always encourages any county enterprise, and takes interest in the educational department of the county.

JAMES McCRACKEN, farmer; P.O. Chesterville. Among the leading farmers of Harmony Tp., is James McCracken; he is a brother of Isaac, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and was born June 4, 1826, on the present farm; he attended school some in his youth in the old pioneer cabin, and engaged in clearing away the forests; at the age of 18 he began learning the carpenters' trade, at which he remained for ten years. He was married Jan. 30, 1851, to Naomi, daughter of Henry and Mary (Thomas) George; she was born Aug. 31, 1829; they settled in an old log cabin on the present farm soon after marriage, and have remained on this farm ever since, having in their possession seventy-one acres of the old homestead, which is well-improved and finely adapted to stock-raising; they have two children—Uretha J., who is married, James and Milton. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has been chosen by that body to represent them in county conventions, and has also served as Township Trustee three terms; he paid a portion of money to clear off the towhship draft. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS H. POWELL, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the son of Daniel Powell, born in 1805, and Anna (Ayres) Powell, born in 1808, both in Pennsylvania. They were married in 1827 in Ohio, having emigrated to Welsh Hills at an early day, and made their final settlement in this township on what is now the residence of Aquilla Jarvis. Here the father died Dec. 24, 1866. The mother attended a fourth of July celebration at Mt. Gilead, and on the fifth of the month expired, in the year 1876 or 1877. They had seven children—Levi, Eliza J., Sallie A., Maria, Thomas, Diana, Elizabeth M.; the parents were Baptists. Thomas was born July 31, 1838, in what is now Morrow Co., and was named for Rev. Thomas Powell, who gave him a horse and $25, He attended school some in his younger days, and worked for his father on his farm, and was married in 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Matilda Gale. Her father was born in Maryland, and her mother in Pennsylvania, and they had eleven children, seven of whom survive—Frederick, Elizabeth, Mary, Abner, Amy A., John and Sarah E. Mrs. Powell was born Oct. 4, 1839, and she and her husband settled after marriage on a portion of his father's farm, and in 1870 he bought the hotel in Chesterville, and kept tavern for eighteen months, in which he was successful. Selling there, he came to the present farm in the spring of 1873. He has now 143 acres of finely improved land; was once Constable, and has been township Trustee. He and his wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church. He cast his first Presidential vote for Douglas, and has since been identified with the party. His union blessed him with eight children—Mary E., married William Fogle; Benjamin F., Eliza C., James A., Murray, Millie, Laura and Hannah.

ELDER PETER POWELL, minister; Marengo; was born Oct. 18, 1804, in Fairfield Co., Ohio; his parents, Moses and Rebecca (Meredith) Powell, were natives of Virginia, and about the year 1800, emigrated to this State, locating in Fairfield Co. They had nine children—Stephen, John, Aaron, Peter, Elizabeth, Prudence, Nancy, Isaac and Moses. The died in 1817 and the father in 1826; they mother were members of the Baptist Church. When Elder Powell was a boy, the opportunities for obtaining an education in Ohio were of the most meagre and primitive kind; the country was an unbroken forest, the settlements were but few, and but recently made, and the little community that could boast of a log cabin school-house, was considered highly fortunate; but Mr. Powell made the most of his opportunities, and in the course of events, became a minister of the Gospel. May 3, 1827, he was married to Esther, a daughter of Elder Christian and Christina Coffman; her parents came from Virginia to Ohio in 1808, and become residents of Fairfield Co.; they were the parents of eight children, as follows—Anna, deceased; Esther, Rebecca, Gideon, Rachel, Fannie, Joshua and Joel. The father was an Elder in the Baptist Church for over fifty years. Mrs. Powell was born March 29, 1809; after marriage they settled in Hocking Co., and engaged in farming. In 1832 they found a home on a farm in Trenton Tp., Delaware Co., and in 1834 moved to Lincoln Tp., now in this county, where they engaged in the nursery business, which proved a successful enterprise; in this a snug fortune was realized, a portion of which Mr. Powell distributed

among his children. A few years ago he purchased twenty acres of land in Harmony Tp., where he now resides; he retired from the active duties of life, devoting, however, some of his time to the ministry which he entered in 1843. He now has two regular appointments, one in Westfield Tp., of this county, and the other in Harlem Tp., Delaware Co. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are the parents of six children—Ann, who married George Ulrey, they have two children—Esther B. and Sarah M.; John (whose biography appears in Lincoln Tp.); Rebecca, who became the wife of James S. Dunham, and has seven children—John B., Minerva J., Monroe H., Peter I., Esther A., Amos M. and Minor B.; Isaiah, who married Elizabeth Long, nine children have been born to them, viz.—John O., William and Allen, deceased, Barton. Emily, Peter J., Manford P., deceased, Tilman and an infant not named; Maria J. married Eli Ulrey, to whom three children have been born—an infant deceased, Delbert D., and Lyman P.; the sixth of the family, Minerva married John W. Porter, they have had two children—Alice F., deceased, and an infant un-named. A party, consisting of Elder Powell's paternal grandfather and a brother Robert, and the Elder's father, while crossing a ford of Cheat river (afterwards called Powell's ford), in West Virginia, were assailed by the Indians; the grandfather was shot, and his brother Robert was tortured to death by pine sticks being stuck into the flesh of his legs and set on fire. Mr. Powell's father, Moses, escaped.

JOHN RALSTON, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born Feb. 19, 1807, in Pennsylvania, and was married March 12, 1829, to Catharine, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Snyder) Hiddleson. Her parents were married in Belmont Co.; she was one of four children—Catharine, Agnes, Mary and Susannah. Mrs. Ralston was born March 15, 1809, in Pennsylvania; she and her husband settled soon after marriage, in Monroe Co., and moved thence to Muskingum Co., and remained there until 1833, when they settled on his present farm of 84 acres; they have improved the same from the green woods; they have had thirteen children—Louisa (deceased) Robert, married Sarah Biggs; Almeda, married Reason Skinner; Alexander, married Sarah Wright; William (deceased), Isaiah, married Caroline Decker; Isabel, married Joseph Potts; Mary A., married Isaac Bockour; Phœbe, (deceased), Minerva, (deceased), Sylvester, married Clara Burk; Laura, married; Anna J., Moore and Silas. John's father Robert, was born Nov. 3, 1780, in Ireland; and his mother, Susannah (Winland) Ralston, was born in 1795, in the State of Delaware. They emigrated to Monroe Co., this State, in 1816, thence to Muskingum Co., 1833, afterward came to this county, where the father died, in 1863, and the mother, May 17, 1858. They were the parents of eight children—William, Joseph, John, Robert, Ann, Thomas, James and Elizabeth. The father was a member of the Disciples Church, and the mother of the New Light.

JOSEPH SELLERS, farmer; P. O. Cardington; was born July 19, 1819, in Pennsylvania, where he attended school in an old log school-house, and there learned the rudiments of "readin', 'ritin', 'rithmetic." He is a brother of Henry Sellers, whose sketch appears in the biographical pages of Chester Township. Joseph was married in 1841 to Elizabeth, a daughter of John and Mary Sayres. Both from New Jersey, and had six children—Elizabeth, Almira, Harriet, Hulda, Henry and Nancy. They rented of different parties, for many years after their marriage; and in 1853 he bought 128 acres where he now lives, and improved the same, and has added to it since, until he now possesses 358 acres of finely-improved land, adorned by one of the best houses in the township. His father gave him $600, and the remainder of his vast fortune is the product of his own labors; he has long been identified with the Democratic party. Their union gave them two children—Mary J. and Almeda S.

JOSEPH SHORT, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is a son of Adam and Mary (Miller) Shor.; his parents were born in Pa.; their children were—Elizabeth, married Thomas Scott; Mary married Jacob Sperrer; John, dead; Peter; Jacob married Lavina Maxwell; Joseph; Andrew married Mary Philips; George, deceased; Franklin married a Miss Sumplin; Adam married Mary Miller; Sarah. His parents were Catholics; Joseph was born June 10, 1811, in Pa.; he attended school but little, and at the age of 20 he went to Mary-

land and engaged in working on a farm at $80 per year, and continued there five years; he then came to Knox Co., this State, and worked by the year at $100, and continued the same eleven years, and was married in 1841 to Phœbe, daughter of Benjamin and Phœbe Williams; her parents were natives of New York; she died in 1855, having three daughters, who have grown up to make his home happy; their names are—Laura J., Lydia L., Mary E.; their mother was an active member of the Methodist Church, in which faith she died, leaving them to fight the journey of life alone, and motherless; Mary E. also belongs to the M. E. Church; his wife's parents had twelve children, but two survive—Daniel and Ransom.

Mr. Short settled on the present farm of 172 acres in 1865; it is finely improved, and is the fruit of his own labor and management, in which he has been nobly assisted by his amiable daughter; he takes interest in township enterprises, and votes the Republican ticket; he paid off a portion of the amount to clear this township's draft; his grandfather Short was in the Revolutionary war; Mr. Short has retired from hard labor, and is enjoying in luxury the proceeds of his early industry.

B. A. SELLERS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; war born Feb. 3, 1851, and is a son of Henry Sellers, whose sketch appears in Chester Tp. He early began attending school, and became very proficient in his studies, which enabled him to teach school; this avocation he followed for three terms, and was considered the most successful pedagogue of the township. He was married Sept. 21, 1873, to Minerva A., daughter of Joel D. and Abigail (Lewis) Bruce; she was born March 2, 1855. They settled after marriage on the present farm of 84 acres, owned by his father, and has since remained here. Has been prominently identified with the Democratic party, and by that organization was chosen Township Clerk for the year of 1880. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs. His wife is a member of the Old Scoool Baptist Church.

ELMER THOMAS, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born June 16, 1852, in Morrow Co., and is the son of Benjamin and Marilla (Westbrook) Thomas; their children were—Wilber, Martin, Elmer and John. Elmer remained at home with his parents until he married, which event occurred Dec. 21, 1876, to Esther, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Wolf) Sellers. Mrs. Thomas was born in July, 1848; she and her husband lived for a short time on the farm of J. C. Swetland, and then rented near Lucerne, Knox Co., transferring from there to Abram Dicker's farm, in Chester Tp. In 1880, he bought fifty acres, being his present farm, and he has improved the same. They had one child—Nora B., born Nov. 25, 1877, died Sept. 9, 1878. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church; he votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. Thomas is the architect of his own fortune, and is an industrious and enterprising farmer.

SILAS O. ULREY, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born April 18, 1838, in this county; his father, Jacob, was born in 1797, and his mother, Christina Alender, in 1800, and were natives of Pennsylvania; they emigrated to Ohio at an early day. They had seven children—Demas, Davis, John A., Lucinda, Elizabeth, Silas and J. W. The father died June 4, 1870, and the mother April 6, 1880; they were Baptists. Silas obtained good common school education and engaged for many terms in teaching school, in which he was successful, proving himself prepared to master all undertakings. He also worked at Ambrotyping for eight months, with V. B. Bean; was married Jan. 14, 1861, to Millie, a daughter of Henry and Jane Letherman Allen, of Kentucky. They have six children—Christina married Lewis C. Healea; Mary, Ida O., Margaret M., Keturah and August. His wife was born about the year 1832. They settled for awhile after marriage in Kentucky, and Dec., 1869, they came to the place of his nativity, and engaged in farming for his father, who owned 84 acres, which he willed to his four sons 'ere his death. Silas O. has bought one share and now owns 42 acres of the old homestead, which is fine tilable land. He has faithfully served this township as Clerk nine years, and is Land Appraiser for 1880. He votes the Democratic ticket.

JOSEPH ULREY, farmer; P. O., Sparta. This old pioneer was born March 15, 1802, in Pa.; his father, John, and mother, Elizabeth, (Arnold) Ulrey, were also natives of Pa., and had ten children: Stephen, John, David, Daniel, George, Jacob, Joseph, Agnes, Eliza-

beth and Polly. Our subject attended school some little in his younger days; he also learned to weave, and followed the same for many years; was married 1827 to Sarah, daughter of George and Eleanor (Roberson) Hupp; her parents had seven children—Maria, Margaret, Sarah, Ann, Clarissa, Clarinda and George. She was born Sept., 1809. She and Joseph settled in Pa. until 1834, when they came to Ohio, and settled in Harmony Tp., and have improved quite an amount of land; he now has 205 acres of well improved land, the fruit of their own labors. They had eleven children that grew up: George, Harrison; John, was killed May 13, 1872, by the falling of a beam while raising a barn; was married to Jane Waltman and had four children: Stephen, Della, Effie and Lily; Maria, Joseph, Ellen, Caroline, Clara, Eli, Freeman and Stephen; the latter married Jane Evans, now deceased; they had one child, Charlie. Joseph and wife are active members of the Baptist church, with which he has been identified for forty years. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is an intelligent, industrious man; takes interest in educating his children.

E. L. WINTERMUTE, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the son of Abram S., born Feb. 20, 1807, in Sussex Co., N. J.; he attended school in an old log cabin, and worked on the farm, and was married in 1834, to Ellen Lanning. They have two children—Edward L., born April 14, 1836, and George W., born Aug. 17, 1841; an infant died Feb. 7, 1875; and he was again married in 1876, to Elizabeth Lanning, daughter of Peter I. and Ann (Washer) Struble. She was married in 1844 to Richard Lanning, and had six children (one unnamed)—Delphina, Mary, Electa, Emma and Sylvester. Her first husband died Feb. 10, 1871. The father of our subject settled on the farm, where he now resides, in 1841, buying 40 acres of Mr. Thrailkill; he now owns 81 acres of well-improved land, obtained by his own labor and energy; he could not borrow $2.50 with which to pay his tax, and he sold clover seed to meet this expense. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wintermute was married in 1859 to Martha, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Donnelson) Bennett. Her parents are natives of Perry County, and had six children—Malinda, Isaac, Martha A., Samuel H., Mary E. and John L. She was born Oct. 30, 1840, and has four children—Abram, born Nov. 5, 1860; Mary E., April 25, 1864; John D., July 23, 1866; Alice R., Aug. 7, 1876. They are also members of the Old School Baptist Church. E. L. settled on his present farm in 1879. They vote the Democratic ticket.

CANAAN TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ADAMS, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born Sept. 22, 1829, near Mansfield, in Richland Co.; his parents, James and Margaret (McGiboney) Adams, were natives of the Emerald Isle, and they emigrated to this country and stopped some years in Pennsylvania, and then located for a time in Richland Co., moving to this township in 1844; after making several changes, they moved to Marion Co., where they died at the ripe age of 94 years. At the age of 14, James Jr. started out to do for himself, and worked five years for William Johnson; he received, the first year, $4.00 per month; the second year, $5.00, and so on, increasing his wages until the expiration of the time. While yet a lad in his teens, he made a trip across the mountains with a drove of hogs for his employer, to the eastern market, and disposed of them at a profit. Subsequently he learned the cabinet maker's trade, at which he was engaged for fourteen years. At the age of 25, he was married to Eliza L. Freeman, born Jan. 6, 1835, a daughter of George and Emma (Bird) Freeman, both natives of England. After Mr. Adams' marriage, he began farming, and rented land for several years, when he began keeping house; his outfit was of a very meager character, having to borrow utensils to commence with; in 1869 he purchased 60 acres; in 1864, he entered the service and was out one year, in the 174th O. V. I., Co.

K, and participated in several battles, and was a true and faithful soldier. Mr. Adams not having had school advantages worth mentioning, appreciates the worth of them, and is giving his children all the advantages in his power; his daughter, Emma, is now teaching, having secured a certificate before she was 15 years old. He and his wife are members of the Bethel Church; he is also a member of Caledonia Lodge No. 299, I. O. O. F. Of the children, they are as follows: George, born July 22, 1857, Adda, (deceased) June 6, 1860, Emma, Aug. 17, 1862, Charley, April 11, 1866, Frank, Feb. 3, 1868, Ollie, Sept. 1, 1870. Mr. Adams has 92 acres of choice land, all of which he has acquired by industry.

WM. S. AYE, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; Sept. 19, 1821, Mr. Aye was born in Marion Co., Ohio; his father's name was Jacob, who was born in Maryland in 1792, and emigrated to this State with his father, whose name was also Jacob, and located in Berkshire Tp., Delaware Co., in 1806, remaining there until 1820; he then came to Clarendon Tp., Marion Co., where William S. was born; after a residence of a few years on this place, the family moved four miles north, and lived upon a forty-acre piece, which they had entered, remaining there until 1826, when they moved to what is now Morrow Co., Canaan Tp., and entered eighty acres, the first year he cleared four acres, which was planted June 18, yet with good results; the year following he cleared six acres more, which crop was nearly all destroyed by the squirrels. Jacob Aye died Aug. 24, 1871; his wife was Rebecca Hyde before marriage; she died Sept. 12, same year; she was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 12, 1792; her birthday and death were the same date; the Ayes are of German descent; William S. was married Oct. 10, 1844, to Sarah J. Mitchell, who was born March 27, 1829, in Ross Co., Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Jane (Hines) Mitchell, who came to Marion Co. the same year that Sarah was born, and entered eighty acres of land; the Mitchells are of Irish and the Hines of Dutch descent; since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Aye, they have lived at their present place of residence; he has, in all, nearly 500 acres of land, 160 of the number in Wyandott Co.; eight children have been born to them, five now living—Maria, now Mrs. J. M. Campbell; Morris J., Melville C., William M., Laura T.; the deceased are—Emily, Elenore, and Almon N.; Mr. Aye, wife and entire family are members of the M. E. Church; while his father lived across the line in Marion, the first Methodist society established in Marion Co., was formed at his father's house in 1821, and consisted of seven members; Jacob and his wife were of the number, he having joined that denomination in 1814, and his wife in Massachusetts in 1808; Mr. Aye is among the intelligent class; is a liberal patron of the public journals, and his library is well stored with useful and standard works.

JASPER BRADFORD, farmer; P. O., Cardington; born Dec. 1, 1818, in Muskingum Co.; is the son of John and Mary (Davis) Bradford, who were married in Loudoun Co., and came West about 1812, locating in Muskingum Co. Jasper is the fifth of a family of eleven children, and was married July 1, 1841, to Mary E. Lane, a native of Muskingum Co.; she died Dec. 25, 1843, leaving two children—Achsah, now in Oxford Tp., Delaware Co., the wife of Wm. Nelson, and George, in Muskingum Co. Mr. Bradford was married the second time, to Elizabeth Davis, Nov. 27, 1845, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Davis, who were natives of Pennsylvania; four children crowned their union—Harriet J., Mary E., John M. and Maranda C. Harriet now of Edgar Co., Ill., is the wife of H. Rowland; Mary E. is Mrs. Martin Powers, of Cardington; John M. is on the farm; Maranda, deceased. His second wife died Nov. 1, 1865, in Edgar Co. On July 30, 1870, was married to Mary Ann Miller, his present wife, who was born in Belmot Co., Sept. 12, 1818; her father, Andrew Miller, entered the land they now reside upon; his wife was Susanna Ault, both natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to this state in the year 1818, and to the present limits of Morrow Co. in 1835; in 1867, Mr. Bradford moved to Edgar Co., Ill., and lived there three years, returning to this county where he has since resided. Mr. Bradford and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and have been identified with the church for about thirty years. Their farm, consisting of 74 acres, affords them a handsome living, and a good home.

JOHN W. BRATTON, farmer; P. O.,

Cardington; is among Canaan's best farmers. He is a native of Ohio, born in Radnor Tp., Delaware Co., May 18, 1831, and a son of James W. Bratton, whose wife was Mary Kyle, who was likewise reared in Delaware Co. James W. was a native of Pennsylvania. John was the second of a family of ten children, and was reared in the home circle; after his father's death he assisted in the care and support of his mother; at the age of 25, he was married to Rosannah McBride, who was born in 1835, in Marion Co.; a daughter of Robert and Melissa (Reece) McBride. After marriage he began by renting land, which he continued to do for several years, and acquired enough means to purchase a small place near Denmark, which he sold soon after and moved to Marion Co., and purchased 43 acres, and in 1869 moved to this township, and purchased his present home, where he has since lived. They have two children—Lillie and Ollie; Ollie is now the wife of Samuel Warden, of this township; Lillie is at Cardington, engaged in the millinery trade. Mr. Bratton is a member of the Bethel M. E. Church. Democracy runs in the family, and John is quite strongly tinctured with its principles, and votes straight.

MRS. NANCY BAIRD, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born in Morris Co., New Jersey, Sept. 3, 1816, and was married to Peter Baird, who was born Dec. 7, 1814, in Morris Co., New Jersey; he was a son of William Baird. Mr. and Mrs. Baird came to this State in 1839, spending the first winter in Mt. Gilead; then moving to Shaw's Creek, and purchased 80 acres one mile north of Denmark, remaining there three years; then rented out their land and moved to Gilead, where they lived one year; during their sojour here Mr. Baird was engaged in the manufacture of brick; about the year 1848 they traded their farm north of Denmark for the one she now owns. Aug. 31, 1850, soon after their arrival at this place, Mr. Baird died; since his death she has remained on the farm, her son John carrying on the farm. Eight children were born to her, but seven are living.

MARTIN V. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Mt. Gilead; is among the genial, whole-souled men of the county, whose heart is ever open to the cry of the needy, and his hand ready to stretch forth to adminster to their necessities; he was born in this township Nov. 1, 1834, is a son of Dr. Ira Brown, who practiced medicine in this county for many years, and was among the prominent and successful physicians; he was born in Knox Co., in July 1810. His wife, Sarah Brown, was born the year previous. Martin's grandfather's name was Luther; he was a native of Albany Co., and came out to this State prior to the war of 1812, and settled near Chillicothe. Martin's father practiced medicine about thirty years; later in life he moved to Rock Island Co., Ill., where he died May 2, 1874, aged 63 years, 10 months and 6 days. His wife died May 11, 1877, aged 68 years 7 months and 8 days. At the age of 25 Martin was married to Eliza Schooley; was born in May, 1834, in Cardington Tp.; she is a daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Graves) Schooley, who were natives of Virginia, and of English descent, and emigrated West to this county in the year 1830. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, they remained on the homestead; in 1879 they came to Section 30, and purchased 80 acres. They have three children—Ross N., born Sept. 27, 1860; Charles C., May 1863; Emma, April 2, 1866. He and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church; he is also a representative of Caledonia Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 299, and a good Democrat.

WILLIAM BROOKS, farmer; P. O. Iberia; was born in the Empire State, Cayuga Co., March 3, 1831; his parents were John and Rebecca (King) Brooks, whose family consisted of eight children, William being the second. The King family trace their ancestry to the land of roast beef and plum pudding, while the Brooks came from the State of Connecticut. William was but 2 years of age when his parents moved to Seneca Co., Ohio, and were not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. His first effort to lay the foundation of his future business, was to learn the carpenter's trade; he soon perceived that in its prosecution through life it would necessitate a continued change of place, and irregular employment, and in view of these facts, he abandoned it, and resolved to be a tiller of the soil; it seemed a long time to him before he could be in possession of a farm of his own, yet he firmly resolved to accomplish his aim.

His first move was to secure a team, and accordingly bought a young horse of his brother, which died before it was paid for, though the debt was due his brother, yet he worked on and paid it, to the last farthing. At the age of 23, in December, 1854, he was married to Hannah Braden, who was born Oct. 17, 1837, a daughter of William and Susan (Mack) Braden. After his marriage he farmed for his great uncle about nine years; in 1863 he moved to the south edge of Marion Co., and rented for one year; in May, 1864, he joined the service, and was out several months in Company A, 136th regiment, O. N. G. In the fall of '64, he moved across the line into Morrow Co., where he had purchased about eighty acres of land, which was only partly cleared; he has since added to his original purchase, having now about 100 acres of land. The buildings and the main improvements are the result of his own labor. Politically he is a Republican; in 1876 he was brought forward for County Commissioner, and was elected, and in 1879, re-elected by a handsome majority, and is serving with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. Have three children—Emma S., Nellie E. and Victor Lincoln. The entire family, excepting the youngest child, are members of the U. P. Church.

WILLIAM BAIRD, farmer; P. O. Marits; was born Jan. 17, 1840, in this State and county; is a son of Peter and Nancy Baird, who came to this county about the year 1838. William has always been engaged in farming pursuits, living in Morrow Co. all the time, with the exception of two years, which were spent in Vermilion Co., Ill. At the age of 34 he was married to Nancy E. Christy, who was born in this township in 1848, and is a daughter of David and Nancy Christy, and grand-daughter of John Boyles, the pioneer. After their marriage they located on the farm where he now resides. They have three children: Wellington, born March, 1875; Hannah, Sept., 1877; Lillie Dale, Sept., 1878. Mr. Baird is a hard-working and industrious man.

GEORGE W. BRADEN, farmer; P. O., Iberia; is a native of Richland Co., and was born near Plymouth, Feb. 21, 1832; his parents were William and Susan (Mack) Braden; the father was a native of Mercer Co., Pa.; was born in March, 1808, and emigrated West, locating first in Ashland Co.; he then moved to Richland Co., and in 1848 came to this county, purchasing eighty acres of land, where William Brooks now lives, and soon after added eighty acres more adjoining, which he located upon, remaining several years, until he moved across the line into Marion Co., where he now resides; George was the eldest of the family, and has been thrice married—first to Elizabeth Wirebaugh, who was born in January, 1837, in Crawford Co., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Potts) Wirebaugh, in December, 1871; she died leaving eight children, seven living—William A., Sarah M., Lizzie, John A., Frederick M., Harley and Ann, one dying in infancy; his second wife was Charity Moore; they had one child—Alta; his wife died in March, 1876; June 19, 1879, he was married to Rachel Lautzenhiser, who was born in Summit Co., Dec. 2, 1844, daughter of John and Lydia (Baughman) Lautzenhiser; the mother was a native of Trumbull Co., born Aug. 4, 1812; the father was born in May, 1802, and came West from Pa. to this State in 1821, and was one of the pioneers of Summit Co, where Mrs. Braden was raised. Mr. Braden is a member of the U. P. Church; his wife, of the Reformed. He has eighty-seven acres of land.

JOHN CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born Sept. 23, 1810, in Loudoun Co., Virginia; is a son of William and Catharine (Wright) Campbell, who are of Scotch and Irish descent. John was but one year old when his father died, and came West with his mother when five years of age, and located in Muskingum Co., where they remained about three years; also stayed at Darby Plains, the same length of time; went to Waldo and remained one year, and in Delaware Co., several years, and in 1822 came to this township, with his mother, who had married Frederick Dunklebarger, who entered land and located on the same. Jan. 22, 1835, John was married to Lucinda Downs, who was born Jan. 12, 1814, in Ross Co., Pa., the daughter of David and Sarah (Murphy) Downs; he being a representative of Loudoun Co., Va., and she of Ohio birth. After their marriage they settled on the same section where they now live, their domicile being made of logs with puncheon floor and stick chimney. The forest

stood in its primitive beauty, no clearing having been done at this time. Indians were plentiful, and were camped about them, watching with a jealous eye the encroachments of the settlers on their domain; here Mr. and Mrs. Campbell spent the prime of their life, enduring all the privations and hardships that attend the settlement of a new country; their corn was pounded in a mortar or ground by a hand stone, and their clothing was of their own manufacture. Their first summer spent in their cabin was without any floor; a hole cut in the side served as a place of ingress; the fire was made upon the ground, the smoke seeking its own outlet; yet they were happy, and looked for better days to come; 1880 finds them in possession of an excellent home, and a farm of 185 acres, and everything about them to make life enjoyable. They have eight children—Martha N., at home; Eliza, now Mrs. S. Rice; John N., Sarah J., now Mrs. Strawman; William W., James W., Alfred M., George W. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, as well as the entire family, are members of the M. E. Church of which Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were among its first members.

DAVID CHRISTY, farmer; P. O. Caledonia; was born in Harrison Co., town of Cadiz, State of Penn., June 17, 1820; is a son of David and Martha (Dillon) Christy, who were natives of Washington, Pa., and came to this State prior to their marriage. They came to this county about the year 1830; his father purchased eighty acres west of Denmark, upon which he settled and remained until his death, which took place in 1863; his wife died. At 21 David began for himself; Sept. 28th, in his 22d year, he was married to Hannah J. Boyles, who was born in this township Feb. 9, 1825, and is the seventh of a family of nine children, born to John and Nancy (Merritt) Boyles; her father was one of the early pioneers in the county; the Merrits were prominently identified with the county during its early settlement. After marriage, Mr. Christy rented land at different places. In 1848, he bought eighty acres of land, and lived several years in their cabin home. Mr. Christy was very poor when he started; he began at the bottom of the ladder; he was without a dollar, and they began keeping house with one chair, six knives and forks, one set of teacups and saucers, and a few plates; their first payment was $16, and this was the accumulations of many months, of a few quarters at a time, yet they toiled and labored on, and after years of privation and hardship, have acquired a good home, and 273½ acres of land. Nine children have been born to them: Martha E., Mrs. A. Stagle; Lodema, Mrs. C. Ziller; Nancy E., Mrs. Wm. Baird; Eliza J., Mrs. John Fields; Alfred C., in Iowa; David, in Iowa; John B., Minnie and Emma Nevada, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Christy are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

NATHAN N. COE, farmer; P. O., Marits; born Nov. 8, 1837, in Gilead Tp.; is a son of Abram and Margaret (Nichols) Coe; Abram was born Dec. 6, 1806, in Loudoun Co., Va., and emigrated to this State, locating in Gilead Tp; he yet survives, and is among the honored and highly-respected citizens in the county. Nathan Nichols was married in his 23rd year, Oct. 10, 1860, to Sophia Harris, who was born in Denmark, Canaan Tp., Feb. 25, 1839, the daughter of Joel Harris. After their marriage they lived one year on the homestead in Gilead; in 1863 he purchased seventy-one acres, one-half mile south of Denmark, which he has fitted up in good farmer shape; he has good buildings, and arranged with a view to comfort and convenience; and is living in comparative contentemnt, enjoying the love and good-will of his friends and neighbors. They have no children.

ELI CLEVINGER, farmer; P. O., Gilead Station. Among the representatives of this county, who hail from the "Old Dominion" State, whose career has been a successful one, is Mr. Clevinger. Starting out in life without procuring aid, or even a common school education, he struggled on in his business transactions, having to trust to the honor of his fellows, who, in many instances, had no conscientious scruples, and exercised their opportunities. Yet he has triumphed over these conditions, and has lived to experience a realization of his early hopes and cherished anticipations—which was, to "some day have a home and property of his own, that would place him beyond the probable reach of want and to be placed upon the plane of independence." Such has been his realizations, having brought those desires to a successful issue; he was born in Frederic Co., Va., Sept. 15, 1821;

he is a son of William and Martha Mulvania; who were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Muskingum Co, Ohio, when Eli was a lad of 9 years; his father was twice married, he being the second child of a family of four, by the second marriage, and lived with his father until his 25th year, and was married to Rebecca Bonham, whose parents were Mahlon and Esther (Wickersham) Bonham. His first purchase was 80 acres of land; he added to it at different times, until he acquired 320 acres; in 1875, he disposed of his interests in that locality, and came to this township, and purchased 160 acres. They have seven children—Susannah, now Mrs. Samuel Bush, of Cardington; Martha, Mrs. George Rhodes; Hester, John, William, Thomas and Mahlon. Mr. Clevinger has been a constant member of the M. E. Church over forty years.

FRANK M. CURL, farmer; P. O. Caledonia; is among the worthy young representatives of this township; he was born Aug 16, 1854, in Cardington Tp. His parents were Henry W. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Curl; she is a native of this county, and her husband of Clark Co., Ohio. The Curl family are of Scotch, and the Johnsons of Dutch extraction; Frank's grandfather was a settler in the county. At the age of 18 Frank worked at the carpenters' trade, and continued the same business for five years; in his 23d year he was married to Ermina J. Bay, who was born Oct. 9, 1857, on the farm where they now reside, which was formerly owned by her parents, Harrison and Miranda J. (Moore) Bay. The former was born near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1812, and emigrated first to Guernsey Co., and to this county in 1851. Mrs. Bay was born March 29, 1818, near Chandlerville, Muskingum Co., where she was married, Oct. 24, 1844, and moved to Guernsey with her husband, thence to this county, where they remained until their death. Harrison Bay died Aug. 3, 1861; his wife died Nov. 24, 1873. Since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Curl, they have resided on the homestead farm; they have one child —Alma, who was born Nov. 12, 1879. Mrs. Curl's grandfather was a Colonel in the war of 1812. Mr. Curl is affiliated with the Republican party, and is now serving as Township Trustee. Both are members of the M. E. Church.

SHERIDAN S. COX, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, March 5, 1833; son of Zebediah and Elizabeth (Ryan) Cox, who are natives of Maryland—Zebediah was born in the year 1801, and emigrated to this State, with his father, in the year 1802, locating in Harrison Co., where the family remained until the year 1850, when Zebediah moved with his family to Wyandot Co., Ohio, and settled in the woods, west of Upper Sandusky, and cleared up the farm; after fifteen years' residence Zebediah returned to Harrison Co., Sheridan remaining on the farm until 1866, when he came to this county, and purchased eighty acres of land. Jan. 5, 1860, he was married to Nancy Patton, who was born in this township, in 1843. She was a daughter of Patrick and Rebecca (Morgan) Patton—she died 1871, leaving three children, whose names were—Lizzie, Mary E., and James S. In 1873, he was married to his present wife, Delilah Kerran, who was born in 1843, daughter of John and Rachel (Slaughter) Kerran. There are no children. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES H. COEN, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 26, 1827; his father, Isaac Coen, died when James was but two years of age; his mother's maiden name was Mary Williams, and married the second time when James was but 12 years of age, sending him to live with a man who was to learn him the carpenters' trade, but who kept him doing drudgery instead, and he despaired of ever learning the trade, and left, after staying with the man three years; he then went to live with Henry Valentine, staying there three years also; he then set out for Marion Co., and worked by the month, and "grubbed" and chopped cord-wood at thirty-three cents per cord, boarding himself; at the age of 27, he was married to Ann Harrison, who was born Aug. 22, 1834, in Fairfield Co.; is the daughter of Jacob and Rachel K. (Rice) Harrison; Jacob was born Jan. 17, 1805, in Fairfield Co., and was married to Rachel Rice, April 23, 1829, and moved to Marion Co. in 1834, and settled in the "beech woods;" he joined the M. E. Church in 1841, and was the first person to join Jacob Geyer's class, and was the first Sunday-school superintendent. He died Oct. 23, 1875. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Coen, he began farming; his first purchase was the Knowles grant, which

he afterwards sold and settled on the Badger farm, and began buying out the heirs; had an interest in some land in Van Wert Co., which he traded for a two-horse wagon; since Mr. Coen's location here, he has remained, and is permanently settled; he has now about 250 acres of choice land, beautifully located, no better in the township, and he is among the county's best farmers and self-made men; they have six children—George F., Mary A., Lizzie, Nora M., Hattie B. and Harrison H.

EZEKIEL H. COX, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Tulley Tp., Marion Co., Ohio, May 24, 1843; his father, Abraham Cox, was born in Monongahela Co., Va., July 11, 1806; he married Mary Pittman, who was born May 25, 1810, and emigrated west about the year 1835, locating in Monroe Co., and later, in Gilead Tp., where he purchased 160 acres of land, and remained their until his location in Marion Co. Ezekiel remained at home until 27 years of age; April 14, 1872, he married Louisa J. Hendrickson, who was born in Marion Co., 1853, daughter of G. W. Hendrickson; her mother's family name was Blocksom; since the marriage of Mr. Cox he has been a resident of Canaan, on Section 2, where he has 135 acres of land. They have two children—Alfred E., born March 20, 1873; Adda A., March 5, 1875.

CLARK COX, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; is a native of Marion Co., Ohio; he was born in Tully Tp., March 28, 1847, and is the eighth of a family of nine children; his parents were Abraham and Mary (Pittman) Cox; he was a native of Virginia, and came West at an early day; they now live in Galion, Ohio. On becoming of age, Clark began farming on his own account; and Feb. 22, 1871, he married Miss Rebecca J. Irvin; she was born in Washington Tp., this county, in the year 1848; after their marriage, they lived with his father until 1874, when he came to his present place, and has lived here since. They have five children—James H., born Dec. 25, 1871; Charles E., Dec, 28, 1873; William J., Oct. 20, 1875; Mary S., Oct., 17, 1877, and babe born May 17, 1880. Mr. Cox is among the well-known farmers of his township; his farm contains 200 acres of land well-adapted to stock-raising, in which he is largely interested; he is located about eight miles northwest of Mt. Gilead.

THOMAS A. CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O. Gilead Station; is a descendant of the Campbell family, who were among the early arrivals in this part of the township. Mrs. Campbell, the widow of A. Campbell, a grandfather of Thomas, emigrated here at an early period, and made a purchase of land, part of which is now occupied by W. J. Campbell, the brother of Thomas. Thomas was born in Gilead Tp., Oct. 21, 1822, and is the eldest of a family of five children, whose parents were William and Mary (Axtell) Campbell. The Axtells are of Yankee extraction, while the Campbells are of Irish. Dec. 25, 1861, he was married to Beliah Webster, who was born Sept. 11, 1836, in Gilead Tp. She is a daughter of Marvin and Maria (Newson) Webster, whose father was an early settler in Gilead, and among the first to build in the town of Gilead. After Mr. Campbell was married, he rented land in Gilead Tp. some time, and subsequently moved to his farm, consisting of fifty acres. They have had seven children; five are living—John E., Mary, Sarah, Myrtie, Imo and Charley C.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O., Gilead Station; was born July 31, 1846; his first recollections being confined to the limits of the homestead, where his parental ancestors—William and Mary Campbell—resided. Their home was then located near the boundary line dividing Gilead and Caanan townships. His father departed this life 1854; he was a native of Jefferson Co., and his advent to this county was during its early history, and he was among its respected citizens; his widow still survives him, and resides on the homestead farm that was locuted by Williams' early ancestors.

May 6, 1875, William was married, while in his 30th year, to Mary E. Smith, born Oct. 15, 1849, in Fairfield Co., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Pugh) Smith; after his marriage, he located on the homestead, remaining there until the spring of 1878, at which time he moved to his present place of abode.

May 6, 1880, they celebrated their wooden wedding, their friends giving them an unexpected visit, presenting them with testimonials suited to, and commemorative of the occasion. One child, Jessie May, was born to them May 21, 1879, but the fair flower soon faded, its spirit returning to Him who

gave it June 26 of the same year. Mr. Campbell and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and endeavoring to live lives consistent with their profession. He has considerable real estate, and is a successful farmer.

JOHN N. CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born July 9, 1839, in Marion Co.; is the third of a family of nine children, born to John and Lucinda Campbell, who have been long and favorably known in this county. John Nelson, in his early years, evinced an aptitude for farming and stock-raising. At the age of 24 he united his interests with Miss Maria P. Aye, born in 1845, and a daughter of W. S. Aye, one of Canaan's staunch citizens, and early settlers. Subsequent to their marriage they moved to the Taylor farm, in this township, which he occupied for eight years; they then moved to the middle fork of the Whetstone, on the Strawman farm, which has been his residence ever since, having 186 acres of land, which employs his time, being engaged in farming and stock raising. They have a family of six children—Mary O., Melvin A., Morris W., Cora B., Hallie R. and Pearl L. J. Himself, wife and three children are members of the M. E. Church.

PETER DILTS, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; "Uncle Peter" was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1814; his parents were Peter and Elizabeth Dilts, who emigrated to this State from New Jersey in the year 1812, where they purchased land from the government, remaining on the same until their death. Peter had but the advantages afforded by those early times; schools were few and sparsely attended. He lived with his father until his 23d year, at which time he married Sarah Ann Knight in March, 1837, making his father's home his place of abode until 1852; he was the youngest of a family of eight children. Since 1852, he has been a constant resident of the county; his farm consists of 84 acres, and is located in the northwest part of the township; since his advent to the county, he has not been out of the State. Nine children have been born to them; five of the number are living—Amanda, now Mrs. Hipshire; Louisa, now Mrs. Monroe; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. A. Cunningham; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Hipshire, and Austin M., all residents of Marion Co. Four are deceased—Rebecca, the wife of Mr. White; Franklin at the age of 24; Freeman, when a babe, and Cordelia, the wife of Levi Ulch, who was shot in her own house by some unknown parties, her husband being absent at the time with stock. She was sitting in the room at nightfall, sewing, when the dastardly deed was done by some party outside. No light has ever been thrown upon the matter, and to this day remains a painful mystery.

WM. FEIGLEY, retired farmer; Caledonia; stands prominent among the early settlers of this locality; he was born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 2, 1811, and is the fourth of a family of eight children, born to William and Susanna (Bumgardiner) Feigley, both natives of Washington Co., Md. William remained in his native county until he was 20 years of age, when, in company with others, he walked to the vicinity of his present place, and, forming a favorable opinion of the county, he returned to Maryland, where, on becoming of age, he voted for Gen. Jackson, and came into possession of his interest in his father's estate, and the same fall he came West, and entered 160 acres of land in the present township of Canaan, Morrow Co., and cleared the same. Aug. 8, 1833, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Isaac and Lanor (Washer) Dewitt, of New Jersey. She was born in Sussex Co., N. J., April 16, 1814, and came West with her parents, in 1816. They entered forty acres on Owl Creek, near Salem Church, in this county, and in 1818 they entered eighty acres where the tile factory now stands, west of Mt. Gilead; here she lived until her marriage, after which Mr. Feigley built a round log cabin, of one room, containing a bed, table, four splint-bottom chairs, and a cupboard, all transformed from the raw material by the assistance of an ax, and all were located in the midst of the forests, whose nights were made hideous by the howling wolves; but, despite these disadvantages, a small crop of corn and potatoes were soon under way. He lived on the place for twenty-one years, when he bought 125 acres at $26 per acre, and lived on the same for seventeen years; he then went to Galion, and lived there for twenty-two months, when he returned to Canaan Tp., and settled on his present place, building his present residence, and has lived in the same ever since. Of a family of sixteen chil-

dren, seven are living, viz: Isaac, Samuel, Mary, David, Lanor, Elizabeth and Lucinda; all are married and doing well. Among those who now rest in the silent tomb, is Daniel, who, at his country's call, enlisted in the 64th O. V. I., and served until his death at Corinth; also John, who was a yardmaster on the B. & I. R. R., and met with an accident while in the discharge of his duty, which resulted in his death; the others died, surrounded by kind friends, midst the peaceful scenes of the home fireside.

HORACE L. FRANCIS, farming; P. O., Three Locusts; born December 10th, 1849, in Claridon Tp., Marion Co., Ohio, the seventh child born to A. P. Francis and Alvira Townly his wife; who were born, raised and married in Tompkins Co., New York, and emigrated West, locating in Caledonia, Marion Co., about the year 1835, where he engaged in merchandising for several years. Subsequently he engaged in farming, buying 200 acres in the north part of Canaan Tp., Sec. 4, where he lived until his death, which took place in 1868, at the age of 65; his wife survived him three years. Horace was married Jan. 1, 1870, to Mary C. Smith, who was born in this township Jan'y 3, 1853, a daughter of Jefferson and Catharine (Hines) Smith, who was a native of Pennsylvania, her husband was a native of Old Virginia, now settled in Gilead Tp. After Horace was married, they lived one year in Indianapolis, and engaged in railroading; 1872, he located on a part of the (last purchased) home farm, having sixty acres. They have had two children—Charley, born March 20, 1871, died Sept. 20, 1872; Stella, born July 3, 1872. Mrs. Francis' grandmother is of the Fritzman family, who came from Germany.

SAMUEL S. GROVES, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1827, and is a son of Benjamin and Ann (Hight) Groves, who were natives of Old Virginia, and emigrated west, where Samuel was born; Samuel was 16 years of age when his father died, and but 2 years old, when his mother died, and was thus thrown upon his own resources; soon after the death of his father, he hired out to learn the carpenter's trade, contracting to remain with his "boss" three years, receiving as compensation, $28.00 per year, and eight months' schooling; the last year, he bought his time and took all his schooling that year; he then entered into a partnership with his employer, with whom he had learned his trade, which business association lasted two years; he then conducted the business upon his own account for twelve years; March 11, 1852, he started to California, going the overland route, arriving at Carson Valley, July 4, of the same year; he began work in the mines, also was engaged in trading; he remained there about two years, and returned to this county, having made a successful trip. Soon after his return, he purchased 40 acres, on Section 8, only 5 acres of which had been cleared; he has since added to his original purchase, until he now has 148 acres of land; he has now an excellent farm, which is well-improved. In 1848, he was married to Sarah T. Vallentine, who was born in Seneca Co., March 28, 1828; she is a daughter of Henry and Catharine Stinchomb; he was born Jan. 16, 1783; she was born in 1794. Eleven children have crowned the union of Mr. and Mrs. Groves; all are living—Charlotte, Amanda, Sarah, Mary, George W., Henry James, Samuel, Effidelia Josephine and Bertha E. He is a member of Caledonia Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 299; and during the war he was out in Co. I., 88th O. V. I., and served two years, and was discharged on account of disability.

CHRISTIAN GRUBER, farmer; P. O., Marits; was the second of a family of three children born to John and Catharine (Day) Gruber; the former was a native of Jefferson, Co. Va., and emigrated to this State in the year 1826, locating in Marion Co., where Christian was born, Feb. 7, 1835. John Gruber, the father of Christian was but fifteen years of age, when his father emigrated to this State, and entered the land upon which now stands the Marion Co. Infirmary; here he remained until his death, which occurred March 12, 1862, at the age of 50; his wife, Catherine, survives him, she is now 71 years old. The Grubers are of German, and the Days of English descent, Christian was raised to farming, and did not change his bachelor life, until he attained his 32d year, when he married Elizabeth A. Leonard, born in this township Nov. 1st, 1843, a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Hoag) Leonard, born in Green Co. Pa. Emigrating West, they located in this township. Since Christian's

marriage, he has resided on the farm he now owns, situated at Denmark, consisting of 148 acres, which was formerly entered by John Boyles. They have four children—Thomas, John, Homer, and Elzy He is a member of the M. E. Church.

ISAAC GEYER, farmer; P. O. Caledonia; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, May 24, 1823; is the son of Jacob and Ruth Geyer, the former from Pennsylvania, and the latter from Virginia; she came West with her mother at an early time. June 20, 1844, Isaac was married to Mrs. Mary E. (Vallentine) Downs, who was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 18, 1821, a daughter of Henry and Catharine (Stinchomb) Vallentine, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mrs. Geyer came with her parents to Seneca Co. when she was 3 years of age, remaining there until she reached the age of 15, when she came to this township, locating with her parents on Section 5; here they lived until their death; her father died Jan. 26, 1868; his wife died Nov. 26, 1879. Mrs. Geyer has been twice married; her first marriage was to William Downs, with whom she lived four years; his death occurred Jan. 5, 1843; they had four children—Alfred F., (one died in infancy), William M. and Palmer. Since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Geyer, they have remained permanently in this locality. Mrs. Geyer was the second of a family of nine children; her oldest brother was drowned in Cedar river, Indiana, where her father, Henry Vallentine, had purchased land, with a view to settling there, but after the death of his son the project was abandoned. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Geyer, they located on the home farm, then bought forty acres on Thorn Run, which was finally sold; they purchased eighty acres, upon which they at present reside, adding to it until they now have 100 acres. They have four children —Sarah J., now Mrs. A. Reed, of Missouri; Harrison B., Richard M. and Jacob H., at home. Mr. and Mrs Geyer have been members of the M. E. Church for forty years.

ANDREW GEYER, farmer; P. O., Marits; is a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., and was born April 15, 1810; is a son of Andrew and Betsey (Linder) Geyer, who were parents of eleven children. They emigrated to the West about the year 1820 and located in Muskingum Co., buying 160 acres of land, which was covered with heavy timber; here they settled and died. Andrew was married Feb. 11, 1832 to Miss Cass Linder, a daughter of James and Catharine (Geyer) Linder. Mrs. Geyer was born in Muskingum Co., and after their marriage they went to keeping house; their outfit was neither elaborate nor expensive, and Mr. Geyer remarked that he could have easily carried all of their outfit upon his back. They lived several years in their cabin home and were happy; they had a "Dutch oven," which served a double purpose of skillet and boiler. In 1836, they came to this township, where they purchased 160 acres, and their log cabin experiences continued for years afterwards; in 1869, they moved to their present place of abode. They have had eleven children born to them, but three are now left of the number—Rebecca, now Mrs. John Smith, of Marion Co.; Sarah, now Mrs. Matthew Smith; and Ruth, Mrs. David Sellers, of Gilead. Mr. Geyer has 186 acres of land. and is now partially retired; he is in poor health, has heart disease.

FREDERICK GLATHART, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born Dec. 19, 1827, in Canton Baron, Switzerland, and is the second child of Christian and Ann (Gacht) Glathart, who emigrated to this State in 1829, locating in Starr Co., Ohio, where he purchased land. Frederick came to this county with his parents, when he was but 8 years of age; his father entered forty acres of land on Section 17, and for several years lived a pioneer life. At the age of 21, he began work for himself; worked two years by the month. In the spring of 1852, he made a trip to California, going the the overland route, and spent two years near Marysville, on Feather River, at work on a farm, and one year in the mines. Upon his return in 1855, he purchased eighty acres, where he now lives, and has since been engaged in farming. April 11, 1861, he was married to Margaret Baird, who was born in this township, Oct. 30, 1842, and was a daughter of Peter and Nancy Bockoven, who were natives of New Jersey; they have had five children born to them, but three are living—Nancy Ann, born Jan. 18, 1866; Rebecca E., July 10, 1868; Gertrude, April 9, 1875. Notwithstanding his unfavorable start, he now has 220 acres of good land. His father died in 1853; his mother, March 8, 1874.

T. C. GALLEHER, farmer; P. O., Marits; was born in Congress Tp., Dec. 20, 1847; is a son of William H. Galleher, a native of Virginia, and came West in 1844, stopping in Knox Co. two years; he then came to Congress Tp., Morrow Co., where Thomas was born; he subsequently moved to Frankl n Tp., and after a residence of thirteen years in that locality, moved to Canaan Tp., on the farm now owned by Charles Gillson; here William H. Galleher died, in May, 1871, in his 64th year; his wife survives him. At the age of 21 Thomas was married to Ollie Scribner, who was born in Marion Co., in 1849, daughter of J. H. Scribner, whose wife was Rachel Rush; Mrs. Galleher died Oct. 27, 1869, in Marion Co., Ill., where they were married; she left one child—Willie H. Returning to Ohio after the decease of his wife, he was married Sept. 24, 1871, to Mary C. Watson, who was born in this township, and is a daughter of Joseph Watson; they have four children—Lillie G., Harrie H., Lulu May and Bessie. After this marriage they moved to Cardington Tp., lived one year, and returned to this township, where he has been content to remain; he is a member of the M. E. Church, his father having been associated with that body for many years in an official way, as class-leader, and was an exemplary Christian. Thomas was a member of Co. G, 136th O. N. G., being admitted at the age of 16; he is also a member of the Grange.

JESSE S. GIDDIS, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born in Summerset Co., N. J., Oct. 9, 1832. His father was Thomas Giddis, of Scotch ancestry, and married Rebecca Sanders, who was of English extraction, and by her had eight children, Jesse being the eldest. Thomas Giddis was a blacksmith by occupation, in which Jesse assisted him during his minority. In 1853, he turned his steps westward, reaching Morrow Co., Canaan Tp., in September of the same year. Oct. 7, 1854, he was united in marriage to Maria Rice, who was born March 18, 1832, and a daughter of John and Isabella (Himrod) Rice. Mr. Giddis, upon arriving in this county, had $2.50 in money. After marriage he bought one-half interest in a saw mill ("on time") which not proving a paying investment, sold it back to its original owner. He then rented a house which stood upon the same place he now owns, and lived there one year, working out by the day. He then rented of Jacob Rice the place now owned by Israel Jackson, where he lived four year. Going from here over into Marion Co., on Sandusky Plains, he stayed one year; he then moved one mile east to the Roberts' farm, where he lived two years. He lost his crops of wheat and oats by fire, and buried two children, and was sick the greater portion of the time himself. From this place he moved north of Caledonia, residing there one year. While here he purchased a large quantity of stock which increased in valuation, giving him a handsome profit of over $2,000. He next moved north of Denmark, where John Adams now resides, purchasing eighty acres—remaining there but one year. In 1866, he came to to the place where he now resides. He now has forty acres in all. He has a family of interesting children—Mary E., John, Charles, Eva and Emma (twins). We find Mr. Giddis an affable and courteous gentleman. He is a member of Caledonia Lodge, No. 299, I. O. O. F. Is now serving as Justice of the Peace.

GEORGE TYRON HARDING, physician; Caledonia. The genealogy of the Harding family is interesting and extensive, tracing their ancestry to the year 1086, and their history to the year 450. Rev. Abner Monroe, member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, has written the history of the Harding family, which was published by H. W. Dutton & Co. The Dr.'s family belong to the Orange Co., branch of the Hardings. Charles A. Harding, the father of Geo. Tyron, was born April 8, 1820, in Susquehanna Co., Pa., and emigrated West with his father, George Tyron, who was a grandson of old Governor Tyron of Colonial times. George Tyron's mother was a member of the Tripp family noted in Indian history; 1822 seems to be the year of the arrival of the Harding family at Bloomfield Tp., where they entered land where Bloomfield now stands. Here they remained until their death, and were prominently identified with the township. Charles A. died April 3, 1878; George T., January 9th, 1860. Mary A. Crawford was the wife of Charles A. Harding and mother of the Dr. She was born in Beaver Co., Pa., in Aug. 1826; daughter of Joshua Crawford, who was prominent in the history of the county for years. Early in life young Harding enter-

tained favorable ideas of *materia medica*. Received the advantages afforded by the common schools, and attended college three years; after which he began the study of medicine, which he continued until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Co. "I," 136th Regt., and served the full term of his enlistment. Upon his return, he taught school and assisted his father in farming, resuming his studies in 1865, pursued them until graduation; in 1871, he located in Caledonia, where he practiced two years, by the authority of the Central Ohio Homæopathic Medical Association, and receiving his final honors in 1873. May 7, 1864, he was married to Phœbe Dickerson, who was born Dec. 21, 1843, in North Bloomfield, daughter of Isaac and Charity (Vankirk) Dickerson. Isaac was born in Virginia, in 1801, and emigrated West in 1833; his wife, Charity, was born Nov. 21, 1803, in Washington, Pa.; he died 1867. His death was occasioned by injuries received by being thrown from his buggy; he was prominently identified with the township, and also the Church. After the Dr. was married, he located in Blooming Grove, making this his home until his location in Caledonia, in 1871. While there he carried on a drug store in connection with his practice; he has associated for some time with the Caledonia *Argus*, being mainly instrumental in its establishment; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Caledonia Lodge, No. 299; Knights of Honor, No. 1013, and a charter member of "The Sons of Temperance," still in existence in Caledonia. He is also a member of the Baptist Church, which all the Hardings, as a family, have been identified with from time (almost) immemorial. April 1880, he moved to his present residence, which is located in the north part of Canaan Tp., on the middle fork of the Whetstone, where he has a beautiful home, and is having an excellent practice. He is a liberal patron of the public journals, fourteen in number, for some of which he is a correspondent. His library is quite extensively stocked with choice literature. The children that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harding, are Warren G., Chattie M., Mary C., Priscilla A., Daisy and Charley A. Priscilla and Charley A. died in 1878, but six hours apart, and were buried in one grave.

ABNER HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer; P. O., Marits; was born in Center Co., Pa., June 9, 1809; is a son of Isaiah and Jane (Morrison) Hollingsworth. Abner was the sixth of a family of ten children; his father died in Pennsylvania, in the year 1829. There being no estate to divide among the heirs, each one of the children, through the force of circumstances, were left to do for themselves. At the age of 21, Abner was married to Nancy Coleman, whose birth-place was Lycoming Co., Pa.; she was born in Feb. 1806, and is a daughter of Hugh Coleman; after their marriage he worked four years as farm laborer, and then came to Richland Co., where he was engaged in tilling the soil; in 1838, he came into this settlement, and purchased eighty acres, only five acres being cleared; but the timber soon disappeared before his ax, and it was not long ere he had a good farm, and well improved, consisting of 164 acres, which he has acquired himself, and has no one to thank for substantial favors, in the way of gifts or endowment. In 1873, while Mrs. Hollingsworth was on a visit to Iowa, she passed into the spirit land, leaving as living records behind her the following children—Samantha, Jane E., Mary E., Coleman, George M., Hezron and Lafayette. In 1874, he was married to Mrs. Amanda Bending, whose maiden name was Wright; they have no children.

GEORGE HURR, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; born Sept, 13, 1833, in Lycoming Co., Pa., and emigrated to this State with his parents in 1843, to Crawford Co. His father's name was George and his mother's name was Christina Kerer, before marriage; they emigrated to Pennsylvania from Germany, where they lived until their advent to the Buckeye State, making their stopping place in Whetstone Tp., where they lived until their death; the father died about the year 1848, when George was 15 years old; from that time forward he remained with his mother until he was 20 years of age. At this time he set out to do for himself, and began work at $8 per month, and by the day at three shillings; he worked on for two years, saving in the meantime some money, which enabled him to buy some necessaries to begin farming with; he and his brother farmed together for fifteen years; after that partnership ended, they bought eighty acres together; subsequently

George purchased twenty acres, they keeping the eighty acres about twenty-three years. In February, 1877, he sold his interest in that county, and located in the northern part of Canaan Tp., where he now has 140 acres, which he runs in true farmer style. Oct. 27, 1859, during his 26th year, he was married to Eliza Diegle, born Nov. 6, 1837, in Mifflin Tp., Richland Co., daughter of George and Catharine (Duwe) Diegle, and natives of Germany; they have seven children—William F., born Aug. 23, 1860; John G., Jan. 8, 1862; Isaac N., Sept. 15, 1863; Jacob W., July 3, 1866; David A., Oct. 26, 1869; Sarah E., Aug. 15, 1873; Mary E., April 7, 1879. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JEFFERSON HARRIS, farmer; P. O., Marits; was born Oct. 1840; is a son of Joel and Sarah Harris. His father was a house-carpenter, and raised his boys to the same vocation, which Jefferson continued to follow, until he was 28 years of age, when he was married to Sarah Thew, who was born in Claridon Tp., Marion Co., and is a daughter of Wm. P. Thew, who is of English parentage. Subsequent to his marriage he located for a time in Marion Co., renting land of his father-in-law, continuing there until 1873, when he came to Canaan, and purchased 80 acres, now owned by Martin Brown. In the spring of 1877 he moved to his present place of abode having seventy-five acres. They have two children, Fred. E. born in Apr. 1872; Raymond, born March 22, 1879. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

WASHINGTON HARRIS, farmer; P. O., Marits; was born March 20, 1837, in Denmark, and is the eldest son of Joel and Sarah (Merritt) Harris; his father, Joel, being one of the first occupants of the town, having entered the land upon which the town now stands; his father was a carpenter, and Washington soon acquired the same trade, and followed this vocation until he attained his 29th year; in Nov., 1864 he was married to Mary E. Thew, born April 18, 1842, in Marion Co., daughter of William P. Thew, who was one of its early settlers and a soldier in the war of 1812. Her mother's maiden name was Susan Davis, whose family was also identified with the early settlement of the county. Since Washington's marriage he has been engaged in farming pursuits, having laid by the square and compass and taken up the plow instead, and seems quite at home as an agriculturist; he has an excellent farm of 120 acres, which he is farming quite successfully. They have three sons born them—Hollis, born April 2, 1867; Harry C., born May 9, 1869; William H., born June 27, 1871. Mr. Harris has been for several years identified with the Church interests, and though not an active member, is strongly in sympathy with its teachings, and is endeavoring to practice the principles taught in Holy Writ, as well as those inculcated in the organizations of I. O. O. F. Cardington Lodge, No. 196, and the Royal Arcanum, of which order he is a member. Joel Harris was born Oct. 11, 1812, and was married to Sarah Merritt in 1835, in the house now occupied by Washington.

ABRAM HARDMAN, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Harrison Co., Va., April 25, 1825, and emigrated to this State with his parents when he was a lad of 8 years. His father, Daniel Hardman, was born Nov. 6, 1787, and his wife, May 29, one year later; both were natives of Virginia; in 1833, they settled in this township, where he purchased 80 acres on Section 33, which was then in a perfect state of nature; bridle-paths were then cut through the timber leading to Gilead, then a mere nothing as regards a town. Here his father built his cabin, which is yet standing in the yard, a relic of those times; he purchased his land from a second party, who had purchased the same from the Government; he paid $110 for the 80 acres. Here Daniel Hardman lived until death claimed him, Jan. 19, 1837; his wife survived him until 1876. Abram's father dying, he was reared by his mother. There were fourteen children in the family; he was tenth in order. March 7, 1849, he was married to Hannah Oliver, born in this county, Nov. 10, 1830, a daughter of William Oliver. She died May 24, 1856, having had three children—Sarah Ann, now Mrs Wesley Myers, of Cardington; Hannah E., now Mrs. M. Geyer, of Paulding Co.; the third died in infancy. June 24, 1857, he was married the second time to Eliza J. Rogers, who was born in Aug. 1835, in Richland Co., daughter of Wm. H., and Mary M. (Curtis) Rogers. They have had seven children—Mary O., Martha J., John C., Ida, Lewis, Wm. H., one dying in infancy. He has 95 acres. He and wife are

members of the M. E. Church; his mother was identified with that body for sixty years.

T. T. IDEN, merchant; Marits; is a son of John Iden, who is one of the prominent representative men in Congress Tp., and who was one of the early arrivals in that region of country, and is yet living, and celebrated his golden wedding during the month of April, 1880, and bids fair to add another decade to his already advanced age. Theodore was born in Congress Tp., on the home farm, Jan. 3, 1846. His mother's name was Dorcas Furr, prior to her union with Mr. Iden. Both were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to this State about the year 1835. Theodore made his home with his parents until he was 28 years of age. During the year 1873, he was married to Mary E. Gardiner, who was born in Congress Tp., daughter of Harriet (Carr) Gardiner. They have one child—Roy, born April 1877. In the spring of 1873, he began in business at Denmark, selling goods, associating with him his brothers, M. M. and L. D. Iden, in the trade, under the firm name of Iden Bros. He began with a small stock of goods, and their business has increased to such an extent that it has necessitated an enlargement of their storage capacity and their trade has so increased that their stock is triple the first invoice. Their stock consists of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats, caps, glass and hardware, notions, etc., and at bottom prices. Their kind and obliging manner, coupled with straightforward dealing, has justly merited the confidence of the community.

WM. J. IRELAND, farmer; P. O., Marits; born in Monroe Township, Knox Co., in 1830; the fourth child of a family of nine children, born to William Ireland, who is now 93 years of age, and was born in Washington Co., Pa., and emigrated to this State in 1810; and started for the seat of war, to join his brother Noble, but the war closed ere he reached his destination. He afterwards married Nancy Porter. The Noble family are from Maryland. When William arrived to maturity, his sole possessions were $35,00. He began working out by the day, and turning his attention to anything at which he could make an honest dollar; he continued thus to labor and save, until now, when we find him in possession of an excellent farm of 137 acres, purchased in 1873, which is beautifully located. At the age of 25 he was married to Susan J. Ewers, who was born Aug. 11, 1828, a daughter of Amon and Nancy Ewers. Have seven children—Lockwood W., born Nov. 20, 1855, Emily R., born May 3, 1858 (died March 12, 1860); Jonathan M., born March 11, 1860; Barton T. Feb. 28, 1862; Ridgely P., May 14, 1864, Frank, Sept. 24, 1866, James E., Nov. 28, 1868.

EDWARD S. JACKSON, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born Feb. 23, 1849, in Canaan Tp.; he is the youngest of a family of ten children, who were born to Henry and Lydia (Long) Jackson. Henry Jackson is of Irish birth and parentage, born in Rockingham Co., Va., and came west in 1829. His wife, Lydia Long, was born in Maryland, in 1806; after they came to this county they entered forty acres in Gilead Tp., and remained two years; they then sold out and entered eighty acres, on what is now the McKeene farm; they remained there two years, then traded for forty acres, one and one-fourth miles north of Denmark, and resided on the same about fifteen years. He departed this life March 17, 1869, on the place where Israel now lives; his wife two years previous, Jan. 6, 1867. Edward was married at the age of 25, to Hannah Richardson, born in this township, in 1854, daughter of John and Mary A. Richardson. Since his marriage he has resided on the Jackson homestead.

HARRISON KINNAMON, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born Feb. 6, 1843, four miles north of Chillicothe, Ross Co. His father, George Kinnamon, was born Sept 16, 1809, in Maryland, and emigrated to this State when a lad, with the family, who came out in a one-horse cart, locating near Chillicothe; he moved to this county in 1857, locating about two miles north of Denmark, where he purchased 160 acres, remaining thereon until his death, which occurred July 3, 1879. His wife's name was Hannah Downs before marriage; she died in Ross Co. about the year 1851. There were ten children in the family, Harrison being the ninth; he was raised to farming pursuits; during the late war he was out in the 43d Regt., O. V. I., Co. " K," serving eleven months, and re-enlisting in Co. A, 136th O. N. G., again serving out his period of enlistment, he cast his lot with the 38th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war;

upon his return he resumed farm labor. In 1867, he was united in matrimony to Hulda A. Hipshire, born in Marion Co., in 1846, daughter of Adam and Samantha (Gleason) Hipshire. He, after marriage, rented land one season; the following year he purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of eighty acres; in 1878, his house took fire, and burned down, he having at the time two children sick with scarlet fever, who had to be transferred hastily during the fiery ordeal; they afterwards died — Ross Iadred, Sept. 20, 1878; Anna F., Oct. 3, the same year, thirteen days later; they were born as follows: Anna F., Jan. 11, 1870; Ross I., April 14, 1876. But one child is now living — an infant—not named, born Sept. 20, 1879. In connection with his farming, Mr. Kinnamon is also engaged in stock-trading. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE LEFEVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Mt. Gilead. This gentleman, whose portrait appears in this work, is a native of Ohio Co., Va.; he was born there Jan. 19, 1816, and is the sixth child of a family of sixteen children (ten boys and six girls), born to Isaac and Joanna (Wells) Lefever; these parents were born in Butler Co., Pa., in 1787, and in Virginia in 1789, respectively; they were married in the year 1803; he was of French, and she of English origin. Grandfather Lefever was captured by the Indians in Kentucky, and sold to the British at Montreal; he refusing to take the oath, was incarcerated in prison, and finally with others succeeded in escaping, by digging their way out. Grandfather Wells was a native of England, and came to America as an English soldier during the Revolution, and remained in the country thereafter. Isaac Lefever and family moved to Ohio in 1822; they stopped one year in Belmont Co., then moved to Knox Co., where they lived until 1829; they then came to Marvin Tp., Marion Co., Ohio, and entered eighty acres on the State road, three miles north of the present town of Mt. Gilead; at that time all was timber; they built a cabin of round logs, containing one room, a stick chimney, puncheon floor, and in every particular a pioneer's home, in which they lived some six years, clearing the land, raising flax, and making their own clothing. The family milling was done at Mt. Vernon; they had a yoke of oxen, two horses and three or four cows, which they pastured in the woods—wintering the stock the first winter on the limbs of trees. In 1835, they sold the place, and moved to Canaan Tp., where they bought 170 acres of land, and settled on the same, where Mr. Isaac Lefever died, in 1864; his wife, Joanna, died in Illinois, in 1866, while on a visit to her children. Our subject lived at home about fourteen years, during which time he attended subscription school some three or four winters, and summers he worked on the farm. At the age of 14, he was hired out to work on the farm and drive team, working principally at teaming, until he became of age, his wages ranging from $7 to $10 per month, going to his parents; on becoming of age, he purchased a team, and wagoned over the mountains for six years; he then traveled one season with Fog & Stickney's circus. In 1842, he married Julia, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Walker) Gellar; she died in February, 1851, leaving one child—William S., living in Rossville, Ill. After his marriage he settled on a tract of eighty acres of land he had previously bought. Aug. 7, 1851, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Abraham and Catharine (Bender) Moody; she was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Aug. 24, 1828; during her infancy her mother died, and she was taken into the family of John Fishburn, who raised and educated her—she following teaching; she came to this county on a visit to relatives, and taught one term, in 1851. After the marriage, they occupied the present place, and have lived here since, except two months' residence in Mississippi. By the marriage there have been nine children, seven of whom are living—Frank, Ross, M. B., Wilson G., Clark, Maggie, now Mrs. Shaw, of this vicinity, and Ellen G. Charles and Marion died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Lefever are both members of the M. E. Church—he for thirty-five and she for twenty-eight years—and have taken a leading part in all matters pertaining to the church. Throughout, his has been a life of earnest effort, surrounded by trials and hardships but few would have overcome; and such has been his success, that he has from a team and wagon at the beginning, acquired over 800 acres of land, well-improved, stocked, etc., part of which he has since given to his married children.

JOHN LINDER, farmer; P. O., Marits; was born Dec. 14, 1826, in Muskingum Co., is a son of James and Catharine (Geyer) Linder; she is a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., her husband was from Virginia. They came west, locating in Muskingum Co., and came to this county in 1833, and entered 280 acres of land in Canaan Tp., and cleared up the same, and lived on this purchase until his death, which took place October 8, 1867; his wife followed him Feb. 8, 1869. John was but a lad of seven when his parents moved to this Co. After attaining his 22d year he began business operations on his own account. November 2d, 1854, at the age of 28, he was joined in wedlock to Sarah Carnes, of Muskingum Co., a daughter of James Carnes, whose wife was Nancy Geyer. She died in Sept. 1870, leaving four children—Harvey N., Joseph M. and George E., twins, John being the youngest. He was married to his present wife in June, 1871, whose name was Frances Clutler, born in Franklin Tp., in 1839, is a daughter of William Clutler; they have three children—Minnie, Albertine and Sarah E. Mr. Linder has 160 acres of land, and is among the township's best farmers. His father was formerly a member of the Democratic party, but afterward voted with the Republicans. John has never deviated from the example laid down by his paternal ancestor; he is a member of the M. E. Church.

FRANK LEFEVER, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born May 20, 1852, in this township, and is the eldest of a family of seven children, by the second marriage of George Lefever to Catharine Moudey; his youth and early manhood were spent at home on the farm, assisting and attending to the multifarious duties that pertain to farm life, and being thus closely employed, his opportunities for an education were limited; yet he has had good business training, his father being a successful farmer. After attaining his majority, he began farming for himself, his father placing in his possession a farm of 104 acres, located in Washington Tp., which was unimproved; this he began clearing, and after two years of ownership, Oct. 22, was united in marriage to Mary Lyon, who was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Sept. 28, 1855; she is a daughter of J. R. Lyon. After their marriage they located on his farm and lived one year, then disposing of it, came to his present farm, consisting of 200 acres, which was a part of the old Calmery farm, located in the northeastern part of the township, which he is now operating; he has made considerable improvement upon the same, having cleared about thirty-five acres, and "underdrained" about 550 rods. Has had two children—Grace, born Oct. 8, 1875, died July 24, 1879; John Edwin, Oct. 25, 1878. Mr. Lefever and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JACOB R. LYON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Iberia. Among the self-made men and and successful farmers in Canaan Tp., we find J. R. Lyon, who is located, in the extreme north east corner of the township. His place of birth, was Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 17, 1828. His parents were, Holsey and Harriet (Rose) Lyon, who were both natives of New Jersey, and had twelve children born unto them, Jacob being the third. At the age of sixteen he began for himself, and worked by the month until he was 23 years of age. Dec. 22, 1851, he was married to Esther Johnson, who was born Sept. 3, 1828, in Sussex Co., N. J., daughter of Elias and Mary (Kimber) Johnson. For three years after marriage, he was engaged in farming in N. J. During the time he was engaged in working by the month, and while teaming across the mountains, noted the difference between products of the rough and mountainous part, and the valleys and rich bottom land, the difference being very perceptible; attributing the contrast to the character of the soil more than the climate, he determined, in as much as he had decided upon leading the life of a husbandman, to seek the country affording the best soil. Coming from New Jersey, he "struck" for the Buck Eye State, and landed in Canaan Tp., and settled near Denmark, on Shaw's Creek, purchasing 80 acres; subsequently, he went north of Denmark, and located in August 1862; he volteered in Co "C" 96th, O. V. I., and served until the close of the war; upon his return from service, he lived three years on the eighty-acre tract on Shaw's Creek he then went north of Denmark where he purchased 160 acres, and remained on the same until 1872, when he sold his farm, and purchased the Dalrymple farm where he now resides. He has now 245 acres of choice land, most favorably located. Few men in the county have been more successful

than Mr. Lyon. Beginning a poor boy, he worked by the month, at low wages, and gave one-half of his earnings to his father, and saved every dollar he earned, and has at length become one of the staunch and affluent farmers in the locality, farming and stock-raising being his delight. Three girls have been born him, Mary, now Mrs. Frank La Fever; Hattie, Mrs. John Maiden; and Amy, born June 14, 1861. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM McLAIN, farmer; P. O. Gilead Station; born Nov. 28, 1816, in Huntington Co., Penn., the seventh of a family of fourteen children, whose parents were William and Mary (Traxler) McLain. The former was born in Dec., 1780; the latter in 1790, the same month. The Traxlers are of German descent, and the McLains are from Maryland. William emigrated to this State with his parents about the year 1846, locating in Bucyrus Tp., Crawford Co., where they lived until 1852, when William and his brother Eli came to Canaan Tp., and together purchased 260 acres of land, which was only partially cleared. Here they began work, and the timber was speedily cleared to make way for the plow. Mr. McLain's father and mother died on this farm—his mother in Jan., 1864. His father was a man that gave his entire attention to his business, and was successful in his undertakings, and of robust constitution, temperate and upright in all his dealings; Republican in politics, but took no part in partisan strife. He died in Feb., 1866. In 1864, William, Jr., was married to Elizabeth Chilcoat, who was born Aug. 18, 1830, in Perry Co. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Robinson. The Chilcoats are natives of Pennsylvania; the Robinsons are of Irish descent. Since his marriage he has been located on the place where he now lives. They have no children, and he has sold off the greater portion of his land, reserving enough for a home. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for forty years and a liberal patron of good literature.

JAMES MAKEEVER, retired; Caledonia; is another of the hardy pioneers of Canaan Tp.; he was born Dec. 8, 1809, in Green Co., Pa., son of Patrick and Isabel Makeever. Patrick was of Irish birth and parentage; he was a weaver by trade, and, being unfortunate in his business transactions, financial embarrassments compelled his children to depend upon themselves for maintenance. James, at a tender age, was bound out to a farmer, and, being released at the age of 14, he hired out to work on a farm for two years, at $4.50 per month; at the age of 17 he came West with Ephraim Sayers, in a wagon; he returned afterward with a drove of hogs; soon after his return to Pennsylvania, he sent his mother and family out to this county; the expense was $60, which he borrowed, and remained behind to pay it; after working a few months, his leg was broken, by the kick of a horse, which rendered him helpless for some time; he borrowed means sufficient to bring him West to his mother, which added to his already incurred obligation; when able to work, he took a job of clearing ten acres of timber, at $2.50 per acre, and cut 7,000 rails, at 37½ cents per hundred, and finished paying his indebtedness the following summer; for three years afterward he followed clearing timber by the job; about this time, his health becoming impaired, he had to change his vocation, and for seven years followed teaming. July 4, 1837, he was married to Hester Pittman, who was born Aug. 10, 1815, in Monroe Co., Ohio, and who came to this county, with her parents, Jacob and Sophia Pittman, about the year 1831. Since his marriage he has been a constant resident upon the place he now owns. Nine children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Makeever, but two of whom are living—Sanford, on the home farm, and Milton, living near by; the others have gone to their final rest. Feb. 26, 1879 his wife died, and was laid to rest; the spot is marked by a beautiful monument. He has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for many years; in his business relations he has borne an honorable part, and has been successful in acquiring for himself an excellent home, and a competency for his declining years, besides donating to his children a liberal patrimony; he has been in former years associated with the Democratic party, but more recently, with the Republican.

MILTON MAKEEVER, farmer; P. O. Caledonia; born Nov. 6, 1841, in this township; son of James and Hester (Pittman) Makeever. Milton left home a short time before he was of age; went to Jasper Co., Indiana, remaining four years. June 14, 1868, he was mar-

ried to Elizabeth Gruber, who was born Aug. 11, 1843, in Marion Co., daughter of Abram and Francis E. (Bell) Gruber. She was born Dec. 18, 1821, in Maryland. Abram, her husband, was born July 19, 1819, in Jefferson Co. He died Dec. 24, 1867. The Grubers are of German descent, and the Bells are of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. Mr. and Mrs. Makeever lived two years on the Makeever farm after their marriage. They then went to Marion Co., and lived three years, and in 1873, came to the place he now owns, consisting of 120 acres; has four children—George E., born Dec. 19, 1869; Louie B., July 5, 1873; James, Nov. 5, 1875; Alma Pearl, Dec. 4, 1879. Mrs. Makeever is a member of the M. E. Church.

ZENAS L. MILLS, farmer; P. O., Marits; born on the farm where he now lives; March 9th, 1845, situated one mile north of Denmark, being the third of a family of eight children, but six of whom are living, who were born to Hallett and Emily (Merritt) Mills. He was born in New York State Feb. 6, 1810, and was married Dec. 5th, 1839, to Miss Merritt, who was born Nov. 26, 1818. Hallett was young when he came West. The first purchase he made was eighty acres, at $5.00 per acre; this he settled on, and cleared, and remained until his death, which took place March 4, 1864, Zenas Mills' grandfather's name was Thomas; he was born in Virginia, March 10, 1789, and was married Nov. 10, 1813, to Maria (Hall) Merritt, who was born Feb, 6, 1796; Matthew Merritt was the great grandfather of Zenas, and was born June 11, 1758, whose wife was Sarah Jamason, who was born April 15, 1756, and was married to Matthew Merritt October 1st, 1777. Of the children born unto Thomas Merritt, (the grandfather of Zenas) were—Nancy, born Sept. 10, 1814; Sarah, born Jan. 14, 1817; Emily, born Nov. 26, 1818; Martha, born Feb. 18, 1821; Matilda, born Nov. 23, 1822; Zenas, born Nov. 11, 1824; Mary, born May 31, 1827; Maria, born Jan. 8, 1835; Zenas has been living on the homestead since the death of his father. Zenas was out during the late war, and served nine months in Co. "B," 5th Ohio Cavalry; Sept. 21, 1865, he was married to Rachel McClenathan, who was born in Tuscarawas Co. She is a daughter of Blair and Mary A. (Dalrymple), McClenathan; they have two children—Mary E. and Maria J. He and wife are members of Protestant Methodist Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Caledonia Lodge No. 299.

JACOB MARTIN, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; born in Baden, Germany, July, 27, 1827, is a son of Christian and Margaret (Keller) Martin, who emigrated to this country when Jacob was three years of age, and located in Columbiana Co., where they lived about eleven years, and moved to Marion Co., where his father died after a residence of two years. There were eighty acres of land in the farm which he and his mother carried on; he remained with her until he attained his 21st year. He then began for himself, farming being the business to which he seemed best adapted; having no land of his own, he rented land, and bought and sold horses, being quite successful in this line. At the age of 26, he was married to Elizabeth Bassler, born in Germany May 9th, 1833; her father was Christian Bassler; her mother's family name was Henrietta Vallmer. After Mr. Martin's marriage, they lived eleven years on the homestead farm. About the year 1864, he moved to the farm he now owns, consisting of eighty acres, upon which he has made a good deal of improvements, having built a good house, with excellent cellar, and has his farm in good condition. The children now living are: Gilbert, born March 15, 1855; Sarah E., Jan. 16, 1861; Anna H., Aug. 14, 1867; Katie J., July, 1871; George Washington, a Centennial lad, born July 4, 1876. Three children are deceased; Frederic, Margaret and Willie, Mr. Martin and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Martin has been a very hard working man, and his health is now very much impaired.

THOMAS D. MORTON, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born in Knox Co., Feb. 14, 1838, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Dillon) Morton, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Knox Co., at an early day. Thomas Morton is a descendant of the Morton whose signature appears on the Declaration of Independence. Thomas D. was left an orphan at an early age, having to maintain himself and press his way through the world, without the advantages of paternal counsel. At the time of his majority he had saved $130, which, with some means which were left to him from the estate, he invested in western land. Upon his arrival in this county he worked one season on Shaw Creek. After

farming three years on shares, he ran a produce wagon seven years; in 1865, he moved to the place where he now lives, purchasing 50 acres; but fifteen acres were cleared; he has since added to the same, until he has 140 acres, 115 of which is now improved. Nov. 15, 1860, he was married to Mary J. Fluckey, who was born Feb. 11, 1838, in Cardington Tp., a daughter of Adam and Mary (Sellers) Fluckey, he being one of the early settlers in the county; his father's name was George Fluckey, who died in 1847, being 95 years of age, of German birth, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; he was a tailor by trade, and made a suit of clothes for General Washington; the shears used upon that occasion are now in the possession of Mrs. Morton. Eight children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Morton, six are living—William C., born Nov. 15, 1861; Adam A., Oct. 30, 1863; James, June 27, 1866; Mary M., Jan. 15, 1870; Joe Tom, Aug. 23, 1873; Sarah R., Jan. 3, 1880. Mr. Morton is a lover of good stock, keeps the French stock of horses, and the Poland China stock of hogs, which he breeds for the market. Since 1873, Mr. Morton has had to use crutches being disabled by an accident.

ALLEN OLIVER, farmer; P. O., Gilead Station; is a native of Licking Co.; born Sept. 6, 1822. His parents came to this county in the year following, 1823. His father, William Oliver, was born in Harrison Co., Va., July 2, 1795. He was the son of Samuel Oliver, and emigrated West in 1820, to Licking Co. His worldly effects were few. In 1834, he bought eighty acres in Gilead Tp. He subsequently moved to Shaw's Creek, where he bought 160 acres. He next bought 320 acres in the northeast corner of the township, remaining on this tract until removed by death, Nov. 3, 1877, having been in his time one of the substantial men of the county. Allen was married in his 22d year, March 2, 1844, to Lucy O. Marresur, born in March, 1821, in Steuben Co., N. Y., the daughter of John Marresur, who was born July 13, 1789, in New Hampshire, and whose wife was Lucy Bryant, born in Rutland Co., Vt., July 1, 1795. They were married in Vermont, and lived sixteen years in New York, coming West in 1836, and settled in what is now Gilead Tp. He died Aug. 26, 1846. His wife, the mother of Mrs. O., subsequently married Mr. Oliver's father, and lived together about twenty years. He died Nov. 3, 1877; she, April 2, 1872. After Allen's marriage he located where he now resides. They have had seven children—Lucy E., John N., Martha O., Elma A., are all that are living. Mr. Oliver had 270 acres of land, but has since divided out some among his children.

JOHN N. OLIVER, farmer; P. O., Gilead Station; is among the enterprising young men of the township, and bids fair to become one of the most successful agriculturists in the county; he was born Nov. 23, 1848 in this township; is the third of a family of seven children, born to Allen and Lucy O. Oliver; John remained with his parents until he attained his 26th year, at which time he was united in wedlock to Libbie Jewell, which event was solemnized Nov. 15, 1874. She is a native of Licking Co., born Oct. 24, 1851, the daughter of Joseph and Anna Jewell, the former a native of Pennsylvania; the latter from Licking Co. He purchased 100 acres of good land, well improved, upon which they have made their home. They have two children—Monna Bell, born July 27, 1876; Minnie Myrtle, Sept. 11, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver are members of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH PATTEN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O., Mt. Gilead; born in Pa., March 3, 1820, son of Thomas Patten, who was born in Ireland, 1787, and emigrated to this county in 1826, and worked one summer at Chesterville, and one season on the canal, and saved some means with which he returned to Pa., and brought his family in 1828, and entered 169 acres of land on Sec. 11, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1863. The family came from Pennsylvania to New York by water, and the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence by lake to Sandusky; from there to Mansfield by wagon, and by the aid of one McClaredon, found the land he had entered, blazing their way as they went; the usual log cabin was soon erected, which was of small dimensions and very slenderly furnished; here the family lived for years in the dense woods. His father was very poor, and had entered his land, which took what means he had, and was for some time without a team; he was a man who would never go in debt; he worked until he obtained means to purchase two cows, and from these he raised two steer

calves, and when they matured, he had a team which enabled him to do the work of the farm more satisfactorily. Joseph and his sisters used to carry the rails used for making fences upon their backs, and doing all such drudgery themselves; and when the steers were initiated, the children were relieved of those laborious duties. Joseph's mother's name before marriage was Elizabeth Porter, who was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1797, and was a hardy matron of that early time; she once killed a deer with an axe near her own cabin. Joseph and his sisters once ran a very narrow escape from being devoured by wolves, and upon another occasion he and his father were forced to take refuge in a tree to escape being torn in pieces by a drove of wild hogs. Joseph was married at the age of 26, to Sarah E. Coe, born on the Russel farm, in Gilead Tp., Jan. 25, 1825; her mother's maiden name was Ruth Nichold, a native of Virginia. After Mr. Patten married, he followed blacksmithing in Gilead Tp. for fourteen years; he then went to farming in Washington Tp; he began renting, and made his first land purchase in Gilead Tp., and after making several changes, he purchased in Canaan Tp., and has since added to the same until he now has 400 acres of land. Seven children are the result of his marriage—Ruth E., Cornelia, Martha, Mary, Randolph, Alden and Charles. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He has always been identified with Democracy.

J. C. POLAND, teacher; Marits; is among the successful educators in this county, and was born Feb. 23, 1837, in Knox Co., this State; is a son of Samuel and Mary (Truax) Poland, both natives of Virginia, and emigrated West about fifty years ago, and settled in Congress Tp. Samuel Poland was the first Recorder of Morrow Co. J. C. was the fifth child, and was raised on a farm until 11 years of age, when his parents moved to Mt. Gilead, where he was afforded good school facilities, which he improved until 19 years of age, when he went to Iowa, and began teaching, which he continued until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted, Oct. 5, 1861, in the regular army, 19th United States Infantry, and served as band musician and clerk in the Adjutant's office until July 1871, and was discharged at New Orleans, La. Upon his return home he resumed teaching, at which he has been engaged up to the present time, and is one of the most efficient in the county. For the last eight years he has been teaching in Denmark, and served as Township Clerk five consecutive years, which office he yet holds with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to the people. He is married and has a family growing up about him.

JOHN PITMAN, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; born in Monroe Co., Ohio, March 17, 1823; he was a son of John, whose father's name was William. John Pitman, the father of our subject, came to this county with his father about the year 1839, and remained until his death; John, Jr., remained with his father until some time after he was of age; his father having a large farm, his services were required at home; by going on bail for his friends, he lost all his land, consisting of 400 acres, and had to start anew. After this financial reverse, John accompanied his father to Delaware Co., and rented land, until 1850; he then came to this township, locating in the northeast part of the same, where he purchased 160 acres of land, and lived on it until his father's death, which occurred in 1873; his wife preceded him two years. At the age of 35 John was married to Lydia Rice, who was born in this township, in July, 1840; she is a daughter of Jacob Rice, one of the old pioneers of the county. After the marriage of Mr. Pitman, he settled on Section 7, and lived there until 1875; he then moved across into Section 6, which has since been his permanent home. He has 138 acres of land, which is under good culture, and well-improved. They have six children living—Orlendo, Franklin, James, Mary L., Alice and Ada.

JOHN F. PFEIFER, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, July 9, 1818, the son ot Adam F., who was born Aug. 14, 1788, and was married to Gertrude Christiana Geckle, who was born Oct. 29, 1796; they were married Sept. 18, 1816; he emigrated to America in 1827, locating in Marion Co.; the same year he voted for Gen. Jackson. He obtained 75 acres of land in payment for services rendered in throwing up a certain amount of mud pike. Adam Pfeifer was one of Napoleon's soldiers — an artilleryman—his sword he brought with him to this country, which, after being

cut off and sharpened, was used effectively for cutting down young saplings, and small timber. His father settled in the woods, having to trace their way to their cabin by "blazed" trees; their bread was prepared by pounding corn with a wedge, and it was sifted through a small pan that had been perforated with a nail, and this fried with the fat of a ground hog, which were very plenty then, and which for some time, was their principal diet; those days Mr. Pfeifer "was his own miller," and ground his corn to suit the taste. At the age of 25, he was married to Christina Mack, who was born Aug. 20, 1826, in Germany, and emigrated to this State in 1840. Three children were born to them—Mary, Catharine and William Frederic; but one is living — William; the first died of scarlet fever. Mr. Pfeifer came to this township in 1852, and now has nearly 300 acres of land. William F. was born April 8, 1847, and was married April 10, 1879, to Caroline Fisher, born in Marion Co., April 11, 1847, the daughter of August and Christina Clowner, both of Wirtemberg. They have one child—Mary C., born Jan. 26, 1880. William resides on the homestead.

MRS. MARY A. RICHARDSON, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born in Richland Co., Ohio, March 12, 1822, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Poynar) Foster, who were natives of County Down, Ireland, and emigrated to this State about the year 1818, landing in Richland Co. They were very poor; there was no house for their occupancy upon their arrival, so they spent their first winter in an old still-house, where Jane Foster, now Mrs. Bowron, of Dauphin, Kansas, was born. For several years the family had a hard time; he was inexperienced in American ways and customs; he was a weaver by trade. The first kettle they purchased upon their arrival was from the sale of one of his shirts; he worked out at ditching, having many times gone many miles from home to obtain work, his life endangered by Indians and wild beasts, his faithful wife remaining at home laboring to maintain the family, buying her first cow of J. B. Cook, by spinning flax, at which she was an expert, and for some purposes would spin the threads so finely that she could draw twenty-four "cut" through her finger ring. After some time, Mr. Foster saved sufficient means to enable him to enter some land, which he located in Washington Tp., where Armstrong's mill now stands; here he put up a grist-mill, and afterwards traded land with one Jefferies, and moved to what is now Iberia, and entered the land where Iberia College now stands, and erected a mill north of the town. Some years later he moved south into Delaware Co., where he built and ran a mill near Stratford for several years, and finally moved to Holt Co., Mo., where he built and ran a mill for several years, and remained until his death, which was accidental; also, that of his wife. His property, personal and real estate, being assessed at $40.000, besides money and notes. Mrs. Richardson was married to James Brownlee in 1839, who was born in 1815, in Washington Co., Pa. After their marriage they lived several years on the farm now owned by John Campbell; they then came to the place upon which she now resides, where Mr. Brownlee died in 1845. She was afterwards married to John Richardson, who was born in England, but raised in Scotland, by whom she had ten children, six sons and four daughters—Jennett, now Mrs. William Irvin; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Andy Jackson; Mary, now Mrs. John Richardson; Hannah, now Mrs. Ed. Jackson; John L., Walter, James, Samuel, William and Robert. She has one child by her second marriage. Mrs. Richardson has a farm of 180 acres, and has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church since 18 years of age.

THOMAS D. RIDDLE, farmer and teacher; P. O., Iberia; born in Hamilton Co., Canada, July 5, 1846; is a son of John and Nancy (McNeil) Riddle, who were natives of Ireland, emigrating to this country, and landed in New York, and purposed coming directly west, but in consequence of the outbreak of the cholera, they abandoned the idea. During the war, Thomas enlisted in the 22nd N. Y. Cavalry, and served until the close, being engaged in several hotly contested battles. After the close of the war in 1865, he came west and engaged in farming. In 1875, he was married to M. J. McNeil, who was born May, 1838, in Washington Tp.—daughter of Allen and Agnes (Struthers) McNeil, both natives of Washington Co., Pa. Allen emigrated West in the year 1827. Agnes S. came shortly afterwards,

and was married to Mr. McNeil in 1837. After marriage they located on the land his (Allen's) father had entered. Mrs. Riddle's father was for several years engaged in merchandizing, and subsequently moved to the place his father settled, which was in Marion Co., near the Morrow Co. line. His wife died in 1841. Since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Riddle, they have resided on the farm they now own. For several years past Mr. Riddle has been engaged in teaching, being recognized as an efficient teacher. He has been serving the present year as Township Assessor. They have two children—Eddie, born Feb. 27, 1876; Mary, born Feb. 10, 1880. Mr. Riddle and wife are members of the U. P. Church. Her father has for many years past been a member of that body, and is one of the pillars of the church, having served as Elder in the same for many years. He is now a resident of Washington Tp.

GEORGE RICE, farmer; P. O., Caledonia. Jacob Rice, the father of George, figures very conspicuously in the history of this township, being one of the first settlers, and to give the history of Canaan Township without relating the experience of Jacob Rice, would be similar to seeing the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out. John was born Aug. 27, 1826, on the east ½ of S. E. ¼ of Section 7, in Canaan Tp. There were thirteen children, of which number, John ranked midway, being the seventh in order. At the usual age, John embarked for himself, and like many others of his time, had nothing but his hands to help him. At the age of 23, he was swept westward by the tidal wave of '49, remaining in the mines at Nevada about two years. Soon after his return home he married Elizabeth Ann Geyer, who was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1833, being the eldest daughter of Jacob and Ruth Geyer, who were among the staunch families in the township, and were located on Section 9. Since 1876, her father's remains have reposed in Canaan Cemetery; his wife yet survives him. Since the marriage of our subject, he has resided on the farm he now owns; he first lived several years in a cabin southwest of his present residence. Five children are the fruits of their union—Zeralda, now Mrs. J. Campbell; James B., Arminda J., now Mrs. G. W. Vallentine; George M. and Anna. His first purchase of land was 160 acres for $13.00 per acre, upon his return from California; he has now 302 acres, and made the greater part of the improvements. Is not a member of any church or order; is a Universalist in principle.

ELIJAH S. SHERMAN, farmer, P. O., Cardington; is a son of Adam Sherman, who was born in Old Virginia, Jan 17, 1804, whose wife was Mersilda Deeter, born in Pennsylvania, April, 1822; were married, and emigrated West about the year 1840, and entered land in Marion Co. and settled on the same, remaining until his death; he was a man of kind and generous impulses, and a member of the Church of Christ, or what is more commonly known as the "Disciple Church." Elijah began doing business for himself at the age of 22 years; later he was married to Lydia Jackson, who was born in this county in November 1857, a daughter of Israel Jackson; her mother's name prior to her marriage was Elizabeth Rice. Their marriage was duly solemnized March 11, 1875; since his marriage he has been located on the farm he now owns, consisting of 105 acres, and has two children, Amanda M., born May, 1876; Franklin E., Dec. 12, 1879.

MRS. MARY P. SHAW, retired; P. O., Marits; was born Feb. 19, 1830, in Litchfield Co., Conn.; is daughter of Joel Todd, whose wife before marriage was Austria Griggs; the Griggs are of Scotch descent; the original family came to this country about the time of the Revolution. Mrs. Shaw's great grandfather was present at the taking of Burgoyne, as was also her great uncle. The Todds are of English descent. Mrs. Shaw came to this State in Oct., 1836, while in her sixth year, the family locating in Medina Co., where they lived several years. Her mother died in 1847; her father in 1851; he was a man of excellent business qualifications and marked intelligence; had a superior education for a man of his time. He held the office of County Surveyor for twelve years in Connecticut, and was the first mayor in Galion, serving in that capacity for three terms. Mrs. Shaw was married in 1850 to John L. Shaw, and by him had seven children; five are living—Joel T., Merritt W., Ella M., J. Legrand and Carrie F. Merritt W. was born in Denmark, Nov. 11, 1852; he was raised on the farm. He had good educational advantages afforded him, as

well as those of travel. He attended school at Gilead and at Oberlin; in his 23d year was married to Maggie Lefever, who was born in March, 1859, in this township. She was a daughter of George Lefever, who was identified with this county at an early time; he was among the county's first assessors. Her mother's name was Catherine Moody, of Pennsylvania. After Merritt married he spent one summer in Mississippi; upon his return he embarked for a time in the mercantile business at Denmark, since when he has been engaged in farming. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of Caledonia Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 299. Have one child, born Sept. 22, 1876. Mrs. Shaw now resides in Denmark, and has been a resident of this township over thirty years. She is a member of the M. E. Church, but was raised an Episcopalian.

M. P. SAYERS, farmer; P. O., Marits; was born June 24, 1836, on the same farm he now owns. His father, Reul Sayers, was a son of Josiah Sayers. Martin's mother's family name was Ruth Martin; she was born in Green Co., Penn., about the year 1805, and was married to Reul Sayers, June 1831, who was born in Pennsylvania. They emigrated to this State, locating in Canaan Tp., where he settled and remained until his death, which occurred August 12, 1847; his faithful wife survived him several years. Martin P. is the third of a family of six children, three of the number are now living—Ezra now in Henry Co., Martin P. and Cinderilla, now Mrs. Samuel Adams of Marion Co. Martin has been twice married—first time, April 10, 1856, to Hattie Johnson, born March 8, 1837, in Guernsey Co., who was a daughter of William Johnson. After his marriage he moved to Noble Co., where he lived when his wife died in October, 1861; January 7, 1863, he was married in Noble Co. to Martha Hathaway, born Aug. 15, 1836, in Green Co., Pa., and emigrated to Monroe Co. with her parents; her father's name was Elijah Hathaway, born Aug. 18, 1804, and married the mother of Mrs. Sayers, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Smith, born January 25, 1803, all of Pennsylvania. They are of English descent. After Mr. Sayers' marriage they lived six years in Noble Co., and in 1869 came to Canaan Tp. and located on the homestead farm, and has since lived there; he has had six children, five living— Eliza E., born Nov. 7, 1863; Roscoe Dec. 23, '65; Hattie E., Sept. 8, 1868; Lydia, Aug. 30, 1871 (died Apr. 9, 1875); Samuel, born Sept. 14, 1873; Delbert B., March 19, 1876. He has 120 acres of good farming land, and handles high grade of sheep and cattle; he and his wife are identified with the M. E. Church.

S. B. SHAW, farmer; P. O. Marits. The Shaw family are prominently identified with the pioneer history of this county; John L. Shaw, the father of Sylvester, was born in what is now Westfield Tp., June 6, 1809, and is supposed to be the first child born in the county; he is yet living, after a residence of sixty-six years in the county; having been a successful business man, he moved to Green Co., Pa., where he now resides. Sylvester B. was born in this township, June 20, 1837, being the third of a family of five children. His mother's name was Eliza Marits. His father was twice married, she being the first wife. Feb. 17, 1863, Mr. Shaw was married to Caroline M. Masters, born Nov. 20, 1846, in the town of Gilead, who is a daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Ewers) Masters, with the exception of two years, which he lived on the edge of Marion Co.; after his marriage he has been a constant resident of this township. They have had four children; three are living —Etta, born Dec. 1, 1864; Jonathan M., May 17, 1867, and Frank B., June 17, 1870, died, April 9, 1871; Lewis W., born April 12, 1873. Mr. Shaw has 160 acres of land, and one of the best houses in the township; his farm and outbuildings will compare with any in the county, when his present plans are carried out. The Shaw family, politically, are known only as identified with the Republican party; Mr. Shaw has been identified with the temperance cause, and is a valiant defender of the same, and is a member of the Prohibition party.

SAMUEL STRAWMAN, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; was born Dec. 26, 1836, on the Kinneman farm, but a short distance from his present residence, being the youngest of a family of nine children, born unto Jacob and Christina (Ruching) Strawman, who were natives of Europe. Jacob was born in Switzerland, and emigrated to this State in 1821, locating in this township, and entering 160 acres

of land on Section 5, and cleared up the same; besides experiencing all the disadvantages that usually attend the settlement of a new country, he was a foreigner, and unacquainted with our language, or even the use of an axe; for several years he was too poor to purchase a wagon, yet finally overcame many of the obstacles and acquired a good home, and was among the township's most valued citizens. He is yet living; was born March 10, 1800. His wife died in 1872. Samuel, being the youngest of the family, remained at home; at the age of 25 he was married to Sarah J. Campbell, born April 26, 1843, in this township; she is a daughter of John and Lucinda (Doans) Campbell. Since their union they have resided on their farm of 122 acres. Four children have blessed this union, three living, whose names are, respectively—Edson E., born Jan. 31, 1864; Dora Bell, July 20, 1866; George L., Sept. 14, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Strawman, as well as two of the older children, are members of the M. E. Church—Jacob Strawman of the Evangelical Association.

ALFRED M. SMITH, farmer, P. O., Caledonia, is a native of Washington Tp., and was born Oct. 9, 1850; son of William J. Smith, who was born July 30, 1828, in Ross Co., Ohio, and came to this county with his father, Jefferson Smith, in 1835, locating on Sec. 3, where he had entered forty acres of land, adding to it afterwards until he had 164 acres. Here William remained until 1872, since which time he has been a resident of Gilead. Alfred stayed at home until his 25th year, and was then married to Sabina J. Dounce, who was born March 22, 1853, in Claridon, Marion Co., daughter of James and Ann (Lawrence) Dounce, who were natives of England. Since Mr. Smith's marriage, he has been located on the homestead farm, which he now owns, and has had two children, —Elsie Ray, born July 26, 1877, and Hugh James, Oct. 7, 1879. May 16, 1880, death invaded Mr. Smith's home, and bore off the baby, Hugh. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Smith is a liberal patron of the public journals, and is among the representative young men of this county.

W. L. G. TABOR, farmer; P. O., Gilead. William Lloyd Garrison, of historical fame, has a representative in the person of our subject. He was born in Gilead Tp., July 16, 1849, on the homestead farm now occupied by his paternal ancestor, William Tabor, who is a member of that highly esteemed class of people, the "Friends;" he was born in Addison Co., Vt., July 2, 1819, and emigrated to this county with his father, Thomas Tabor, when about 17 years of age, and located land on the same section where William Tabor now resides. William L. G. is the second of a family of four children; but two are living. His educational advantages were better than his health, receiving the advantages of the common schools, and subsequently attending the High Schools of Gilead and Delaware, and would doubtless have pursued his studies unto graduation, had not failing health prevented. Soon after his return home, at the age of 19, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Olive Silverthorn, whose parents were Thomas and Ella (Clark) Silverthorn, whose birth places were Muskingum and Delaware counties. The former, born April 2, 1820, the latter, April 3, 1825. They settled in Marion Co., where Olive was born March 9, 1851. Three children have been born to them—Lillie Orra, born Nov. 1, 1869; Fordyce, born July 13, 1871, dying Feb. 23, 1874; Willie, born May 24, 1873. Mr. Tabor and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Tabor often conducts meetings in an official way when duty calls, and is a pleasant speaker.

WILLIAM UNDERWOOD, farmer; P. O., Marits; born Feb. 11, 1833, in Marion Co,, and is a son of Jesse and Isabella Underwood; her maiden name was Sergeant; she was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in June, 1811, and came to this country when 9 years of age. Jesse Underwood was born in York Co., Pa., and came West to Holmes Co., in 1824, and to Marion Co. in 1829, and entered the land now occupied by William, and lived in this locality until Jan. 5, 1880; his wife survives him. At the age of 20, William commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed for seven years; Sept. 18, 1856, he was married to Caroline Shuey, who was born in Richland Co., Feb. 21, 1837, and is a daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Stout) Shuey; after marriage they located in Claridon Tp., Marion Co., and lived until the spring of 1858, and have since resided on the

land he now occupies, which was entered by her father, situated in the west side of the township. Mr. Underwood was out in the late war, and served in Company K, 47th Regiment, and was at the battle of Bentonville, and participated in the charge at Fort McAllister. They have had eleven children; nine are living, viz.: James T., born Aug. 24, 1857; George W., Sept. 12, 1859; Willis D., April 5, 1862; Mary I., Jan. 6, 1864; Cecelia E. and Ivie (twins), Apr. 19, 1866; David L., Aug. 30, 1868; Charley H., Sept. 30, 1870; Jesse A., Dec. 30., 1873. Mr. Underwood is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. Since his marriage he has been engaged in farming.

JOHN A. WEBBER, farmer; P. O., Caledonia; among the representatives of Morrow Co., who have crossed the "briny deep" and have cast their lot with this people, is the Webber family. Mr. Webber was born Oct. 31, 1816, in Leutenberg, Rudolstadt, Upper Saxony; son of Frederic William Webber, and emigrated to this State in 1834, landing in Baltimore. He left Washington Co., Pa., and the following March came to Columbus, Ohio, remaining there a short time and after making several minor changes, settled April 30, 1836, in Canaan Township; Dec. 1834, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham, sister of Joseph Rittener, formerly governor of Pennsylvania; she dying, he was later married Apr. 2, 1840, to Mary Rice, born July 16, 1819, in Fairfield Co., Ohio, daughter of Jacob Rice, who came with her parents to this county in 1821. After marriage they lived on Mr. Rice's farm until 1853; 1849 Mr. Webber caught the gold fever and went to California, and was engaged in mining; after an absence of several years he returned with money enough to purchase eighty acres of land situated in the northwest part of the township, where he has since remained. Coming here poor he has by hard labor and frugal economy acquired a good home, and is very comfortably situated in life. Three children have been born to him. He now resides with his son James K. P., who was born Sept. 17, 1845; he is a graduate, and has been engaged as teacher in one of the prominent schools of the State; he is now engaged in farming and is one of the promising young men in the township for intelligence and reliability. Is now serving as Township Trustee. Mr. Webber and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS D. WOGAN, farmer; P. O., Marits; son of Elijah and Maria (Sayers) Wogan; Thomas is the youngest of a family of two children, and was born in Marion Co., April 15, 1856; his father was at one time one of the most prominent stock-raisers and shippers in the county of Marion. Thomas D. remained with his parents until he reached his majority, Dec. 27, 1876; was united in marriage to Sarah P. Douce, born Jan. 24, 1857, in Marion Co., daughter of James and Anna Douce, who were natives of England; since Mr. Wogan's marriage, he has resided on the Sayer's farm, which he now owns, consisting of 160 acres; he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Wogan is a man strongly opposed to the use of intoxicants.

JAMES WATSON, farmer; P. O., Marits; is a self-made man; was born Oct. 4, 1830, in Cumberland Co., Pa., being the second of a family of fourteen children, twelve of whom are living, and were born to Joseph and Barbara (Bender) Watson, both being natives of Pennsylvania. Joseph was born June 30, 1806, his wife April 17, 1807; were married June 10, 1828, in Pennsylvania, and emigrated West in Oct., 1838, locating near Lexington, and came to Gilead in 1843, remaining six years; coming to Canaan Tp. in 1849, locating northeast of Denmark, where he purchased 160 acres of land, which place is now owned by Jonathan Masters; he subsequently moved to Gilead, on the John Darymple farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 25, 1865; his wife died March 21, 1872. When Mr. Watson, Sr., came to this State he was very poor, having $33 in money, an old horse, for which he paid $20, and an old wagon; he gave a cow for a horse, to match the one he already had, and with a set of harness that an old Pennsylvania farmer had cast aside, he secured an out-fit. Having a family of seven children on his hands, and being in poor health, made but little progress, he not being able to work after James was 12 years of age, and the care of the family, in a great measure, was thrown upon him. In 1853, at the age of 22, James went to California, and spent four years in the mining districts; was also engaged in the lumber trade, to some extent. He returned to this township in 1857, having

made a successful trip. January 21, 1858, he was married to Catharine Hammond, who was born Aug. 16, 1835, in Coshocton Co., a daughter of Daniel P., who was born in Pennsylvania, Westmoreland Co., July 4, 1792, whose wife was Elsie Reasoner, a native of the same place. After Mr. Watson's marriage, he moved to Marion Co., Ills., and after a residence of eighteen months, returned to this township and purchased eighty acres on Section 29, and has since added to his original purchase, until he now has 200 acres of land. They have had nine children, eight living—Joseph D., Francis L., Mollie C., Belle Z., Ida V., Mattie A., James E. and Hattie B. Is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM. M. WHITE, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born Sept. 20, 1825, in Perry Co., Pa., son of William White, who was born in Baltimore; his father went to sea, and was never heard of afterward. Sarah (Redding) White, was William's mother; she was born on the banks of the Brandywine. William came west with his parents, when he was but seven years of age; his parents settled near Crestline, where they lived until their death, and their remains now repose, in the Crestline Cemetery. Early in life William learned the painters' trade, which proving distasteful to him, he abandoned, and took up the "trowel," and followed plastering for several years. At the age of 25 he was married to Mary Ann Davis, a native of England, and a daughter of John Davis; she died in 1854. The year following he was married to Isabel Sayers. They had one child, Davis B. His present wife was Mary A. Miller, born Aug. 21, 1840, a daughter of W. H. Miller, who was born near Newmarket, Md.; her mother's maiden name was Sarah Gruber, born in Va.; they were among the first settlers in Marion Co. Mr. and Mrs. White were married Feb., 7, 1865; he located on his present farm in 1873, where he now resides. Mr. White knows what it is to "grow up with the country," and to contend against poverty, he worked out for several years at low wages, and worked his way up in the world by hard labor and careful management, and can take a retrospect of the past and account for every dollar that he has made. George S., born March 4, 1866; Eva, Dec. 3, 1869; Carlton B., Dec., 18, 1874, are the children now at home, by his last marriage.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JAMES AULD, retired farmer; P. O., Iberia. This gentleman, whose portrait appears in this work, is a native of Pennsylvania; he was born on a farm in Cumberland Co., Jan. 30, 1803; when he became 5 years of age, the family moved to a farm on the line between Greene and Washington Co's., upon which they lived for eighteen years; they then moved to a farm located near Taylorstown. James lived there with his parents until 1830; he then came West in a wagon, and settled on his present place, upon which he has since lived. The country was all timber when he came; he entered 150 acres, and erected a frame house, with a shingle roof, probably the second of the kind in the township; the house was 18x20 feet, one room, and one story and a half high, glass windows, and in every way a model palace of its day, and though it has been standing for fifty years, it now, with a few additions, serves as his present residence. While in Pennsylvania, Mr. Auld worked some at carpentering, at first receiving $8 per month. The state road from Mansfield to Marion, passes his residence, and was opened only a short time previous to his coming. He began clearing the land, and making a farm, and soon had some small crops growing. They wore home-spun clothing, and did principally all their own labor; in the early days he also hauled grain to Sandusky and Milan, and shared in general the comforts of the pioneers. Feb. 4, 1831, he married Miss Jane Way, a native of Washington Co., Pa. She died Oct. 12, 1859. They had five children, three of whom are living—Sarah Noble lives in this vicinity; Mary H. Coulter lives in

Clearfield Co., Pa.; Samuel D. farms the homestead; David died while young, and Nancy Jane Martin was killed in Iowa by a storm, July 4, 1876. Oct. 20, 1863, he married Mrs. Walker, formerly Miss Mary Garrett. She was born in Ohio, and died April 6, 1873. His present wife was Mrs. Armstrong, formerly Miss Catharine Armstrong; they were married May 20, 1876; they live on the old homestead, which contains 146 acres, and is located one-half mile west of Iberia. Mr. Auld became a member of the United Presbyterians in 1828, and has ever retained his Christian principles. His parents, David and Mary (Auld) Auld, were natives of Ireland; they came to the United States—he, when about 30 years of age, and she, when about 26; she came here first; they settled in Cumberland Co., Pa., where they married about the year 1802; they finally settled near Taylorstown, Pa., and lived there until their deaths.

J. D. ARMSTRONG, miller; Mt. Gilead; was born in Knox Co., O., 1841; his parents were among the early settlers of that county, and were formerly from Canada. The ancestry preceding the second generation was of Irish descent. Besides availing himself of the common school privileges in the near vicinity of his home, Mr. Armstrong attended the academy at Danville, of his native county, for two years. At 20 years of age he went to California and remained there six years, and then returned to his early home, and afterwards purchased a grist-mill in Washington, Morrow Co. Mr. Armstrong married in 1870 Miss Linda Wood, whose home since eight years of age has been very near where they now reside. Irma and Orrin are the names of their children. Mr. Armstrong is now enlarging the capacity of his mill so that hereafter he may secure a larger success in his occupation.

ARCHIBALD BROWNLEE, farmer; P. O., Iberia. Six feet tall, straight as a reed, hair white with the frosts of nearly seventy winters, and brushed back from a massive forehead; an eagle eye, Roman nose, mouth and chin indicative of firmness. Such is a brief description of "Uncle Archie," as he is familiarly called; indeed this is the *nom de plume* under which he has frequently written for the local paper. He was born in Ohio Co., W. Va., in 1811; yet in spite of early associations, was in the days of slavery a strong abolitionist. At the age of 25, he married Miss Danley, cousin of Hon. Wilson Shannon, who was twice governor of Ohio. In the following spring they moved to Ohio and located in Washington Tp., two miles from where he now resides; to which place he removed in the year 1852. When he first came to Ohio, this township was a wilderness which was thought impossible to subdue; but the industry of himself and fellow pioneers has caused it to blossom as the rose. The old family Bible tells the following story: Agnes, born Feb. 14, 1837; H. C., Oct. 9, 1838; Levenia, March 24, 1840, died Jan. 13, 1879; Martha J., born Oct. 5, 1841; Margaret, April 6, 1843, died June 3, 1869; Sarah, born Oct. 11, 1844; Elizabeth, July 30, 1846, died May 15, 1872; Josephine, born Sept. 15, 1848; Rebecca, Feb. 24, 1850; John, Dec. 17, 1851; Mary Helen, Aug. 16, 1855; Francis A., July 20, 1857. They are all married except John and Helen, who reside with the old couple. The others are in homes of their own, more or less distant. "Uncle Archie" has suffered for several years with asthma, and yet in spite of his disease, is a genial old gentleman, always glad to welcome and entertain his friends at his hospitable home.

EBENEZER BURT, retired; Iberia; was born in Washington Co. Penn., May 3d, 1811; Mr. Burt's father was born in Fayette county of the same State about the year 1789; his mother spending her early years in the State of Maryland. In the early part of the 18th century, three brothers came to America, two of whom engaged in the iron business, in the State of Penn. At the breaking out of the Revolution, they sold out their interest in those works, taking their pay in Continental money, which proved almost valueless. One of these brothers was the paternal ancestor of our subject. Mr. Burt came to Ohio in 1830, settling in Guernsey Co., near Cambridge; he married Miss Isabella Rankin, of Janesville, Muskingum Co., who died at Cambridge Dec. 1st, 1840, a little over nine years from date of their marriage. About this time Mr. Burt commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar, his certificate of admission dating Oct. 29, 1841. In August, of the same year, he was married to Mary Ann

Guthrie, of Cambridge, who is still living. After practicing law for upwards of six years, he removed to Marion Co., where he engaged in farming and stock grazing. He has ever since made a specialty of raising fine stock; sheep raising being the department he has specialized. In April 1865, he removed to Iberia. The family Bible tells the following story—Silas, born Aug. 17, 1833; Mathew H., April 9, 1835; John F., June 10, 1837; Elizabeth J., Feb. 17, 1839; Joseph G., April 17, 1844; Ebenezer D., Sept. 20, 1846; Wm. W. and Thos. W. twins, July 14, 1848; Robert G., Aug. 23, 1850; Margaret A., Jan. 18, 1852; Elnora, April 11, 1855; all of these have been married, and those living are settled in the vicinity of the parental home. Margaret married Mr. James P. Hammond, and with him went to build up a home near Edgar, Neb., where she died in 1876; Mathew joined the 96th O. V. I., and was killed at Arkansas Post on White River; John and Joseph were also in the service and went through the war, being honorably discharged at its close. Mr. Burt is respected and honored in the community, and a member of the U. P. Church; amid pleasing surroundings, with wealth to command the luxuries of life—the "sunset" of his days cannot but be otherwise than peaceful and bright.

W. C. BENNETT, physician; P. O., Iberia; was born in Cardington, Morrow Co., O., Sept. 16, 1853; his parents were among the early settlers of that township. Dr. Bennett passed his youth upon the paternal acres. He availed himself of the opportunities for gaining an education, such as were furnished by the public schools in the near vicinity; between school-life and farm-life, were sandwiched several terms of teaching common schools. He early chose medicine as a profession, and commenced the study with Drs. Swingley & Shaw, of Mt. Gilead, and attended lectures at the Medical Department of Wooster University at Cleveland, graduating with honor in 1877. In May of the same year, he located in Iberia, entering into partnership with Dr. Reed, and with Dr. Reed's daughter about a year and a half later. His ability together with a pleasing address, must secure to him a large practice.

EVAN J. CRANE, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Salem Tp., Muskingum Co., O., April 26, 1827; his paternal grandfather came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the year 1808, and brought with him four sons, one of whom, Joseph, the father of Evan J., is now living in Iberia. Our subject passed his youth on his father's farm, and as he became older he taught school in the winter months, and farmed during the summer; Nov. 4, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Cassandra Geyer; they lived on the farm until 1857, when they moved to Sonora (7 miles east of Zanesville), and engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1864 he removed to Iberia, and has since conducted a general merchandise business at that place; by his marriage there has been five children—Marion C., Rosetta C., George W., Florence M. and Della V.; his sons graduated with honor at Eastman's business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and are now engaged with their father in the store at Iberia; in each of the different communities in which Mr. Crane has lived, he has held prominent positions; he has been Post-master almost continuously since 1858; he has also held the office of township clerk and trustee, also justice of the peace, in all of which positions he has proven himself worthy of the trust reposed; early in life he connected himself with the M. E. Church, and has ever since maintained the Christian principles of the Church of his choice; in 1868, when the Iberia circuit was organized, he was elected recording steward, and has served as such since; also as secretary of the board of trustees of the Ohio Central college, of which he has been a member since its re-organization; in the slavery and temperance reforms he has taken a prominent part, and his influence has always been on the side of right, the question with him being the way of duty, and when it is decided he unswervingly walks therein. Aug. 3, 1849, is the date of Mr. Crane's initiation into the mysteries of Free and Accepted Masons in Malta Lodge, No. 118, at Norwich, Muskingum Co., Ohio, and has never severed his connection with that body; he has taken all the degrees in the Blue Lodge, and all chapter degrees, was a charter member of Hubbard Lodge No. 220, at Adamsville, Ohio, also 1st Senior Warden of same, and is now a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Galion, Ohio.

REV. C. L. CONGER, B. S., minister; Iberia; pastor of the M. E. Church and Professor of English Language and Literature in Ohio Central College; was born in Delaware Co., O., in the year 1854. His parents were formerly residents of New Hampshire, but removed to Ohio in 1852, and settled in Delaware Co., where they died. Rev. Mr. Conger entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in 1873, and graduated from the college, of which he is now Professor in 1879, his course being interfered with by the demands of the pulpit; he first joined the North Ohio Conference in 1878, and was regularly appointed to his present charge, having previously labored in that place as a local preacher. Hence he is now completing his pastorate—the longest term allowed by the economy of Methodism. His youth, present ability and success give prophecy of a remarkable future.

SAMUEL COLMERY, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Washington Co., Pa., Feb. 1827. His parents were early residents of that county; his paternal ancestry is Irish, and the maternal, Scotch. When Mr. Colmery was 11 years of age his parents moved to Ashland (then Richland) Co., O., and settled near Hayesville. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Colmery went across the plains to California with an ox-team, occupying five months in the passage between Independence, Md., and Placerville, Cal.; he remained in that State a little more than six years. After his return, his mother having removed near to Iberia, he returned to that place. Mr. Colmery was marrried Jan. 20, 1858, to Miss Elmira Hanmer, originally of Elmira, N. Y. During the following summer he settled in Knox Co., O., where he remained seven years; after one year spent on a farm in the southeast part of the township, he settled on the farm where he now resides. They have eight living children—Wm. W., 21; Walter Scott, 20; Mary Alice (now the wife of Chas. W. McFarland, living in the eastern part of the township); Samuel Finley, 16; Alexander Alpheus, 14; Robert Chalmers (who only lived to be six years of age); John L., 9; David Ray, 6; and Abbie May, three years of age. Mr. Colmery is an elder in the Presbyteaian Church. He has three brothers preaching for that Church in this State, and one brother teaching in the State of Mississippi.

S. D. CASS, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1819; his father, Joseph Cass, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, Miss Jane Dixon, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. Mr. Cass came with his parents to Ohio in 1838, and settled near Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., where he remained about twelve years; four years were passed in South Bloomfield, Morrow Co., when he removed to Washington Tp., and located where he now resides. In 1855 he married Miss Martha Ann Story, whose early home was near their present location. They have seven children—Vienna, 23; J. C. Fremont, 21; G. Dudley, 20; Eugene B., 15; D. Webster, 13; Henry C., 7, and Paul, 5 years of age. Mr. Cass has always been engaged in farming, though he has taught school eighteen winters in succession, superintending his farm the while.

WILLIAM DUNLAP, farmer; P. O., Galion; was born in Washington Tp., Morrow Co., March 8, 1831, on the farm on which one of his sons is now residing, about two miles distant from his present residence. His father was among the earliest settlers in the township, and was the first school teacher. Being the eldest son, it was necessary for him to remain at home to assist in clearing up the farm, and so he was deprived of any advantages of education, except of common school. He married Miss Abbie Maria Dickerson, in the fall of 1856, whose early home was in North Bloomfield Tp. They have two sons—Frank R., 23, who married Miss Fanny Shear, of Ashland Co., Ohio, and who is living on the home farm, and Harley Mitchell, 17 years of age. Mr. Dunlap has been a member of the Christian Church since 25 years of age. His two farms, numbering 426 acres (about 350 of which are in a good state of cultivation), the care of which he regards as sufficient to fill his time without dabbling in politics, and to their cultivation he devotes all his time and attention.

J. M. DAVIS, farmer; P. O., Iberia Station; was born in Greene Co., Penn., June 12, 1829; his father was engaged in farming in that State, came to Ohio in 1831, and settled immediately in Washington Township, Morrow Co., on the land where Mr. Davis now resides. Mr. Davis has spent his entire life on this farm; he was married Nov. 15,

1849, to Elizabeth Dalrymple, whose early home was in Gilead Tp.; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Harriet Louisa, was born Sept. 4th, 1850, (is now the wife of Wilber B. Thomas, and is living in the vicinity;) Mary Jane, born Aug. 28, 1852, and died June 14th, 1875; George Melville, born Aug. 29, 1856; (married Miss Rosa Sheffer, and is living on a part of the home farm,) and William Curtis, born Oct. 22, 1859; Mr. Davis has interested himself somewhat in politics; he is Democratic, preferring to vote for men of character, rather than follow strictly partisan principles. For several years he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, which office he has employed to keep the peace, harmonizing discordant elements, without allowing them to come to trial; such a character is very desirable in any community, and renders its possessor worthy of preferment.

JOHN T. FRATER, Iberia; was born in Belmont Co., O., Apr. 19, 1848; his parents were originally from the north of England, of Scotch extraction. His mother only is now living—the present wife of Mr. Allen McNeal. Mr. Frater first came to Iberia in 1869, for the purpose of attending school at the "Ohio Central" College, located at that place. He soon afterward settled in this town; and first engaged as clerk for E. J. Crane, and afterwards on his own responsibility, in the grocery and provision business. In the fall of 1874 he married Miss Julia Meyers. Mr. Frater has twice held the office of Town Clerk, and twice that of County Assessor. In politics he is a Republican, active in furthering the interests of his party, and faithful in the discharge of the offices with which he has been identified.

MATTHEW HINDMAN, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Savannah, Ashland Co., Ohio, April 23d, 1835; his parents were Samuel and Anna (McKeeman) Hindman. Mr. Hindman's ancestry is Scotch-Irish—the paternal descent being Irish, and the maternal, Scotch. His mother died in 1841, and with his father he came to Iberia the following winter, and here he has since resided. He married Miss Lucinda Noble of that place in 1858, and has six children living —Eva, Cynthia, Maggie T., Jennie P., French M. and Iva Grace. Mr. Hindman has a fine farm of upwards of a hundred acres east of Iberia, on the Mansfield and Marion road; this farm he superintends, while he is also engaged in a Life Insurance Agency, for the Mutual Endowment and Relief Association of Cardington, of which association he is one of the directors.

J. S. HUNTER, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Troy, Richland Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1833. His father, Wm. Hunter, came to Richland Co.; his mother, Miss Jane Chambers, also when young—both from Pennsylvania. His grandfather was engaged in the Revolutionary War, and was among the early settlers of that state. His maternal descent is Irish. Mr. Hunter attended the Ohio Central College in the year 1857; he taught in the common schools for three winters. He married Miss Lizzie Story, June, 1858 (whose father was one of the earliest settlers, and still survives), and has one son and three daughters—Loren A., 21; Etta, 19; Rennie, 17, and Maud, 14 years of age. Mr. Hunter was in the service of his country amongst the "three-months men," in the 136th O. V. I. He lost his wife Jan. 11, 1872; seven years later he married Miss Carrie E. Walker. Mr. Hunter is a farmer, well worthy the high esteem accorded to him by his fellow citizens.

ROBERT KELLY, retired farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Nov. 8, 1795. His father, James Kelly, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and married Miss Ann McCammis, a native of Franklin Co., Penn. In 1801 the family moved over the mountains to Washington Co., Pa., and farmed there one year, and they there entered 320 acres of land, about 16 miles west of Steubenville, Ohio, which they occupied, living in a log cabin, and cleared the land. Feb. 13, 1826, Robert was joined in marriage to Miss Jane Young, a native of Ireland, They lived on his father's farm. In 1830 his father died, and in 1832 he moved west by wagons, and settled on his present place, buying out a former settler who had made a slight improvement. In 1835 his mother and family came West, and settled in his neighborhood. She lived with her children until her death. Robert and family lived in a log cabin. She made home-spun clothes, and he cleared the land. He also did teaming to the lake for himself and others. They did the milling below Mt. Vernon. He assisted in cutting out the road that now passes his house,

and in many ways figured with the pioneer characters of this locality. By the marriage there was ten children, five of whom are living—James lives in Albia, Iowa; Mary Howard in Missouri; Wm. Y. in Canaan Tp., this Co.; Robert J. farms the old homestead here; John M. lives in Kansas; all are married and pleasantly situated; Sept. 2, 1848, Mr. Kelly was called to mourn the death of his wife. Robert J. Kelly, farmer, P. O. Mt. Gilead was born on the present place in Washington Tp., Marion—now Morrow Co., O.,—June 18, 1836, and made it his home until his marriage, July 2, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Galleher, a native of Congress Tp., Richland—now Morrow Co., O. After the marriage they moved to a farm located two miles north of Mt. Gilead, and farmed there until Jan., 1874, when they came to the old homestead, having farmed same since. Of their five children, four are living, Chas. E., Albert C., Alice E., and Anna; Bertha J. died.

J. P. LININGER, farmer; P. O., Galion; was born in Whetstone, Crawford Co., Ohio, 1833. His father, Henry Lininger, came from Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, and entered land in Crawford Co. among the earliest settlers. His mother, Mary Palmer was united in marriage to his father previous to their coming to Crawford Co., and endured with him all the hardships of pioneer life. At the age of 25 years, Mr. Lininger married Miss Harriet Harding, whose early home was in Washington, Morrow Co. During the eleven years immediately following their marriage, they lived in Galion, Crawford Co., two of which years Mr. Lininger spent traveling in Montana Territory. They have two sons living —William H., 17, and Horace H., 11 years of age; also Ida H., born in Galion March 22, 1860; and died Oct. 25, 1861. They returned to Washington Tp. in 1870, and settled on the farm which had been the early home of Mrs. Lininger, where, blessed with prosperity, they still reside.

ALLEN McNEAL, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1809. At the age of 18 he came wtih his parents to Ohio and settled in Marion Co. In the spring of 1837 he came to Iberia for permanent residence, and four years later returned to Marion Co.; six years were then passed on his father's farm, when he bought land in Canaan Township, where he resided till 1879, when he retired from active farm life, and now resides in Iberia. In the year 1837 he married Miss Agnes Struthers, from which union two children were born—J. F. McNeal, of Marion, and Mrs. Thos. D. Riddle, of Canaan, Marrow Co. But death severed the marital relation after four brief, happy years. In 1845 he married Mrs. Rachel Davidson. They had four children, three of whom still survive—two sons, who are editors and publishers of Medicine Lodge "*Cresset*," in Kansas, and one daughter, whose avocation is school-teaching. Sixteen years later he was again a widower, but after nearly nine years of loneliness he married Mrs. Isabella Frater, who is still living, and with whom he is enjoying the fruits of a long and industrious life; having passed the allotted span of life, he is yet hale and hearty, and a devoted Christian.

JOHN McNEAL, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Iberia in 1838; his parents were natives of Washington Co., Penn., whence they removed to this county with his grandparents about the year 1832, and were married soon after. Mr. McNeal has lived all these years in this county, except a single year in Ottawa Co., and those years in the service of his country. He first entered the army among the three-months' men; when mustered out of this, he entered the Ohio Artillery, in which he continued till the close of the war. He was wounded severely at the battle of Stone River, the last day of 1862, and from this wound still suffers. Mr. McNeal was married in 1876 to Miss Mary Fierer; and they have had two children. His farm containing seventy-eight acres is unencumbered, and in a good state of cultivation; has fine out buildings; and these, together with his well-appointed home, render him well prepared to enjoy life.

JOHN McANALL, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Ohio Co., W. Va., April 6, 1829. His parents were originally from Ireland. His father came to America when very young, and, after his marriage settled in that county. Both parents lived and died there. Mr. McAnall lived with his parents on the farm till 23 years of age, at which time he came to Morrow Co., settling in Washington Tp., moving from time to time, till at length he settled permanently upon the farm where he

now resides. This farm contains about a quarter section, and is under a high state of cultivation. March 29, 1855, he married Miss Sarah Levering. They have two children—Clement, 21, and Mary Ada, 18 years of age. April 28, 1864, Mrs. McAnall died. In December, 1864, Mr. McAnall married Miss Minerva J. Logan; their children are as follows—John Logan, Cora Ann, Margaret Agnes, Martha Belle, and Hugh William. Mr. McAnall is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Iberia. He is not a politician, wishing to have as little to do with politics as is consistent with intelligent Christian citizenship; he is emphatically a farmer, practical and scientific, striving to get the most out of the soil.

HEZEKIAH McCLURE, farmer; P. O., Galion; resident of Polk Tp., Crawford Co.; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 10, 1826; his father was a native of Maryland, while his mother, whose maiden name was Esther Gross, was a native of the above-named county in Penn.; in 1829 they removed to Richland Co., O., where they remained one year, and then moved to Jackson Tp., Crawford Co.; it was on the farm in this latter township Mr. McClure spent the remaining years of his minority; at the time of their first settlement in Crawford Co., the nearest improvement was more than a mile distant from his home; his father died Nov. 12, 1849, while his mother is still living, and though nearly 87 years of age, is fully as active as many another of half her years. Oct. 5, 1853, Mr. McClure married Miss Ann Crider, originally from the same county of Penn. in which he was born; they have two children—Malinda A., 25, and Wilber C., 16 years of age; Mr. McClure remained after marriage on his father's farm, till his removal to Washington Tp., in Morrow Co., which occurred in the spring of 1865; prosperity has smiled upon him, and he has accumulated a large property in the extreme north of this township; recently he has removed across the county line into Polk Tp., Crawford Co., where he now resides, though he still retains the farms he had in Washington Tp.; with wealth sufficient to own a fine town property, and secure to him a prominent place in its society, he still prefers the quiet of the country, and in the management of his farm finds happiness and content.

PETER C. McCLURE, farmer; P. O., Galion; was born in the year 1833, in Jackson Tp., Crawford Co., Ohio. His parents were amongst the earliest settlers of that county, having come from Westmoreland Co., Pa. His maternal ancestors were amongst the earliest settlers of the last named county, while his paternal grandfather was from Scotland. Mr. McClure spent his early life on the paternal acres. His father's death occurring when he was only 15 years of age, he was thus early thrown upon his own resources. In the spring of 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth Brokaw, a native of Jackson Tp. To them was born one son, Lawrence Calvin (who is still living at the home of his father). In the month of Sept., 1858, death removed the companion of his early life. In the month of May, 1860, he married Miss Margaret T. Anderson. They have two children—John Anderson, 18, and Charles Ellsworth, 16 years of age. Mr. McClure has made frequent changes of residence. At first he owned a farm in Williams Co., Ohio. This was exchanged for a farm joining the one owned by his father-in-law in Jackson Tp., Crawford Co., which, upon the death of his wife, was sold. Next he purchased a piece of "town" property in Crestline, and at the same time owned a piece of property between Crestline and Robinson, on the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. After disposing of the latter, he traded his "town" property for a farm in West Jackson. This farm was sold, and in the spring of 1870, he purchased a fine farm of 130 acres in the extreme north of Washington Tp., where he now resides. Among the fine stock on his farm, he has some thorough-bred swine of the Jersey red variety.

NEELY NOBLE, farmer; P.O., Mt.Gilead; was born in Stark Co.,O., in 1823. Mr. Noble's father—James Noble—is a native of Shenandoah county, Va., and is now living in Washington Township, Morrow Co., O., and is one of its oldest settlers. Mr. Noble came with his father to this township when only 10 years old. All the schooling he ever got was obtained in a log school-house in the vicinity, working on the farm in the summer and going to school in the winter. During his eighteenth year he helped to build the first railroad in the State of Ohio, then called Sandusky and Newark R. R., now a part of the Baltimore

and Ohio R. R. Mr. Noble was married April 20th, 1852, to Miss Martha Elliott, but after eight years' married life she died, and in 1861 he married Miss Jane Walker, who is still living. Their family is as follows—Franklin Pierce, 27; Robert Lee, 24; Chas. Fremont, 18; James Ellsworth, 16, and Lincoln, 13 years of age. Mr. Noble has a fine large farm along the eastern boundary of the township, but stock grazing is the particular branch of industry he follows—raising thorough-bred stock, horses, cattle and sheep. Of the "Durham" breed of cattle he has some as fine specimens and as near thoroughbred as can be found in the county. In this department of husbandry he is already a success.

WILLIAM NESBITT, clerk; Iberia; was born Sept. 25, 1847, in Northumberland, England, and emigrated to this country when only eight years of age. He first settled in Marion Co., Ohio, but almost immediately removed to Iberia. Mr. Nesbitt selected for a companion and helpmeet, Miss Emma McPeek, to whom he was married in the month of October, 1868. They have one daughter aged ten years. Mr. Nesbitt is a carpenter by trade, but his health forbidding him to work at that occupation, for the past five years he has been engaged as clerk in the mercantile establishment of E. J. Crane. His gentlemanly bearing and activity give promise of success in that line of business.

T. C. NELSON, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Wayne Co., O., July 16, 1833; his father came from Mercer Co., Penn., when about 18 years of age; his mother is of Scotch descent; after their marriage they removed to Washington Tp., Morrow Co., and settled on the farm, where they are now residing. This occurred when Thomas, the eldest, was about 11 years of age. After attaining his majority, Mr. Nelson spent about one and a half years in Iowa. After his return he spent some time with his father, but together with his brother, leased a farm near Galion, in Crawford Co., for a term of three years; at the expiration of this lease, or in 1862, they together purchased a steam sawmill in Washington Tp., Morrow Co., which they still own and operate. Mr. Nelson married Dec. 9, 1875; Miss Harriet B. La Rue, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of this township, having settled in the south part in 1833 (the date of their marriage.) Mrs. Nelson's father, Wm. R. La Rue, is of French descent; was born in Pleasant Co., W. Va. Her mother, Miss Eliza Amlin, was a native of Washington Co., O.; after their marriage Mr. LaRue entered ¼ section on the State road, where they remained only a short time, when they removed to a farm on the Iberia road, and there spent their remaining years; both are buried in the cemetery at Iberia.

A. B. NEWSON, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; was born in Gilead, Morrow Co., in 1832. His parents were originally from Washington Co., Ind.; his ancestry preceding the second generation were English. Mr. Newson spent his youth on his father's farm, attending the public school in the vicinity. At the age of 25 he married Miss Phœbe A. Hull; the following four years he remained in Gilead, after which he removed to Washington Tp., and settled on a part of the large farm, which he has since acquired, and now controls. They have three children—Georgiana, now the wife of W. F. Blayney, living on a part of the farm; Laura, 14, and Elry, 5 years of age. Mr. Newson's farm numbers 500 acres, cultivated principally with a view to stock-grazing; while he has a large number of many varieties of live stock, he specializes two branches, viz: fine horses and sheep. He at present has on the farm about a thousand sheep, some thorough-bred, of the Spanish Merino variety; Mr. Newson is also a prominent official in the M. E. Church. With a character unimpeachable, with an abundance at his command, with opportunities unsurpassed, the future before him is indeed enviable.

JOHN T. QUAY, farmer; P. O., Iberia; was born in Center Co., Penn., Sept. 26. 1830. His parents were natives of that county; they moved into Marion Co., O., when Mr. Quay was but five years of age. Nov. 18, 1852, he married Miss Catharine Holmes, whose home was in this vicinity, though her parents were originally from the State of Pennsylvania. After marriage they settled on the farm of Mr. Holmes, where they remained about two years; they then removed to his father's farm—his parents having removed to Marion Co. They have had six children—Isaac Ervin, (who died when a little

over five years of age); James Melvin, born Oct. 18, 1854, (and was married May 3, 1876, to Miss Ella Gillis of North Bloomfield Tp.); Emma V., Sept. 9, 1856, (and was married March 4, 1879 to James Hammond; both of these are residing on farms owned by Mr. Quay); John T., Jr., born May 4, 1858; William S., May 14, 1859; Eva D., Feb. 13, 1861; and George Elroy, April 20, 1865. Prosperity has, in the main, attended the efforts of Mr. Quay. At one time his barns and all they contained of grain and farm implements were destroyed by fire. More recently a tornado unroofed his home, exposing its inmates to the fury of the elements. But after all these misfortunes he has succeeded, not only as a farmer, but in gaining a high place in the esteem of his fellows. A Trustee of Ohio Central College at Iberia and active in furthering its interests, steadfast in his religious principles and constantly striving for the success of his church, prominent in all movements calculated to better the community in which he resides; and none holds a higher or more secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

WM. REED, physician; Iberia; was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1824, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. When nearly thirty years of age he chose medicine as a profession, and with this in view he took a course of study in the Medical Dept. of Ohio Western Reserve College, located at Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1853. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1859, and soon after settled in Iberia, where he soon gained a large practice. At the breaking out of the war he tendered his services to the government, and was appointed Surgeon of the 176th O. V. I. He married in early life Mary Snodgrass, of Allegheny Co., Penn. They have five children, all grown to maturity—one, his daughter Belle, married Dr. Bennett, whom he received into partnership in the medical practice. By close application to his profession, and not being diverted by political honors, he has gained the deserved confidence and esteem of the community in which he has so long resided.

WM. SMITH, merchant; Iberia; was born in Knox Co., O., April 29, 1853. His father, William Smith, spent his minority in Ireland, while his mother, Miss Sarah Ann Ray was born in Washington Co., N. Y. His father came to America in 1818, and remained in the State of Pennsylvania several years when he removed to Knox Co.. O. He married Mrs. Sarah Ann Livingstone (*nee* Ray), then of Pulaskiville of that county, Jan. 10, 1850. Mr. Smith spent the most of his minority on his father's farm. He came to Iberia at the age of 18 years, to attend the Ohio Central College, and then went to Oberlin. After spending some time at the latter place he returned to Iberia to engage in mercantile pursuits. October 31st, 1878, he married Mary L. Paxton, whose home has always been in Iberia. About the same time he received into partnership J. C. Irwin, and together the business is being pushed forward with success. His fellow townsmen have already recognized him as a rising young man by electing him three successive terms to the office of Township Clerk, and more recently he has been made Notary Public. Besides attending to the duties of the offices (where the people have placed him) he is also diligent in business affairs.

JOSEPH H. SHUMAKER, farmer; P. O., Galion; was born in Berks Co., Penn., in the year 1814; his parents were always residents of that county, while his grandparents were amongst the earliest settlers of the same. Mr. Shumaker remained with his parents till about 18 years of age, when he was apprenticed to the shoemakers' trade. He first engaged in that business in Lycoming Co., of his native State, where he carried on a shop for more than a year. He was now enabled to enlarge his business, and so removed to Harrisburg, and kept a boot and shoe store for the next four years; then he returned to Lycoming Co., where, this time, he remained about four years. His next change occurred in October, 1844, when he came to the State of Ohio, settling in Fairfield Co., still "sticking to his last;" but, having purchased a farm, his attention was somewhat divided between shoemaking and farming. His trade seems to have become less and less enjoyed, and his farm more desirable; accordingly, after thirteen years passed in these two occupations, he next removed to Washington Tp., Morrow Co., settling on a farm some two miles west of his present residence, and engaged alto-

gether in farming. At length he moved across the county line into Polk Tp., Crawford Co. This was in 1864. Here he engaged in a variety of occupations sufficient to crowd the time and attention of a half-dozen different men—farming, stock-droving, the grocery and commission business; at the same time owning and managing a steam saw-mill. Eight years were occupied with these crowding activities; in 1872 he was weary of this variety of life, and hence returned to Washington Tp., to pass the remaining years of his life on a fine farm, in the extreme northeast of the township. When engaged in business in Harrisburg, Penn., he married Miss Susan Walton, whose early home was in Muncie, Penn., who has shared with him, all these changes. The old family Bible tells the following story: John, born Sept. 2, 1837; Ebenezer, Dec. 28, 1839; Harriet, Sept. 9, 1842, (died Nov. 18, 1879;) James, Jan. 20, 1845; Joseph A., Sept. 7, 1847; Ann M., Oct. 31, 1849; Elmira C., Feb. 5, 1852; Emily R., June 9, 1854; Clarissie, July 17, 1856; Franklin P., Dec. 20, 1858. This reveals the fact that all these have lived to maturity; one only has died, and of the remainder, all except two are married, and are living in homes of their own, more or less distant, one only beyond the bounds of the State. Such is a brief record of an eventful life crowned with success.

J. M. STIGERS, merchant; Iberia Station; was born in 1844, in Washington Co., Penn. When but 8 years of age he was thrown upon his own resources, and at that time came within the territory of Morrow Co., O., and almost immediately settled in Washington Tp., at Iberia Station. Stigers had merely common school advantages, but these were carefully improved upon. Preferring single blessedness so far of his life, he is yet unmarried. When 17 years of age he commenced working on the C. C. C. & I. R. R.; two years were passed upon the road, one year in the passenger depot, and five years in the freight depot, in Cleveland; all the time in the employ of the same company. In 1869 his health failed, and on account of this he commenced the business of a peddler; this he continued for five years, when he regained his health and returned to Iberia Station, to engage in the grocery and commission business, and in this business is now engaged with success.

J. W. SHAFFER, farmer, P. O., Galion; was born in Washington Tp., Morrow Co., July 17, 1846; his parents (still living on the farm adjoining) were among the early settlers, coming from Mansfield, O., but originally from Germany. Mr. Shaffer has spent all these years on his father's farm, or that portion of it which is come into his possession. His opportunities for an education were limited to the public schools in the near vicinity, but these were eagerly seized and conscientiously improved. May 3, 1866, he married Miss Mary Burkhart, whose early home was in Pennsylvania, but more recently in Marion Co. of this State. They have three children; the two oldest are as follows: Sarah Ellen, 13 years, and Ida May, 7 years of age. Mr. Shaffer has a fine farm, numbering 50 acres, in a fine state of cultivation. In this he interests himself, keeping it in good repair, raising good crops, and is making a success as a practical farmer.

ALFRED B. TUTTLE, farmer; P. O., Galion, was born in 1843, in Washington Co., Penn.; when only four years of age his parents came to Washington Tp., Morrow Co., O., and with them he has spent all his years; his mother, widowed in 1868, is still living upon that portion of the home farm which was allotted to him; although young, at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 136th O. N. G., and with that regiment passed the term of service in Ft. Lyon, Va.; Oct. 11, 1870, he was married to Miss Eliza Harding, whose early home had always been in this and in Marion counties; they have two children—Clarence Eugene and Alva Cary; having no political aspirations further than to deposit an intelligent vote, aiming only at the best method of cultivating his farm, which is sure to bring good results, Mr. Tuttle must secure not only a competency, but many of the luxuries of life.

OWEN TUTTLE, farmer; P. O., Galion; was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 28, 1837; his parents were natives of that county; his grandfather was engaged in the war of the Revolution; Mr. Tuttle's parents came to Washington Tp., Morrow Co., O., when he was but ten years of age; on the farm of his parents he spent his minority, and in 1862 he enlisted in the service of his country in the 45th O. V. I., which was an old regiment re-

organized; after three months' service he was honorably discharged; after his return to his home, he again enlisted, this time in the 136th O. N. G., which passed its term of service in Ft. Lyon, Virginia; at the close of the war, Mr. Tuttle and his brother leased the home farm, which, at the death of his father, was divided, about 130 acres falling to his share; June 10, 1867, he married Margaret Gilliland, whose early home was in the near vicinity; they have one daughter, Mary L., 12 years of age. In the year of his marriage he built a fine house, and now, surrounded pleasantly, with enough to secure a competency, he is prepared to enjoy the best that life brings.

BENNINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALLISON, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O., Bloomfield; is the oldest son of O. Allison, whose family history is in this work. He was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, June 29, 1834. John remained with his parents until he reached his majority, and then, in connection with his father, engaged in stock-dealing until he was 28 years of age. He was united in marriage May 4, 1862, with Mary A., daughter of B. F. Vail, by whom he had five children—Franklin M., born May 5, 1863, died April 24, 1866; Fred, born July 25, 1867; Carrie A., born April 17, 1870, and died Jan. 23, 1872; Howard, born Dec. 28, 1872; Ralph H., born Sept. 16, 1879. The mother was born Oct. 17, 1842, and was one in a family of twelve. Mr. Allison is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church at Bloomfield. He enlisted for three months in Co. A., 20th Reg., in the war of Secession. He owns 115 acres of excellent land, which he farms in connection with dealing in stock. Mr. Allison is one of the nine men who have charge of the beautiful cemetery north of Bloomfield. Mr. Allison is one of the most intelligent and influential men in Bennington Tp. He is enterprising and public spirited, and is a highly honorable citizen.

BURTON J. ASHLEY, Marengo, was born in Bennington Tp., Morrow Co., O., March 17, 1857. He began going to school at the remarkably early age of three and one-half years, and continued this winter and summer until he was eleven years old. His father then requiring his services on the farm, kept him at home summers, but continued to send him to school during the winter months until he was 16, when he was employed by an organ agent for $20 per month to show the excellencies of the instruments. In the fall of 1873 he attended the Cardington Union Schools, but came home to attend school during the winter. The following summer he sold sheet music and musical periodicals, farming while not thus engaged. In the fall of 1874 he went to Mt. Gilead to school, and the following winter taught his first term. He was then 17 years old. This school was a difficult one and had a hard name, but after some preliminary skirmishing, during which some of the worst characters received prompt and summary correction, it was easily governed. The next summer he taught his home school, and in the following fall started for Oberly, where he remained two and a half years, completing the scientific course of that college. During his last term he taught two classes in book-keeping in the college. During the vacations he would teach to get means to continue his college course. On Nov. 24th, 1877, he was married to Addie L., daughter of Abner and Abbey A. (Morris) Sherman. Mr. Ashley's parents are Harrison E. and Adaline (Benson) Ashley, Harrison being the grandson of the illustrious Eld. William H. Ashley, who figured so prominently in the early history of this and neighboring Tps. He taught in Harmony township the winter of 1877–8, and the succeeding fall and winter, the fall term being a select school. The following spring and summer he worked with his father. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Marengo, and lived there during the summer, fitting himself for teaching. The following fall he began in the graded school at Sparta, teaching there the fall, winter and spring terms. The Board

of Education, highly pleased with his school, has employed him for the coming year. Mr. Ashley has shown more than ordinary talent for music and in the acquirement of knowledge; he began to play the violin when eight years old, and when 14 purchased an organ, paying for it by his own labors and giving a colt he owned as part payment. Since then he has been connected with many musical entertainments and concerts throughout the southeastern part of the county. Mr. Ashley has shown a perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge worthy of imitation. He made his way at Oberlin by his own endeavors, teaching and economizing, and the result is that he has a fine education. He is a Republican and is a member of the Christian church at Sparta. He is also a surveyor and civil engineer, and is a commissioned notary public, his office being in Sparta. He owns forty acres of nice land in Bennington Tp., which is clear of all encumbrances.

JOSIAH BENNETT, farmer, stock-dealer, wool-grower and bee-keeper; P. O., Bloomfield. In about 1825 Josiah S. and Lydia (Cook) Bennett, natives of New York and New Jersey, emigrated to Bennington Tp., Morrow Co., O., locating in the vicinity of what is now known as Vail's cross roads. After enduring much hardship and privation incident to pioneer life, they secured a comfortable home. Here they raised a family of nine children—Daniel C., Phoebe C., Jonathan, Josiah, Charlotte, A. D., Townzend B., Seaner E. and Andrew L. Andrew, Charlotte and Daniel are dead; the others are living and married. Josiah was born in Bennington Tp., Sept. 16, 1829. He lived with his parents until he was 19. He was united in marriage Sept. 6, 1853, to Eunice Greene, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Sherman) Greene, by whom he has a family of three sons and two daughters—Rozilla, born July 9, 1857; Douglass, Aug. 29, 1860; Royal T., March 12, 1866; Clara, June 10, 1870. The fifth child died in infancy. Those living are yet at home. Mr. Bennett owns 171½ acres of well improved land, upon which he has just erected the finest house in Bennington Tp. The house is very handy and commodious, and is built of the finest materials that could be secured. The wood-work, for artistic finish and design, will rival many a house of greater pretensions in the larger cities. It was planned by Mr. Bennett himself, who proves to be an excellent architectural designer. Mr. Bennett is built like Hercules, and weighs 268 lbs.; he is the largest and strongest man in Bennington Tp. He is a strong Jackson Democrat, and is the Voltaire of the neighborhood, having been an infidel for many years. His wife is a Universalist. Mr. Bennett is a prominent and successful farmer, and manages his large farm with consummate sagacity and skill. The family is intimately connected with the history of Bennington Tp., and much will be found of them in the body of this work.

ELIZABETH CULVER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Bloomfield; is the daughter of Jonathan and Millison (Jennings) Bennett, who had twelve children—Sally, Robert, Josiah, Susan, Berthsheba, Mary, Martha, Matilda, Mariah, Elizabeth, William and Mima; Matilda and Elizabeth are the only ones now living of this large family; Elizabeth was born in New York, in 1810, and moved to Ohio in 1824; she was married May 10, 1827, to William Culver, and by him had nine children—James, born in Sept, 1828, married Elizabeth Decker, and lives in Bennington Tp., as does all the family; Harriet, born May 7, 1830, is the widow of John A. Taylor; Martha was born in September, 1833, and is the wife of Stephen Gage; Aaron, born May 19, 1836, and married Melvina Powell; Asel, born June 7, 1842, and was drowned in a river in New Mexico July 18, 1875; Mary, born April 19, 1838, and died August 30, 1859; Jonathan was born in March, 1844, and is the husband of Harriet Dunham; Sarah M., born March 26, 1848, is the wife of Thomas Chase; Jesse B., born July 15, 1846, and was married September 17, 1878, to Nettie Boner, and by her had one child, Daisy, born March 16, 1880; Jesse has always made his home with his parents; he has eighty acres of land, while the parents have 190 acres; they came to Bennington Tp. in 1830, and have lived there ever since; two of the boys were in the war of Secession; Asel was a private, and Jonathan was second lieutenant; they, generally speaking, are Republicans, and are large land owners in Bennington.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Marengo; son of Nathaniel and Martha (Doty) Davis; was born in

Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1822; he remained with his father until he died, which was Aug. 6, 1839. His schooling was very limited, consisting of but two or three terms of winter school; the school house he remembers as a log cabin, with a portion of one of the logs sawed out for a window, and oiled paper served in the stead of window glass. In this poorly constructed concern he received only the rudiments of an education; since that time and out of school he has acquired quite a good knowledge of books and sufficient to pass a teacher's examination. When Mr. Davis first attended school, children that could read, write and cipher were considered graduates. William remained with his mother after his father's death, until she married John Lash. On the 30th of Nov., 1844, he was married to Lovina Vining, daughter of John and Abigail (Ganong) Vining. No family has ever been born to this union. They have raised two orphan children from infancy and partly raised two others. James Rice and Juliet Davis were brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Davis. These children now are married and occupy responsible positions in the neighborhood in which they live. Mr. Davis started in life with scarcely a shilling, but by industry, frugality and hard labor, he has amassed quite a fortune. His place is nicely situated on the Mt. Vernon road, one mile east of Marengo, and consists of 269 acres of good land. He has acquired this by farming and stock-dealing, and is said to be one of the most extensive stock-dealers in Morrow Co. Though successful in business, Mr. Davis has been unfortunate in having met with severe accidents by flood and field. Once, when only a child, he fell in a deep spring, and was only rescued from drowning by the timely arrival of his sister. At another time he was on a steamboat in Lake Erie when it collided with a lumber-laden brig, and only escaped drowning by a miracle. He was also in the great railroad horror that occurred in Iowa in 1877. In this wreck there was over thirty killed and a great number wounded. In this accident Mr. Davis received severe injuries, the *Iowa State Register* to the contrary. His last accident occurred the latter part of June, 1880. While riding in his carriage the horse took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. Davis out and kicking him on the hip so severely that the thigh bone was broken about two inches from the hip-socket. Though an old man, the vigorous constitution he possesses will carry him through, so that he may again assume his usual prominent position in society. He is a staunch Republican in politics, but has steadily declined positions of honor and trust tendered him. He is one of the most prominent and upright men in Bennington Tp. and south-eastern Morrow Co.

ELIZABETH R. HESS; Marengo. Phillip and Deborah (Flood) Gage were natives of Woodbridge, N. J., the former being born in 1791, and the latter in 1793; they were united in marriage in June, 1813, and to this union was born the following family—Mary E., born April, 1814; Martha in March, 1816; Clarkson, in Aug., 1818; Bloomfield, in Aug., 1822; Sarah A., July, 1825; Stephen, May, 1828; Elizabeth, Jan'y, 1831, and George in 1835. Mary, Martha, Sarah and Bloomfield are dead. Mary married G. W. Hess; she is now dead. After Mary's death, Elizabeth married G. W. Hess, and had one son, Madison C., born Dec. 12, 1873; died Aug. 14, 1874. Mr. Hess is dead, but his widow survives him, and is living with her parents. Clarkson is single, and still lives with his parents; Stephen is maried, and lives in Bennington Tp.; Phillip, though 89 years of age, is yet almost as lively as a boy, being remarkably vigorous and active for a man, almost four-score-and-ten. His wife is almost as lively as he, and both are singularly well preserved, for persons who have suffered the hardships of pioneer life. Phillip owns nearly 325 acres of well improved land. His sons now living our farmers. He is a Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion. The Gages are old settlers, and are well known and highly respected in Bennington Tp.

AARON B. KEES, farmer and stock-dealer; P. O., Bloomfield. Samuel Kees, the son of Russel Kees, was born in Ohio, in Oct. 1811. He was married to Margaret, daughter of John and Sophia (Luce) Hadley, June 20, 1833. To this union was born a family of ten children—Samantha M., born Nov. 20, 1834; Minerva J., March 23, 1837; Thomas J., Sept. 3, 1839; Aaron B., Oct. 13, 1841; Sophia E., July 6, 1844; Angeline, Oct. 23, 1847; Mary and Martha, twins, March 23, 1851; Margaret A., Jan. 15, 1854, and Kate A., March 19, 1857.

Thomas died May 20, 1874; Samantha married Osgood Duston, the first blacksmith in Sparta; Minerva married Mathias McKinstry, and lives in Hardin Co., Ohio; Sophia married James Carson, and lives in Sandusky Co., Ohio; Angeline married James Gage, and lives in Iowa; Martha married Henry Keller, and lives in Morrow Co.; Margaret married Jacob Berry, and lives in Illinois; Mary and Katie are single, and live at home with their mother; the mother was born Sept. 2, 1816; the father died July 27, 1875; his son, Aaron B., passed his youth and early manhood at home with his parents. When twenty years of age, he enlisted in Co. B., 43 Reg. O. V. I. This was Nov. 22, 1861; he first went into camp at Mt. Vernon, where he staid until February the following year; he was then sent to Missouri; he was, until the battle of Vicksburg, in "Fuller's Brigade," and after that time was with Sherman on his March to the Sea. He was in the battles of New Madrid, Island Number 10, Iuka, Kenasaw, Corinth, Resacca, Atlanta, Dallas, etc. He was discharged July 13, 1865, having served all through the war, without being wounded. The latter part of the war he held the rank of corporal. He was united in marriage Dec. 21, 1865, to Miss Huldah Sprague, daughter of Alpheus and Jane (Courtright) Sprague, and by her has the following family: Flora B., born Nov. 4, 1866; Calvin D., born March 6, 1868; Charley C., March 12, 1870; Carrie D., July 26, 1876, and Maggie M., August 1, 1879. All of these are living at home with their parents. Mr. Kees's folks owns 220 acres of nice land; and Mr. Kees himself own forty-nine acres adjoining the old homestead. He is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of th M. E. Church at Bloomfield.

WILLIAM KING, Bennington; was born in Franklin Co., O., in 1872. His parents were Samuel and Martha (McElvain) King, the former being born in 1777 and the latter in 1782. They were united in marriage in 1801, and to this union, were born, the following family: Elizabeth, born 1801; Magdalena 1803; Thurzza, 1805; Samuel McElvain, 1807, Robert, 1809; William, 1812. The girls in this family are dead. Samuel lives in Franklin Co.; he married Nancy Daugherty, and has a family of nine children, two of whom are dead. Robert lives in Missouri; he married Sarah Anderson, and has four children, one of whom is dead. The father of this family had two wives, the latter being Adaline Vincent, by whom he had one child. William, the subject of this sketch, passed his early years at Columbus, receiving scarcely no education. When twelve years of age he served an apprenticeship at the baking business, finishing at the end of two years; he worked at his trade for a short time, and the balance of time before his marriage was spent upon his father's farm. On the 28th of June, 1831, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac and Millicent (Harris) Eastwood, by whom he has a family of fourteen children; Martha Jane, born in 1832; George P., 1834; Susan H., 1837; John Wesley, 1839; Millicent E., 1841; Harriet E., 1843; William C., 1845; Joseph McE., 1847; Mary Frances, 1852; Emma C., 1853; Charles W., 1855, and Samuel W. 1859; The other two died in infancy; Martha married Joseph Goetschins, and lives in Illinois. George has been in California for many years; Susan married Theodore Benedict; John, Harriet and Millicent, are dead; William married Sophia Lucas, and lives in Kansas; Joseph married Emma Cooley and lives in Kansas; Mary married W. T. Armstrong, and lives in Columbus; Emma is at home, single. Charles married Ella Lane, and lives in Franklin Co.; Samuel is at home, single. Mr. King is a local minister in the M. E. Church. He is a strong and prominent Republican. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the 81st Reg. O. V. I. At the end of eighteen months he was discharged for promotion, and was appointed, by Gen. Dodge, Chaplain of the 110th U. S, Colored Infantry, in which capacity he served steadily, until nine months after the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Athens by General Forest, and after being kept about five weeks at Meridian, and Enterprise, Mississippi, was sent North, where, after some trouble, he rejoined his regiment. His father came to Ohio in 1800, and settled in Franklington, and was the first white man to cut timebr on "High Banks," near Columbus.

JOHN C. MEAD, Marengo; was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1824. His parents were Martin and Mary (Travis) Mead, the former being a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New York. Their children were

—Alva H., Amaziah, John C., A. J. and Abel; Alva was united in marriage with Harriet Dey, who bore him one child, but the father is now dead; Amaziah married Sarah Courtwright, and by her has a family of seven children, two of whom are dead; he lives in Delaware; A. J. resides in Indiana; he married Elizabeth Rinehart, and by her has two children; Abel died when a boy; John C. passed the first ten years of his life in New York; in 1854 he came to Ohio, and settled near Mt. Vernon, but, at the expiration of about one year, located in Bennington Tp., Morrow Co., near Vail's Cross Roads; in 1863 he moved to Delaware Co., but at the end of nine years returned to Bennington Tp., and bought the place he now occupies. Mr. Mead remained with his father until the age of 21; then, after working for himself for about two years, away from home, he returned and lived with his father, who was sick, for four years; after this the proceeds of his labor went to himself. While in Delaware Co. he owned 96 acres of land, but prior to this time he had owned 50 acres near Vail's Cross Roads; these two farms were disposed of, and Mr. Mead at present owns 115 acres of nice land close to the village of Marengo. On the 18th of January, 1849, he married Margaret J. Vining, who bore him the following children—Alva, Frank, Henry, Wesley and Joseph; Alva married Martha Vananken—has one child, and lives in Iowa; Frank married Flora Bronson, and lives at Boone, Iowa; Henry is at Boone, single; Wesley is on the C. & N. W. R. R., in Iowa; Joseph is at Belle Plain, Iowa. Mr. Mead's first wife died in June, 1869, and in January, 1870, he married Mary Noe, daughter of George Noe, and by her has three children—Fred, Gertrude and Nellie; these children are all living. Mr. Mead is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church at Marengo. He is nicely located near a growing town, and the proximity of the new railroad will increase the value of his property. He is one of the most prominent men in Bennington Tp.

ROBERT L. NOE, Marengo; was born in Madison Co., New Jersey, October 16, 1819. His parents were Robert Noe and Mary (Tappin) Noe, who came to Bennington Tp. and settled a half mile north of Marengo in 1822. The Noes are descended from three brothers of that name who came from France five or six generations ago to escape the terrors of some of the French revolutions. Grandfather Noe's name was John, who had among others the following children—Marsh, Jonathan, Elias and Robert. Robert married as above and had the following family—Susan, Elias, Samuel, Mary Ann, William, Margaret, James H., George T. and Robert L. Susan died in infancy, Elias died early in life, Samuel died in early manhood; Mary Ann married Calvin Vining and lived in Bennington Tp. and has a numerous family; William married Albacinda Crane, and has a family of nine children and lives near Marengo; Margaret married William Johnson, has a numerous family and lives in Illinois; James H. married Caroline Page and moved to Tipton, Iowa. He has a large family. George T. married Sarah Doty; has seven children and lives in Bennington Tp. Robert L. received but a common school education in youth, and as he was the youngest son he remained with his father managing the old farm until the death of the father in 1861. On the 4th of July, 1849, he married Fannie E. Morris, danghter of Joseph P. and Ann (Voorhies) Morris, and by her has four children—Joseph Augustus and Ann Augusta, twins, born 1852, Mary E. born 1856, and Bell, born 1860. Joseph married Bida Osborne, daughter of Abraham Osborne, in 1875; they have one child, Maud, born 1878. Ann married James C. Evans, son of Thomas Evans, in 1868, and has two children—Charles and Gracie. Mary married Dr. J. W. Pratt in 1878 and has one child, Edna. Bell married Alexander Ramsey, son of Samuel Ramsey, of Delaware Co. Joseph P. Morris had the following family—Augustus, Abby Ann and Fannie E. The son died in Mt. Vernon in 1843. Abby married Abner Sherman, has four children and lives in Bennington Tp. Fannie E. is the wife of our subject. Robert L. Noe is a radical Republican, and himself and family are members of the M. E. Church. He has occupied many positions of trust in the township; he was for eight consecutive years township assessor. He was projector of the town of Marengo, and his land now surrounds the whole town. He is one of the most prominent men in the township.

SAMUEL B. PAGE, M. D., retired phys-

ician, farmer and wool grower; P. O., Pagetown; was born in New York, Jan. 15, 1818. His parents were Isaac and Polly (Bennett) Page; prior to his marriage with Polly Bennett, Isaac had married Betsey Page, but after her death was married to Polly Bennett. Isaac by his first wife had six children—Tyrus, Betsey, John—who was deaf and dumb—Harmon, Alva and Isaac; all in this family are dead. By his second wife Mr. Page had the following family—Irena, who died when young; Lewis, Samuel, Irena, William, Wesley, James and Solon; Samuel and Solon are the only ones living. The mother died in 1864, and the father in 1848. When Samuel was about 16 years old he conceived the idea of studying medicine; he read under Dr. Griffiths of New York—an alopathic physician—and completed a thorough course of medical lectures at Fairfield, New York, in 1837. He soon afterwards moved to the neighborhood in which he now lives, and commenced the practice of medicine at the age of 19. He continued the work there for ten years, and then moved to Mt. Gilead, where he practiced medicine and engaged in the dry goods business with brother, as a partner. He was a popular physician, and the first one in Pagetown. Dr. Page was often called to go fifteen and twenty miles away to see the sick. At present he is not practicing medicine, having retired a number of years ago. He is now engaged in wool growing, and has been in that business for a number of years. In 1839 he was married to Eliza Marvin, daughter of Stephen Marvin, and has by her one child—Frederick M., born May 24, 1865. Mr. Page's grandfather Bennett was a soldier in the war of 1812, while the doctor himself served with distinction in the celebrated "Squirrel Campaign" at Cincinnati. Dr. Page is one of the most prominent men in southern Bennington, and is closely identified with its history. He has shown sufficient business sagacity during life to accumulate several hundred acres of nice land.

JOHN PIERCE, Marengo; was born in Bennington Tp., in 1843. He is the son of John and Eunice (Turney) Pierce, who were parents of the following family—Clark, Wesley, John and Elizabeth. Clark was a member of the 121st Regiment, Co. C, O. V. I, and was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, while valiantly fighting in defense of his country. Wesley married Samantha Beard, and lives in Hardin Co.; Elizabeth is the wife of Albert DeGood, whose biography appears in the history of Delaware Co. John lived with his parents on the farm, going to school until he was of age. On the 4th of June, 1870, he married Berintha Morhouse, and by her has three children—Frank, born in 1871; Ernest, 1873, and Elsie, 1877. Mr. Pierce owns 100 acres of good land in Bennington Tp., upon which he resides. This farm is noted for being plentifully supplied with springs of pure water. Mr. Pierce is a Democrat, and is said to be an excellent farmer.

LYDIA A. (DWINNELL) ROGERS, farmer; P. O., Pagetown. This lady is the daughter of Allen and Lydia (Harris) Dwinnell, who were among the earliest settlers in the township. Father Allen was the projector of Bennington Tp., and the one who named it. He was born in 1785, and his wife in 1783; and they were married in 1804. To them was born the following family—Sally, 1809; Clark H., 1812; Phillip P., 1814; Hannah O., 1815, and Lydia Ann, 1821. The father died in 1836, and the mother in 1855. Much of Mr. Dwinnell's life will be found in the history of Bennington Tp. He was a Frenchman, with the native suavity and politeness that characterize those people. Lydia received the best education that the common schools afforded, and finished at the Female Seminary, at Granville in two years. In 1840 she married Seal S. Rogers, son of William and Elizabeth (Wyant) Rogers, who had the following family—Mary and Sarah, who were twins; Uriah, Robert, Hannah, James, Charlotte, Seal, John and Caroline. Lydia and husband have had the following family—Clark D., born 1842, and Mary Eugenie, 1844; Mary E., died in 1862; Clark was married in 1865 to Polly, daughter of Elias Wilson; he has no family. Allen Dwinnell was an old line Whig, and gloried in that cognomen. Seal Rogers was the same. Lydia Rogers is a Universalist, while her husband was a "New Light." The Dwinnells were Methodists. Lydia owns 125 acres of fine land, and her son Clark owns 65. The son lives with his mother in the old Rogers place. The mother received a much better education than children usually obtained in those early days.

Her father owned large bodies of land, and for the backwoods, was considered a wealthy man. He was a justice of the peace, a lawyer, and was a man of distinction in that section.

WILLIAM A. STERRITT, farmer; P. O., Marengo; was born in Pennsylvania, May 24, 1830; his father was born in 1794, and mother in 1799; they were married about 1820, their names being, respectively, Alexander Sterritt and Margaret Montgomery; there were six children in their family, as follows: —Rebecca, born Oct. 1822; John, July, 1824, Robert, Jan'y, 1827; William A., Matthew D., Feb., 1833; Thomas, Nov., 1835; his first wife, Margaret, having died, he married Margaret Davidson, and had by her James P., born Feb., 1840, Martha Jane, Nov., 1841, and Mary Ann, June, 1874; his first wife died Feb. 3, 1838, and the father died in 1844, Nov. 24; Rebecca married William Simpson, John married Emily Oakley, Robert married Mary Carnes, Matthew married Ellen Anderson, James married Catharine Burton, Martha married a Mr. Donaldson, and after his death in the army married again; Mary is single, and all these children live in Pennsylvania; William lived with his father until he was about 14 years old, and then hired out by the month on neighboring farms, and worked thus until in his 17th year, when himself and brother Robert leased a farm and began to improve it; he continued thus working on the farm during the summer season, and chopping in the lumber country during the winters, for seven years; In 1854 he came to Ohio and began working at the carpenter trade in Bennington Tp.; in 1860 he purchased seventy-five acres of land, where he now lives, and has since added to it at divers times, until he now owns 167 acres of well improved land; in 1858 he married Sarah, daughter of William Noe, and by her had three children—William B., born 1859, Theresa S., 1861, and Ora B., 1865; Sarah, his wife, died July, 1865, and in September, 1866, he married Ellen Doty, and by her has five children —Elza, born Dec., 1867, Mary E., Jan., 1868, Alfred, Aug., 1871, Mattie, born Sept., 1874, and Robert, April, 1876; all these children are living, and are yet at home; Mr. Sterritt is a staunch Republican, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church; his father was in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was in the Revolutionary war; the Montgomerys settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, in 1801, and the Sterritts settled at what is now called "Sterritt's Gap," in eastern Penn., before the Revolution; the Sterritts are of English descent, and the Montgomerys of Irish; Mr. Sterritt's brother Matthew enlisted in the celebrated 121st O. V. I., and served with it in all its movements of daring and death, until mustered out of service at the close of the war; Mr. Sterritt is one of the most prominent men in Bennington.

EZRA C. STEWART, Pagetown; is a native of Ohio; he is the son of Solomon and Nancy White) Stewart, who had the following family—Polly, Charlotte, Ezra C., Ruth, Harvey and Emily—Charlotte and Emily being dead. Polly is the widow of David Babcock, and lives in Porter Tp., Delaware Co.; Charlotte married Marcus Van Sickle, and died without issue, Oct. 1856; Ruth married Ira Van Sickle, and lives in Wood Co., O.; Harvey married Mary O. Andrews, and resides in Wood Co.; Emily became the wife of George Page, and died, leaving a family of four children. The father was one of the earliest settlers in the Tp., as well as one of the most prominent, and died in June 1849. The mother is yet living with her daughter, Polly. Our subject was born Dec. 8, 1820. He remained with his father until the age of twenty-eight, and for a few years after that date taught school, and worked at the carpenter trade. On the 15th, of Sept. 1853, he was united in marriage with Lavina M., daughter of Nehemiah and Mary (Austin) Barnhard, and by her had the following children—George E., Martha A., Mirah, Emma A., Charles E., Elnora, Mary A., William C., Edwin O., James L., Harry, a girl baby, and a child that died in infancy. Mr. Stewart moved to Pagetown in April 1875. He owns four acres in Pagetown, and sixty acres in Kingston Tp., Delaware Co.; he has been honored with different township offices, serving as Justice of the Peace ten years, and was commissioned Notary Public for three years. He is at present Collection Agent, and Notary Public; himself and family are members of the Wesleyan Church at Morton's Corners. The father of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather served in

the War of Independence, and was also honored in New York, by being elected to the State Legislature. Our subject is one of the most prominent and intelligent men in the township.

TOBIAS STILLEY, Marengo. The subject of this sketch is a grand-nephew of the celebrated pioneer and hunter, John Stilley, who settled in Knox Co. the latter part of the last century. The family have become historical, their deeds in the forest becoming traditional and absorbingly interesting. They located on Owl Creek, and were the means of leading the tide of emigration into that fertile region. Tobias was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, his parents being John Stilley, a nephew of the elder Stilley, and Mary (Caykendall) Stilley. These parents had a large family, as follows—Tobias, Eliza, Jeremiah, Ruth, James, Nancy, Rebecca, Mary, Sampson and Joel, all of whom are living except Jeremiah and Joel. Tobias' youth was spent in Chester Tp. When 19 years old he began for himself; and after many years of toil and hardship finally has a pleasant home. In 1832 he married Susan Bowles, daughter of Thomas Bowles, of Chester Tp.; they have four children: Rachel, Jeremiah, Ann and Luvila, all of whom are married and have families. His wife, Susan, died in 1845, and in a few years afterwards he married Eliza Ann Price, daughter of John Price, of Bennington Tp. He has one child by his second wife—Samuel M., born in 1852. The Stilley family are of German descent, and the father and son are enthusiastic Republicans. Tobias' father came to Ohio in 1818, and located on Owl Creek. In 1878 he died, aged 86. Samuel was born in Franklin Tp., and owns at present 125 acres of land, his father owning fifty adjoining that of the son. The family are good citizens and neighbors, and are prominent in all affairs of benefit to the community.

EDWARD R. SHOTWELL, Marengo, was born in Rahway, New Jersey, Aug. 19, 1811, and came to Bennington Tp. in 1845. His father was Peter Shotwell, who was descended from Abraham Shotwell, a settler in the Province of New Jersey in 1665, or earlier. His mother was a descendant of the old Fitz Randolph families of the East.

MARGARET TRAVIS; Pagetown; daughter of John and Sarah (Test) Morris; was born in Green Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1819. When Margaret was eleven years old her mother died, leaving the care and responsibility of the family upon her; she remained at home one and a half years, and then hired out to do housework for the neighbors. On the 10th of June, 1840, she was united in marriage with Isaac B. Travis, son of David and Deborah (Smith) Travis. Isaac was born Feb. 21, 1818; his father dying when he was a small child; he lived with his mother helping her, until he was married. After this the mother lived with her son until her death, which occurred in 1846; she was a kind, God-fearing mother, and reared her son under the light of the Gospel of Christ. Isaac learned the shoemaking trade when quite young, and worked at that in connection with his farm until his death, which occurred Aug. 6th, 1877. He came with his mother to Ohio in 1820, and became one of the influential men of his neighborhood; he was often consulted by his neighbors on questions of agriculture and stock-raising, and when he died his death was greatly deplored by his neighborhood, and especially by his devoted wife and family; his body was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery between Sparta and Bloomfield. Isaac and Margaret, as the fruit of their union, had the following family—Sarah Jane, born March 10, 1841, and died March 15, 1851; Adaline, born Nov., 18, 1846, and died March 12, 1851; Mary, born Dec. 27, 1851, and dec'd; and David S., born Jan. 26, 1858; David is still living. Sarah and Adaline died within three days of each other, the former on her death-bed consoled with religion, shouting praises to God. The mother and her son, David, live together on the old place in Bennington Tp. December, 1877, David was united in marriage with Ella Mellinger, daughter of Jacob Mellinger, of Bennington Tp. The Travises own 165 acres of excellent land, and are promising citizens in southern Bennington; all are earnest workers in the Methodist Church, and all are well known and universally respected throughout the neighborhood.

SEMANTHA WELLS; Pagetown; was born July 18, 1808. Her parents, Isaac Davis and Betsey Vining, were married in March, 1805, and had a family of three children—

Simeon, born June 21, 1806; Semantha and Milton, born in 1811. The oldest and youngest are both dead. Semantha passed her early years in the woods. Her father came into Bennington Tp, when she was ten years old, and was among the first settlers in the township. He was the first man in the township to introduce sheep, and during his life figured prominently in the early affairs of his locality. Semantha received but a meagre education. Her life has been one unceasing round of toil, and though 72 years old, she is yet blessed with a clear mind and with good health. In 1825 she married Abraham Wells, and by him had the following family: Roslinda, born 1826; James M., 1828; Betsey Jane, 1830; Milton, 1832; Isaac, 1835, and Wilbur, 1838. James and Betsey are dead; Milton lives with his mother; Isaac lives just north of Morton's Corners, and Wilbur is in Illinois. Roslinda married Edmund Morton in 1844, and by him had the following family: Corydon B., born 1846; Caroline, 1848; Carintha, 1849; Cora Estelle, 1850; Charles Fremont, 1856, and Clemence Isora, 1859. Corydon married Sarah J. Vansickle, 1878, and lives at Morton's Corners. Caroline married James M. Roberts; has one child, and lives in Delaware Co. Carintha married Henry E. Sherman, and has three children; Cora E. is yet single, and is a dressmaker in Olive Green; Charles is at home, single; Clemence is a milliner in Delaware, O. Mrs. Morton was left a widow in 1866, and in 1872 she married Harvey Chambers. She has lived all her life at Morton's Corners. Semantha is the oldest living settler at the Corners, and has a distinct recollection when her father came into the township, and of the hardships he endured with his family in preparing the backwoods for succeeding generations.

LORINDA (JOHNSON) WEAVER, Marengo. This lady was born in Ohio in 1820. She came with her widowed mother and grandparents to South Bloomfield Tp., in 1826, and after remaining there eight years, moved to Bennington Tp., where she has since resided. Her mother died in 1832, leaving Lorinda to battle with the realities of life at the age of twelve. She passed many years at hard work, suffering all the degradation that motherless girls are compelled to undergo. Arriving at womanhood she had acquired a fair education, through trials and discomforts, and during early womanhood taught six terms of school. In 1846 she was united in marriage with Wright, son of Wanton Weaver, but no children were born of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have devoted their married life to the rearing of orphan children, raising from infancy five or six, which almost at birth were thrown helpless upon the charity of the world; Mrs. Weaver remembering too well the hard struggle she had in early years for a livelihood, resolved that some poor orphans should escape the trials she suffered. She has taken children from want and destitution, sending them at mature years out into the world, fitted for the battle of life. Not content with merely rearing them to man or womanhood, she has adopted two—one, Hannah L., the present wife of Lafayette Dudley, and the other, Ida May Weaver, a successful school teacher in Bennington Tp. These adopted children, at Mrs. Weaver's death, will inherit her property, which consists of 150 acres of fine land. If they die without heirs the property is to be devoted to the maintenance of orphan children in Bennington Tp., which will stand a monument to Mrs. Weaver's memory, more lasting than marble. On the 22nd of February, 1860, Mr. Weaver died of pulmonary consumption. He lingered many months, suffering great agony, dying with Christian fortitude and faith. He was a man of affectionate disposition—kind and sympathizing, and his death was a great loss to the neighborhood. Mrs. Weaver's brother, Henry Johnson, served in the Mexican war as a private, and also in the last war, entering as captain and coming out as major. The life of Mrs. Weaver is a lesson well worth reading.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

T. P. ASHBROOK, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Hampshire Co., Va., Jan. 9, 1806; he is a son of Eli and Catharine Ashbrook, who were born in the same county; his father was born about 1782, and his mother in 1784; in the father's family there were fourteen children, two of whom died in infancy; the rest are living, and have families of their own; there are seven of the family yet living. The father was a Baptist Minister, and labored a great many years in the cause of Christianity; he died in 1878, and Catharine, his wife, died Jan. 1, 1872. He came to Fairfield Co., Ohio, with his parents, in 1810, and from there to Licking Co., in 1823, where his parents died, and where he was married, Jan. 5, 1832, to Annie Coffman, whose parents were born in Pennsylvania. She was born Sept. 21, 1807. From this union there were seven children—Laura J., Milton P., William, Naomi, Welcome, Savilla and Lemuel. The mother of these children died June 16, 1850. Mr. Ashbrook lived a widower until Aug. 3, 1851, when he again married. His second wife was Elizabeth (George) McCrary, a widow lady, with two children; she is a daughter of Henry and Mary George, who came from Wales; they lived a short time in Pennsylvania, and came from there to Delaware Co., Ohio, in a very early day, and from Delaware Co., they came to Morrow, in 1810. She was married first to George McCrary, who died Feb. 20, 1848. From her second marriage there were three children, one of whom died in infancy—Louis D. and Emma K. Mr. Ashbrook is a mason by trade, a business he followed for over thirty years in connection with farming; he is also a Baptist Minister, and a faithful worker in the cause. He began business for himself in the woods, and with limited means, but by faithful application to his various occupations, he has gained quite a fortune, and has an excellent farm where he lives, consisting of 220 acres. He had one son in the late war. Welcome Ashbrook enlisted in 1862, was in the 15th regiment O. V., Co. C, and served until the close of the war, at which time he was discharged; he was in a number of engagements, but never received a wound. Mr. Ashbrook's second wife also had a son in the war—Davis McCrary, who enlisted in 1861, and was in the 15th regiment O. V., Co. C; he served first a little more than a year, when he was taken sick, and discharged, but after he got able he enlisted again, and served until the close of the war.

J. T. & COLLINS BUCK; Cardington. The Buck family were among the first settlers of Lincoln Tp., in Morrow Co. Edmund Buck, the father, was born in Connecticut, April 9, 1791. At an early age he left the place of his nativity for that of Clinton Co., N. Y., where he remained until the year of 1812, when he removed to Ohio, settling on the west bank of Alum Creek, in Peru Tp., at that time Delaware Co., but has since been changed to Morrow Co., where he remained but a short time, when he moved into Lincoln Tp., in the same county, and on the same creek. Edmund Buck was married about 1815 to Anna Hubble, who was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., June 3, 1795. About the year 1813 she left the place of her nativity and came to Morrow Co., O., being one of its earliest pioneers. In their family there were eight children, two of whom are now dead—Israel E., Phœbe Collins, Priscilla A., John T., Anna M., Ruth M., and Annis. The parents of these children more than passed their fifty-first anniversary together. The father died Oct. 21, 1866; his wife surviving him nearly seven years, and died March 4, 1874. There are a number of the family yet in Lincoln Tp., among whom is Collins Buck, who was born in Morrow Co., Oct. 29, 1821. He resided with his parents until of age, at which time he began business for himself. He received a common school education; he was married April 8, 1847, to Nancy Stiner, whose father, William Stiner, was born in Maryland, July 22, 1775. He came to Fairfield Co., O.,

when a young man; he was married to Marion Smith in 1807, and came to Morrow Co., O., in an early day. In their family there were fourteen children—Henry, Jerusha, Harriet, Betsey, David, Joshua, Maria, Nancy, Jacob, John, Sallie, William and Mary; one died in infancy. In Collins Buck's family there are three sons—Gilbert L., born Feb. 27, 1850; Edmund W., June 30, 1851; John S., March 28, 1857. Mr. Buck has always followed farming, and owns a farm of 245 acres of well improved land in Lincoln Tp.; he also deals in fine sheep, a business in which he takes great pride, and in which he is very successful. J. T. Buck, a younger brother of Collins Buck, was born May 24, 1832; he yet lives upon the farm that his father purchased when he first came to the township; he is a surveyor by profession, and has been County Surveyor of Morrow Co. since 1859, with the exception of one term; he was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; he is among the prominent men of the county; he was married Nov. 19, 1863, to Martha A. Nichols, whose parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Morrow Co. in an early day; she was born July 5, 1844. From this union there were five children, one of whom is now dead—Thadeus E., born April 18, 1865; Arthur H., Jan. 24, 1868; Anna M., Oct. 2, 1871; Minnie, Jan. 18, 1876; Ralph W., May 30, 1879; Anna M. died Oct. 26, 1875. J. T. Buck yet holds the office of County Surveyor, an office he has long held with honor. He owns the old homestead, a fine old farm on the banks of Alum Creek, in Lincoln Tp., where he is engaged in farming and stock-growing.

JOHN BENNETT, farmer; P. O., Marengo; was born in 1811 in Perry Co.; his father was born in Virginia and his mother in Pennsylvania; they came to Licking Co., O., in about 1807, and from there went to Perry Co. in 1808, where they lived until their deaths. In the family there were ten children, three girls and seven boy—James, George, Isaac, William, Sarah, John, Jonah, Samuel, Catharine and Abraham. John Bennett was raised on a farm and resided with his parents until of age, at which time he began business for himself. He was married Oct. 3, 1833, to Rebecca Donilson, whose parents were natives of Harrison Co., O., and in an early day moved to Perry Co., O., where she was born in 1813; her grandparents on her mother's side came from Ireland. There are six children in John's family—Isaac, Malinda, Martha, Samuel, Mary and John L. They came to Morrow Co. in 1834 and settled in Lincoln Tp., where they have lived ever since; Mr. Bennett purchased a farm in the woods which he cleared up and improved, and where he yet lives. His family are now all married and doing business for themselves. They all live in the county where they were born. John L., the youngest of the family, was married Dec. 18, 1879, to Nina Hill, and is living with his father. Mr. Bennett had one son, S. H. Bennett, in the late war; he enlisted Aug. 27, 1864, was in the 179 regiment, Co. A., O. V.; he served until June 17, 1865, at which time he received his discharge. Mr. Bennett and wife, and most of the family, are members of the Baptist church.

ALFRED J. BATTEY, farmer; P. O., Cardington; is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born Aug. 4, 1838; the son of John and Sophia Battey. He came to America in July, 1850, with his parents; they landed at New York, and came direct from there to Morrow Co., where Alfred J. has since resided with the exception of three years, that he has spent in the late war. His mother died in 1878; his father is yet living. Mr. Battey entered the army Aug. 9, 1862, and was actively engaged in some of the hardest contested battles of the war—such as the seige of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, Miss. and was wounded by being shot through the right shoulder at the battle of Grand Coteau, which unfitted him for service; he received an honorable discharge July 1, 1865. Since the war—except two years, was spent in school, and teaching—Mr. Battey has followed farming. He was married Dec. 13, 1868 to Miss Almira M. Vanhoute, whose parents were born in New Jersey, and came from Pa. to Ohio; from this union there are three children; Martha J., Sophia M. and Emma A. Mr. Battey purchased fifty five acres of land in 1870; the most of which he has improved. He began business for himself depending upon his own resources, and now has a good and comfortable little home. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, he is a Republican.

ANDREW CLICK, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1814; his parents were natives of Pa., and came to Fairfield Co. about 1808, where they lived until 1832; they then moved to Franklin Co., and both died there in 1861. About 1843 Mr. Click came to Morrow Co.; was married in 1837 to Sarah Alspach, whose parents were early settlers in Fairfield Co., and came to Franklin Co. previous to the Clicks; from this union there were eleven children, three of whom are now dead; they had one son, John H., in the late war, as member of the 96th Reg., O. V. I.; after two years he died, while yet in the service of his country; Mr. Click purchased a farm of 106 acres, in Lincoln Tp.; when he first came to the county this land was densely covered with timber; this he cleared off, and turned the wilderness into cultivated fields, thus establishing a home for the enjoyment of himself and of those who came after him.

A. H. CUNARD, farmer; was born in Morrow Co. Aug. 22, 1845; son of Stephen and Vashti Cunard, who were natives of Loudoun Co., Va., and came here at a very early day. Mr. Cunard passed his boyhood days on a farm up to the time he entered the army during the late war, when he enlisted Aug. 27, 1861, in the 31st Reg. O. V. I. In this organization he served three years, and received his discharge Sept. 19, 1864; while in this regiment he took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resacca, Rome Geo. and others of less importance; he enlisted a second time in Co. G, 187 O. N. G., Feb. 25, 1865, and was discharged Jan. 20, 1866. During all this service, and with all the engagements participated in by him, he passed through unscathed. Mr. Cunard was married March 3, 1873, to Miss Virginia A. Craven, whose parents are old residents of Morrow Co., originally from Loudoun Co., V. From this union there is one child, Ora Vashti. Since the war he has been generally engaged in farming and owns a homestead of 87 acres, which is pretty well improved.

MRS. HARRIET M. CADY, Cardington; was born in the State of New York, in 1813; daughter of John H. and Julia (Robinson) Warner; she has been married twice. Her first husband was Leander Benson, to whom she was married in 1831; he was also a native of York State, where he was born in 1809. After their marriage they came to what is now Morrow Co. with his parents; he purchased a farm of 200 acres in Lincoln Tp., which he cleared and improved, and upon which she still resides. From this marriage there were eight children, three of whom died in infancy; those living are Daniel, Henry, John H., Adaline and Ada A. The father died in 1856. Mrs. Cady lived a widow two years, when, in 1858, she was married again, her second husband being Parley R. Cady, who was born in Vermont, Aug .4, 1815; he went West in 1837, and settled in Cardington, where he only remained a short time. His first wife was Sophronia Grandy, whose parents were natives of Vermont. They had five children, all of whom are yet living—Norman W. Lucius S., Myron, Mary L. and Hattie M. Their mother died in August, 1857. Mr. Cady was raised on a farm, but has since followed various occupations; he purchased a farm of 47 acres, near Cardington, which he cleared, and afterwards sold; he then purchased another of 87 acres, which he also cleared, and subsequently sold. Mr. and Mrs. Cady are members of the M. E. Church.

WASHINGTON FLEMING, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in what is now Morrow Co., March 27, 1827; son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Wyan) Fleming, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio about the year 1816. Their family consisted of seven children, two of whom are now dead. Washington remained with his parents until of age, living in Peru Tp. until fifteen years of age, and in various parts of Delaware Co., finally moving to Morrow Co.; the first year after his majority, he worked for his father, for which he received $8.50 per month; he was married Nov. 15, 1849, to Miss R. A. Minter. Her parents were early settlers of Delaware Co. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Fleming's father gave him 80 acres of land, in Lincoln Tp., to which he added twenty acres more; the most of this land he cleared and improved; he now owns 170 acres; on this farm he has expended over $1,600 in drainage, of which he is now reaping the benefit of surer and increased crops. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Flora A.,

and have also partially raised several others. The family are members of the U. B. Church. He is a Republican.

JAMES GARDNER, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Ireland, Dec. 18, 1821. He came to America with his parents, Andrew and Margaret (Emmerson) Gardner, in 1823; they landed at New York, and from there went to Clinton Co., in the same state, where they resided until 1833, when they came to Licking Co., Ohio, and in 1840 came to Morrow Co., where our subject has since resided, and where his parents died. His father was a weaver by trade, a businsss he did not follow after coming to America; his father was born in 1811, and mother in 1818; the father died April 25, 1862, and the mother May 18, 1867; James was raised on a farm, and has always followed farming for a business; his early life was spent at home on the farm; he received limited education, and at the age of 21 began business for himself. He was married twice; the first marriage was Nov. 24, 1842, to Frances Coffman. She was born May 9, 1823; her parents were natives of Va., and came to Morrow Co. in a very early day. From this marriage there were five children—Peter P., born Sept. 7, 1843; William E., Oct. 10, 1845; Albert G., Oct. 22, 1847; James F., July 30, 1851; Margaret E., June 15, 1858. The mother of these children died March 30, 1869.

Mr. Gardner remained a widower until April 10, 1870, when he married Mrs. Jane (West) Biggs. Her parents were natives of Pa. and came to Morrow Co. in a very early day. Her father was born June 3, 1809, and mother March 11, 1808, and she was born June 18, 1838; she had one child by her first marriage, Dennis E. Biggs; he was born Jan. 1, 1860. She also has one child by her last marriage, Charles W., born April 22, 1874. Mr. Gardner began business for himself in the woods, and almost entirely upon his own resources; but by hard work and perseverance, he has accumulated enough to keep him comfortably through the balance of his days. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church; his first children are all married, and doing for themselves.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Muskingum Co., O., Nov. 2, 1814; son of John and Elizabeth (Groves) Gardner. His father was born near Paisley, in Scotland, and came to America during the Revolutionary War; he was a soldier in that war. He was born in 1750, and our subject's mother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1769, and her parents were born in Holland. Mr. Gardner is the youngest of a family of twelve children; there are only four of the family now living. His parents came to Morrow Co., O., in a very early day; they settled in Peru Tp., there being only three or four families in the township at the time they came. His father died in Feb., 1836; and his mother in 1847. He was raised on a farm, and resided with his parents until their deaths; he received a common school education; was married in 1847 to Mary Wiseman, whose parents came to Morrow Co. from Crawford Co., in about 1843; they were natives of Pennsylvania. She was born March 6, 1828; her father was born in about 1783, and mother in 1795. From this union there were nine children, five being dead, those living are Zachary, Winfield S., Maggie A., Albert, John F., Lola M., Oscar M., Mary A., Nellie R. Mr. Gardner began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and all that he has was made by himself. He served eleven months in the late war, enlisted July 25, 1861, in the 26th O. V. I., Co. G; was discharged June 16, 1862. He and his wife are members of the U. B. Church.

BENJAMIN GREGORY, farmer, P. O., Bennington; was born in Vermont, Feb. 12, 1820; the son of Selah and Mary (Wheeler) Gregory; the mother died in Vermont, and the father came west in 1833, bringing Benjamin with him; he then purchased 300 acres of heavily-timbered land in Lincoln Tp.; this he cleared, and has brought it under good cultivation. Benjamin is one of eleven children, only two of whom are now known to be alive. He resides on part of the farm that was purchased by his father on coming to the county, there being 120 acres as his portion, which is well stocked and in fine condition for successful farming. Mr. Gregory was married July 26, 1858, to Miss Emily Vansickle, whose parents came from New Jersey at a very early day. In their family there are four children: James H., Alice M., John F. and Augustus C. Mr. Gregory and wife belong to the M. E. Church;

his parents worshiped as members of the Society of Friends.

A. L. GANO, farmer, P. O., Cardington; was born in Morrow Co., Ohio., March 6, 1854. His father was a native of Portage Co., Ohio, and the mother of Virginia; they settled in Lincoln Tp., where they resided until 1872, when they moved to Cardington Tp., east of Cardington. A. L. Gano now lives on the old farm; he resided with his parents until 18 years of age; he is now living with his second wife, to whom he was married Oct., 29, 1876; her name was Lily Shoemaker; her parents were old settlers of Morrow Co. From this union there is one child—Gracie. Mr. Gano has a nice little farm, well suited for snug, careful farming; he having been brought up to this occupation, knows how to perform its duties to the best advantage.

GEO. M. D. HYMES, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Md., June 14, 1846; son of Samuel and Barbara Hymes, who were also natives of Maryland; his father is yet living, but his mother died in 1865. George M. resided with his parents until 16 years of age, at which time he came to Morrow Co., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for a short time, and in 1864 enlisted, and went into the army July 24, and was in Co., A., 174th regiment, and served until July 8, 1865; he was in a number of engagements, but was fortunate enough to come out unharmed. After the war he came back to Morrow Co., where he has since resided, and worked at his trade until 1878, when he moved on a farm, a business he is now following. He was married Sept. 8, 1869, to Alvira Henry, whose parents were early residents of Morrow Co.; from this union there were three children, one of which is now dead. Leota V., William C., and Effie. Mr. Hymes and wife are members of the U. B. Church.

M. H. HICKS, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in York State, Onondaga Co., Sept. 11, 1834; the son of John and Orilla (Fosmer) Hicks, natives of York State; he was raised on a farm, and received the advantages of a common school education; he was married Sept. 9, 1857, to Miss Clarinda M. Hammond, whose parents were old residents of Morrow Co.; from this union there are two children—Rollin B., and Rhoda O.; Mr. Hicks served nearly three years in the late rebellion, as a member of the 121st O. V. I.; he enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, and was discharged June 18, 1865; some of the battles in which he participated are those of Marietta, Rome, Kennesaw Mts., and Atlanta, besides others of less note; passing through all those sanguinary conflicts unharmed from the enemy's bullets, he fell a victim to the exposure and unhealthy climate, and has never regained his health to this day; since the war he has been engaged in farming; he has forty-four acres of land under cultivation, and the usual concomitants of a well regulated farm as the fruits of his industry.

SEYMOUR HOWARD, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in York State Jan. 3, 1823, the son of Levi and Mary (Stratton) Howard, who were natives of Rutland Co., Vt., from which place they went to York State and afterward came to Ashtabula Co., O., where they resided until 1846, when they moved into the present limits of Morrow Co. Here the father died March 28, 1852, and the mother May 28, 1857. Seymour lived with his parents until of age, receiving a common school education, when he began business for himself. He was married April 4, 1847, to Eliza Jarvis; her father was born in New York City and her mother in New York State. They went to Pennsylvania and came from there to this part of Ohio at an early period; her mother died Feb. 7, 1847, and her father in Dec. 1856. From Mr. Howard's union with Miss Jarvis there were seven children, five of whom are now dead. Those living are Eva E. and Frederick P. He started for himself empty-handed and has made all he now possesses by industry and economy; he owns a farm of 108 acres, has held several township offices, such as justice of the peace and assessor. His wife is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Howard's father was born March 3, 1782, and his mother Sept. 14, 1780.

C. F. HAMMOND, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cardington; came to what is now Morrow Co. with his parents in the year 1841, from New York State, the nativity of parents and son; the latter was born May 18, 1834; the former, Chauncy and Rhoda (Davenport) Hammond, at first, on coming West, kept hotel in Westfield, and subsequently purchased a farm in Lincoln Tp., which is the present home of C. F. Hammond. The mother died Dec.

27, 1863, and the father in August, 1871. Mr. Hammond has been occupied in agricultural pursuits through the greater portion of his life; however, for a period of three years he varied his calling by working at the carpenters' trade; Aug. 2, 1857, he was married to Miss Roxy Manville; her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to what is now Morrow Co. in 1815. Her mother was also early in this county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond has been productive of six children—Mary B., Rhoda O., Ivah R., Myrtle F., Chauncy C. and Lena G. As an auxiliary to his farming, Mr. Hammond has been quite an extensive dealer in stock, buying and shipping in considerable quantities. Having started in life with no aid, he has generally been successful in his business, and is now in the enjoyment of a reasonable competency; his farm of 220 acres is in good condition for prosperous farming, being well equipped and stocked—sheep receiving the most attention in that line. A saw-mill, which is appreciated by the neighbors in the surrounding country, is located upon the farm, and forms a valuable adjunct to the other interests.

F. M. JAMES, farmer; P. O., Bennington; was born in Virginia, Feb. 6, 1823; son of David and Charlotte James; the father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of Maryland; they came to Morrow Co. in 1836, where they resided until their death—the father May 24, 1858, and the mother Sept. 19, 1869. Mr. James' youth was spent at home, and at the age of 19 he went to learn the wagon-makers' trade—a business he followed for about ten years, after which he purchased a farm in Lincoln Tp., and has been following farming and stock-growing since. He was married about 1844, to Miss Anna Barnard, whose parents were natives of Vermont, and came to Ohio about 1836, and are both living. From their marriage they have three children—Elizabeth, George B. and Edmund. Mr. James owns a farm of 100 acres, most of which he cleared and improved; he has resided in Lincoln Tp., about thirty-one years; previous to coming here he lived in Peru Tp. twelve years, making 43 years in the county; being but a wilderness at the time of settlement, they have seen it improved to its present civilized condition. Mrs. James is a daughter of Edmund and Laura Barnard; she is the eldest of a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. James are members of the M. E. Church.

T. A. LIGGETT, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Muskingum Co. Ohio, Sept. 4, 1832; his father was a native of the State of Delaware, and his mother of Pa., they came to what is now Morrow Co. (at that time Delaware Co.), in 1833, where they lived until their death, with the exception of about one year, which they spent in Summit Co., going their in 1844, and returning in 1845. The father died in Oct., 1855, and the mother Jan. 12, 1879. Mr. Liggett is of a family of nine children; he was married June 28, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Howard, whose parents were natives of New Jersey, and came to Morrow Co. in a very early day. She was born Jan. 14, 1833; from this marriage there are six children—Lettie, born Nov. 24, 1857; Mary E., Jan. 1, 1860; Sarah R., Feb. 17, 1862; Rose E., Oct. 20, 1864; William W., Feb. 3, 1867; Louis, Dec. 27, 1869; Mary E., died Sept. 8, 1861. Mr. Liggett continues stock raising, with that of farming, and owns 183 acres of well improved land; the fruit of his industry and good management. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Lincoln Tp. for nineteen years, and is still performing its duties. Mr. Liggett, together with others of the name, are of Republican antecedents. Four of his brothers served in the late war, two of whom sacrificed their lives in the cause. He has comfortable surroundings, and is a respected member of the community in which he lives.

EZRA LIGGETT, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Dec. 9, 1850; was raised on a farm, and received a common school education; with the exception of a short time that he spent in the West and at the Black Hills, he has followed farming, and now owns a greater portion of the old homestead, the farm that his father purchased when he came to the county; he was married Oct. 4, 1877, to Miss Clara A. Clouse, whose parents were raised in Franklin Co., Ohio, but came to Morrow Co. a number of years ago. Mr. Liggett's father died Oct. 21, 1855, and his mother Jan. 12, 1879. Further reference to them is made in the sketch of T. A. Liggett.

JACOB NICHOLS, farmer; P. O., Bennington; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., March 29, 1815; his parents were also natives of Va., where they lived and died; the father was born April 24, 1769, and died March 1, 1856; the mother was born about 1779, and died in 1843; Mr. Nichols was married March 16, 1837, to Miss Ianthe Smith, whose parents were also natives of Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have had four children, one of whom died in infancy—Mary F. was born March 27, 1840; George T. June 21, 1842; William H. Dec. 28, 1845; the mother of these children died Sept. 16, 1864; Mr. Nichols married his second wife, Miss Peace Mosher, Oct. 19, 1865; her parens were natives of York State, and are very old residents of Morrow Co., where they still live; from this union there are five children, the eldest, Edith, was born Nov. 2, 1866; Sarah, April 2, 1868; Gideon M., Dec. 28, 1869; Isaac, Nov. 9, 1872; Robert, Dec. 15, 1878; Mr. Nichols began at the age of 20, to work for his father for wages, and at his marriage he received $400; most of his present possessions are the result of his own hard earnings; he came to Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1855, and purchased the farm he now lives upon; he now owns 252 acres of well improved land; he pays considerable attention to stock raising, making sheep a specialty; Mr. Nichols is a member of the Society of Friends, being devoted in his daily walk in accordance with his belief.

PETER PERKINS, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1819; his parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Belmont Co. about 1804, where they lived the balance of their days. Here Peter Perkins lived until 1847, when he came to the present county of Morrow, and purchased the land upon which he still makes his home. It was then in the woods, but by his energy and thrift he has turned it into pleasant fields, from which he reaps the benefit of his days of toil in bringing it under cultivation. He was married in 1842 to Miss Emily Russell, whose parents were also natives of Virginia, and came to Belmont Co. at about the same time of the Perkins family. From their marriage there were ten children, three of whom are now dead. Mr. Perkins had two sons in the late war. They went out in 1864. One of them, Isaac, died in a few months thereafter; and the other, Jephtha, served till the close of the war, and returned to his home. Mr. Perkins began business at the bottom of the ladder, and can appreciate a home built by his own hands, having comfortable surroundings.

JOHN POWELL, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Delaware Co., O., Feb. 10, 1830; he is of Welsch descent; his parents were born in Fairfield Co., O. They came to Delaware Co. in a very early day, where they resided until 1833, at which time they came to Morrow Co. Mr. Powell was raised on a farm, and resided with his parents until of age, at which time he began businesss for himself. He received a common school education; he was married Dec. 20, 1849, to Mary E. Stephens, whose parents were very early settlers in Morrow Co.; from their marriage there were eight children, two of whom are dead; Peter C., Margaret E., George M., Isaiah D., Clement L. V., Sanford D., Maria E., John W. Mr. Powell began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and made all he now has, by hard work and economy; owns a farm of 170 acres of well improved land, and is in comfortable circumstances.

G. W. ROBY, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Virginia July 11, 1817; son of Thomas and Sarah (Kelly) Roby, who were also natives of Virginia. They came to Perry Co., O., in 1819, where the mother died in 1831. In 1836 the father and his family came to Morrow Co., O., where a number of the family still reside. The father married again and went to Wisconsin, where he died Jan. 20, 1877. G. W. Roby was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He was married Dec. 17, 1840, to Nancy Fickle, who was born April 3, 1813, in Perry Co., O. Her parents were natives of Perry Co. also. From this union there were four children, one of whom is now dead. Rebecca J. was born Sept. 21, 1841; Sarah H., May 24, 1843; Thomas B., Oct. 20, 1844, and Dortha A., July 13, 1845; Sarah H. died March 6, 1866. Mr. Roby began business for himself entirely upon his own resources, and made all he now possesses by his own hard work and economy; he owns 100 acres of well improved land, all of which was cleared and improved by himself. He had one son, T. B. Roby, in the late war; his family are now all married off

and scattered over the country in general, only one, his youngest daughter, remains in the county.

JOSEPH RUSSELL, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Miami Co., O., Dec. 14, 1823. His father was a native of South and his mother of North Carolina. The father went to Miami Co. in about 1808, where he was married to Tamar Mendenhall, whose parents came to the same county in an early day. From this marriage there were ten children, three of whom are dead; Joseph is next to the oldest of the family. He resided with his parents until of age, at which time he began business for himself. He has been married twice; his first marriage was Nov. 13, 1851, to Ann Bunker, whose parents were old residents of Morrow Co.; she was born May 25, 1828; from this union there is one son—William H., born June 26, 1853; she died Dec. 31, 1855. Mr. Russell lived a widower until Feb. 12, 1857, when he was again married. His second wife was Pruscilla A. Buck; the history of her parents will be seen in this work; she was born July 25, 1827. Mr. Russell has always followed farming and stock raising; he owns about 32 acres of well improved land, and is in good, comfortable circumstances. His father died Oct. 18, 1873, and his mother in December of the same year.

CHRISTIAN STOVENOUR, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in York Co., Pa., Dec. 10, 1803; his father was a Prussian, and came to America about 1792, and shortly after to Pa. Mrs. Stovenour is of German descent; was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Stovenour came with his parents to Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1806, where they remained until 1829, when he came to what is now Morrow Co., which has been his home to the present day. At the time of settling here, there were but a few families in the neighborhood. He bought 100 acres of land in Harmony Tp., Delaware Co., which he partly cleared. He sold this farm and came to Lincoln Tp., where he purchased 150 acres of timber land, which he has brought under good cultivation, and added to it, until he now owns 260 acres, all of which with the aid of his sons, he has cleared and turned to his advantage. He was married in about 1828 to Nancy Sowers, who lived but a short time, passing away in April, 1829. Mr. Stovenour was again married August 26, 1830, to Elizabeth Stiner, whose parents were natives of Md., and came to Morrow Co. at a very early day; she was born in 1813. From this union there were twelve children—John, born May 31, 1831; Frederick, Oct. 18, 1834; Mary, April 4, 1837; Nancy, May 4, 1839; Susanah, Jan. 16, 1841; Henry, Nov. 18, 1842; Sarah, Jan. 10, 1845; Elizabeth, March 24, 1847; Esther, July 22, 1852; David, August 22, 1854; William, Nov. 3, 1857. One died in infancy. Elizabeth Stovenour, the mother of these children died Feb. 8, 1874.

IRA A. SWART, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, March 14, 1847; his parents, James aed Rose A. (Haffhill) Swart, were natives of Va.; they came from Va. to Wayne Co. at a very early day, where they resided until 1865, when they moved to Homes Co., Ohio, where they yet live. Ira A. resided with his parents until 14 years of age, at which time he went to learn the shoemaker's trade, a business he followed 19 years; he was married Dec. 12, 1869, to Minerva Porter; her parents are natives of Holmes Co., Ohio; they have a family of four children—Luna M., Mary A., Ira A. and James M.; Mr. Swart did not go with his parents to Holmes Co., but remained in Wayne Co. until 1880, when he came to Morrow Co.; he has quit his trade, and is going to make farming his business for the future; he served nine months in the late war—went out in Jan., 1863, and received his discharge in Oct., 1863.

C. H. SAGE, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in the State of New York, June 7, 1818; is the son of James R. and Ada (Baker) Sage, who were married at the early ages of 18 years, 6 months, and 16 years, 6 months. Mr. Sage received a good common school education. In 1836 he came to Morrow Co., and kept hotel in Mt. Gilead for about four and a half years; he also followed school teaching, which profession he principally followed in the winter seasons of the year. He went to Knox Co. in about 1841, where he remained until about 1845, when he returned to Morrow Co., where he has since lived. He purchased a farm two miles south of Cardington, most of which he cleared and improved. He was married in about 1845 to Miss Sarah

M. Bishop, of Knox Co., whose parents were natives of Rhode Island, and came to Ohio in a very early day. From this union there are three children—Ella, Ada and Francis M. Mr. Sage has made farming and stock-growing his principal business since his marriage; he and his wife are members of the U. B. Church.

A. T. STOCK, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Columbiana Co., O., Jan. 16, 1851. His father was born in Oldham, England, and came to America in 1817, and shortly after to Columbiana Co., where he was married to Eliza Ashton, Jan. 2, 1844; she was born Jan. 16, 1810. The father died in Sept., 1870, A. T. Stock came to Morrow Co., O., in 1867, and since the death of his father, his mother has made her home with him. He was married Jan. 19, 1871, to Mary A. Milligan; she was born in Morrow Co., July 31, 1850. Her father, Jesse Milligan, was born in Stark Co., O., March 5, 1818, and her mother, Ruth Milligan, was born in Columbiana Co., July 31, 1819. They were married June 1, 1837, and came to Morrow Co. in 1846, where they still live. The Milligans are of Irish descent, and the first of the family came to America in 1785, settling in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1812, when they came to Stark Co., this State. Thomas Ashton, the grandfather of Mr. Stock on his mother's side, was born in Springfield, Buck Co., Pa., April 28, 1766. Martha (Marsh) Ashton, his wife, was born in Chester Co., Pa., Apr. 19, 1783. They were married May 12, 1802. He died in Columbiana Co., O., March 1, 1840, and his wife died June 13, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Stock have five children—Richard, born Oct. 2, 1871; Bertha, June 15, 1874; Jesse, March 19, 1875; William, Sept. 13, 1876. The youngest is unnamed, and was born March 20, 1880. Mr. Stock owns a nice little farm, well improved, and is a respected and substantial citizen of the county.

S. M. SMITH, farmer and stock-grower; P. O., Cardington; was born in Harmony Tp., Morrow Co., Ohio., April 29, 1838. His father and grandfather were born in Connecticut; the first in 1796, and the latter in 1752. In 1796, the year of the father's birth, the grandfather, with his family, moved to Luzerne Co., Penn., (now Wyoming Co.) where the grandfather died, in 1822, and where the father lived until the death of his mother, which was in about 1811, at which time he went to live with a sister in York State, where he lived until of age; after which he followed rafting on the Susquehanna River until 27 years of age; he was married Aug. 3, 1823, to Polly Marcy. They had four daughters—Abaline, Elizabeth, Nancy and Lydia. The mother of these children died Aug. 23, 1831. The father again married, Nov. 8, 1832. His second wife was Martha Marcy, a sister to his first wife. She was born Dec. 4, 1813. From his second marriage there were eleven children—Lucy, Caroline, Perry Z., Sidney M., Ursula M., Madison M., Leonard, Millard F., Linton N.; two died in infancy. The Marcy family are of English descent, and the first of the family that came to America was John Marcy, who came over in 1686; he came from Roxbury, England, where he was married and where his wife, Sarah Hadlock, was born Dec. 16, 1670. They had eleven children, the eldest of which was born in England—Annie, John, James, Edward, Joseph, Benjamin, Moses, Samuel, Sarah, Ebenezer and Elizabeth. The grandfather of Polly and Martha Marcy was Zebulon Marcy, who was born June 8, 1744, and their father was Zebulon Marcy, Jr., who was born July 10, 1780. The grandfather was of a family of eight children—Zebulon, John, Lydia, Nicholas, Sarah, Zebulon Abel and Jerusha. The first child must have died when young, as there are two in the family by the same name. In their father's family there were also eight children—Polly, Nicholas B., Eunice, Betsy, Patty, Lucretia, Daniel and Zarina. S. M. Smith was reared on a farm until 17 years of age, at which time he went away to school, where he remained until of age, with the exception of three winters that he taught school in that time. His parents came from Pennsylvania to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1824, where they resided until 1828, at which time they came to Morrow Co., where the father died Oct. 28, 1868, and where the mother yet lives. The first year after quitting school, Mr. Smith farmed, and taught school in the winter, and the next year he was in the book business, canvassing, and after that he and a brother built the present foundry in Cardington. They remained in this business until 1865, when he sold his

interest in the foundry to his brother; after which he sold machinery of different kinds, until the fall of 1865. He was married Oct. 3, 1865, to Ruth M. Buck, who was born in Morrow Co., May 5, 1838. The history of her parents will appear in this work. Since his marriage, Mr. Smith has been farming during the summer, and teaching school in the winter season; he has taught school for fifteen winters, but the last few years he has been dealing in fine Merino sheep; he had two brothers in the late war, Madison M. and Leonard. The first enlisted in 1862, and served three years and four months; he was in Co. B. 43, O. V. I. The second was in the three months' service, and was sent to Washington, where he was at the close of the war.

JOEL P. STRAUM, farmer; P. O., Bennington; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, March 17, 1818; his father was born in Pa., March 10, 1770, and his mother in Va., in 1785; in the father's family there were twelve children; the father came to Perry Co., Ohio, in a very early day; Mr. Straum was raised on a farm, and has always followed farming for a business; he was married Nov. 29, 1840, to Sarah Hartsell, whose parents were natives of Pa., and came to Perry Co. in an early day; she was born May 20, 1817, and from this union there were ten children, six of whom are dead —Martha J., Sarah A., Amanda F., John C., David, Noah G., Thomas J., Lucinda, Francis M. and Reatha L.; Joel P. came to Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1848, and purchased a farm of fifty-two acres, which he cleared and improved, and where he yet resides; his mother died in 1842, and his father about 1852; they died in Perry Co.; Mr. Straum and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN UNDERHILL, farmer and mechanic; P. O., Cardington; was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and is of English descent. His grandfather, on his father's side, came to America in about 1790, and settled in Washington Co., Pa., where he lived and died. Mr. Underhill's father came to Guernsey Co., Ohio, where he remained for a while, and after living in several other counties in the state, finally settled in Perry Co., where he made it his home until his death. John came from Guernsey Co. to what is now Morrow Co. about 1834, which has since been his place of abode; at 10 years of age he commenced to learn the carpenters' trade, a business he followed for about forty-five years. Mr. Underhill was married about 1832 to Mary Wilson, whose parents were natives of Guernsey Co. From their union there were twelve children, three of whom are now dead. His farm that now affords him a comfortable home, was wild and heavily timbered land when he purchased it; with the aid of his sons he has cleared it, and brought it to its present state of cultivation. Mr. Underhill and three of his sons were in the late war, all of whom passed through that terrible strife, and returned to their homes, to enjoy the peace that comes from victory. He and wife are members of the U. B. Church; politically, he is a Republican.

JAMES W. VAUGHAN, farmer; P. O., Cardington; is a son of Mathew Vaughan, who was born in Isle-of-Wight Co., Va., Nov. 20, 1784. His ancestors were from wales; he was the youngest of four sons. In 1808 he came from the home of his birth, to Stark Co., O., which wasat time a newly organized county. In 1812, he was united in marriage with Phebe Pennock, whose former home was in Chester Co., Pa. and who moved from Bedford Co., Va., to Ohio, in 1807. They were the first couple married in the township, of Lexington, in Stark Co. Nine daughters and three sons were born to them, of whom but two daughters and one son (James. W.) are living. Their father died Aug. 29, 1878; his wife Phebe died in 1869; they came to Morrow Co., in 1851, and settled in the township, where they resided until their death. James W., the youngest son, was born in Stark Co., in March, 1832, and came with his father to this county, and worked on the farm, until of age, when he commenced for himself. He was married August 21, 1853, to Miss Rachel M. Wood, who was born in Morrow Co., July 25, 1833; her mother was born in Ohio, and her father in York State; they are both dead. They have four children—Eddie J., born Aug. 9, 1857; William P., April 17, 1862; Mamie N., Jan. 13, 1864; Walter W., Feb. 7, 1866; Mr. Vaughan has followed farming and stock-raising for a business, making sheep more of a specialty then any other class. His family are members of the Society of Friends, as was also his father.

B. F. WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O., Maringo; was born in Perry Co., O., Jan. 2, 1812. His parents were natives of Bedford Co., Pa.; they came to Perry Co., O., in 1804, where they died. In the father's family there were six children—Rachel, William, John, B. F., Michael and George. B. F. was raised on a farm, and lived with his father until 25 years of age. He received a common school education, and was married in Nov. 1836, to Martha A. Melick, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Perry Co., O., in a very early day, where they lived and died. From our subject's union there were ten children—James W., John, Thomas J., Monroe, Francis M., William M., and Albert; three died in infancy. Two of his sons—James W. and Thomas J., are practicing medicine. Mr. Williams came to Morrow Co. in 1847, at which time he purchased the farm on which he now resides. Previous to coming to Morrow Co., and after his marriage, he went into the woolen business; he built a factory and was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods of different kinds; he was engaged in this business for about eight years, but since that time he has been engaged principally in farming, and dealing in stock. He has been successful in all his business undertakings, and is owner of several hundred acres of land in Morrow Co. His family are all married off, and in business for themselves; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

B. W. WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1829; his father was born in Virginia, and his mother in York State; they came to Delaware Co. in about 1828, and from there to what is now Morrow Co. In 1830 the father purchased a farm of eighty acres in Westfield Tp., where he resided until his death, in 1857; the mother died about 1852. B. W. resided with his parents until their death, and was married in September, 1852, to Miss Mary J. Brenizer, whose parents were natives of Maryland, and were early settlers in this county. From this union there are four children—Joseph C., James, Jane and Ira. Mr. Williams commenced business for himself under unfavorable circumstances, but by close application he has placed himself in a position to enjoy the balance of his days. He owns 120 acres of land, which is well improved and under good cultivation, and like the most of his neighbors combines with his agricultural pursuits the profitable adjunct of stock-growing. He came from Westfield Tp. in 1863, and purchased his present place. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is now Township Trustree, which position he has filled for seven years.

GEORGE YAKE, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 22, 1822; his parents, George and Magdalene Yake, were born in the same place. George Yake, Jr., came to America in 1834. His parents had come two years previous. They settled in Marion Co., Ohio, where they resided until their deaths; they had but one child, the subject of this sketch. After coming to America he resided with his parents in Marion Co., Ohio, until his marriage; he was reared on a farm and received a limited education; he was married Nov. 26, 1842, to Catharine Wick, who was also born in Germany, in 1823; she came to America in 1832, with her parents, Adam and Eve Wick. They also settled in Marion Co., where they lived until their death. From their marriage there were four children—Catharine, George, Jacob and Michael, all of whom are now married. Mr. Yake came to Morrow Co., in 1875, where he purchased a farm of 150 acres. one mile east of Cardington. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

ABRAHAM YANT, farmer; P. O., Cardington; was born in Pa., May 22, 1791; his parents, Valentine and Louisa Yant, were also born in Pa. Mr. Yant's parents died in 1840; he was raised on a farm, and resided with his parents until of age, at which time he began business for himself. He came to Morrow Co., Ohio, from Pa., in 1855, where he has since resided. He was married to Catharine Snider, about the year 1811; her parents were also natives of Pa.; from their marriage their were five children, one of whom is now dead—Rebecca, Hannah, Valentine, Jacob and William. Mr. Yant began business for himself, with very limited means; and all he has, was made by himself. When he came to the county, he purchased 184 acres of land, which he has now well improved. His wife died about 1858; he is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

JOEL AXTELL, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville. Joel Axtell is the son of Thomas and Eunice (Riggs) Axtell, and was born Jan. 20, 1802, in Mercer Co., Pa.; his youth was passed on his father's farm, and when 16, he worked one year in a tannery; at the age of 21 he began clearing land at $2.50 per acre, cutting all under eighteen inches, and continued the business four years, being one of the men who cleared the land upon which the village of Denmark now stands. On the 20th of June, 1827, he married Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of Robert and Mary (Reynolds) Campbell, and by her raised a family of seven children—Thomas, born Jan. 9, 1830; Hannah M., Nov. 1, 1831 (deceased); Obediah, C., April 29, 1833; Phœbe A., May 31, 1836 (deceased); Simeon B., Jan. 11, 1838; Eunice J., May 28, 1840; Robert married Elizabeth Williams, who died, leaving two children; he afterward married Millie A. Schade, and is now a farmer in Congress Tp.; Thomas married Margaret M. Marian, and lives in California; Obediah married Elizabeth Wirth, and is a physician in Kansas; Simeon lives in Congress Tp., and has had two wives—the first, Mary Eldridge, and after her death, Jane McMillen. In 1825 Mr. Axtell entered 80 acres of land in Congress Tp., upon which he moved in 1828; he had no tools, team, nor money, but managed to raise three acres of corn the first year, cultivating it with rude hoes; his few supplies were obtained at Mt. Vernon; he built his own cabin, doing all the work with an ax; at the age of 22, he joined the Presbyterian Church, and was an Elder for thirty years, first joining the Harmony Church. He is a Democrat, and polled his first vote for Andrew Jackson; he is one of the most prominent of the Congress Tp. citizens. Mr. Axtell's father was a native of Washington Co., Pa.; he was born there Jan. 30, 1780. He married at the age of 21, and in the spring of 1810, left Mercer Co., Pa., and came to Knox Co., Ohio, leased a tract of land near Mt. Vernon, planted ten acres of corn, and returned to Pennsylvania in harvest time for his family. He served forty days in the war of 1812, though he enlitsted for a longer period. His wife remained alone in her cabin with her family, unprotected, and one day, meeting Johnny Appleseed, was told that the British were coming; but the resolute woman, instead of fleeing to the fort, returned to her cabin to guard her children. The father died in 1859; after his wife's death, in 1816, he married Jane, widow of Isaac Jackson, and by her had four children—Thomas M., Jane, Azuba D. and William M. His first wife bore him Joel, Hannah, Joseph, Daniel, Cyrus, Mary and Rufus.

ANNA BURNS, retired; P. O., Mt. Gilead. Anna Burns was born June 16, 1812, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, and is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hawn) Grace. She received a limited education at the early "subscription schools," and at the age of 21 married Hezekiah Burns, who was born in the same county Jan. 17, 1808. After marriage they moved to Harmony Tp., of this county, and located on 168 acres of land, now owned by Samuel Gordon. They raised a family of six children—Ely, born April 2, 1837; Delilah, June 14, 1839; Delorma, April 24, 1841; Emeline, March 26, 1844; William P., Oct. 24, 1846; Samuel D., Jan. 16, 1849. All are now married except Ely and Samuel. On the 19th of Nov., 1848, her husband died, but the widow continued to live on the farm with her six small children, the oldest being but twelve, and all the care and responsibility falling upon the mother's shoulders. The widow moved to where she now resides in December, 1878; her son, Ely, owns 90 acres, and her son, Samuel, owns 60 acres adjoining his brother's. Hezekiah Burns was a blacksmith, and always voted the Democratic ticket; he was a member of no church, but took an active part in all educational and moral enterprises; he secured his property by industry and economy, and always had an earnest and sympathizing

assistant in his wife; the family are highly respected citizens.

JOEL BROWN, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; was born Nov. 30, 1809,in Loudoun Co., Va.; the son of Issacher and Hanna (Craven) Brown. His father came from Pennsylvania to Virginia in an early day; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension for his faithful service, in his later years. Joel married Mahala, daughter of Hugh Barr, Dec. 30, 1830. She was born Feb. 28, 1808. They remained in the "Old Dominion" until 1847, when he came with his family to Ohio, and settled on the farm where he now lives. They raised a family of ten children—Mary E., James E., Amanda C., Sarah E., Fenton J., and Zillah J. are still living, while John W., Thomas M., Hannah S. and Charles F. are dead. Realizing the value of knowledge, which the imperfect schools of Virginia denied him in his youth, he has given each of his children a liberal education. One son was educated for the ministry—Thomas M., who died after preaching one year. Mr. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Chesterville; has held the office of Elder in the Church twenty-five years; he owns 85 acres of well-improved land with good, substantial buildings, made principally by himself; he is an earnest supporter of the Republican party. His wife died Dec. 4, 1872, and now in the closing years of a well-rounded life, he is cared for by two devoted daughters, Sarah E. and Zillah J., who will watch over and comfort him in the evening of his life.

CALVIN BLAIR, farmer; P. O., Levering; among the leading farmers of this township is Mr. Blair, who stands in the front rank, being a representative of one of its oldest families. He was born Feb. 15, 1819; his father was a native of Bedford Co., Penn., and came to this township in the spring of 1811; his grandfather an old Revolutionary soldier, who followed the trade of shoemaker, and three aunts, came with his father and settled on the farm where Calvin now lives. He is the third son of William and Mary (Cook) Blair, and is the fourth in a family of nine children—John, Ida, William, Calvin, Lucinda, Charlotte, Isher, Obediah and Abigail; Obediah died when a child. When the news was brought by a friend of the murder of the Seymour family, the Blair family removed to Mt. Vernon and remained six weeks. Mr. Blair early showed a remarkable skill in the use of tools and a desire for mechanical pursuits; hence after working a short time on the farm, he entered into partnership with George Jeffries, in the manufacture of wagons at Waterford, O., where he remained one year, he afterwards worked at wagon-making for a few years at different places; then emigrated to St. Joseph, Missouri and worked for a time in the machine shops of that place; he next engaged in farming in Illinois for five years; then came home on a visit, when his father was striken with paralysis, and he remained to care for him until his death. He purchased the home farm of 160 acres in 1861, and has since turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. He makes a specialty of the breeding of fine mules which are bred from a warm blooded animal of the Brazilian stock brought from Kentucky. The size and beauty of his stock is too well known to need further comment. Mr. Blair has been an extensive traveler—was in Texas during the Mexican war. He owns 5000 acres of land in eastern Tennessee, rich in mineral and covered with grasses suitable for grazing.

SAMUEL BOWEN, farmer; P. O., Chesterville. The above named gentleman comes of a numerous and highly respected family, who left Monmouthshire, Wales, for the attractions of America, settling in Chester Tp., this county, in 1815. He is the fourth son of John and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Bowen, and was born April 10, 1829, in Chester Tp. Here his father purchased 160 acres of land in the woods, which he cleared up and improved, raising nine children, all living but two—Elizabeth, John, Mary, Nancy, Enoch, Samuel and Isaac, and Henry and Emma are dead. The father was a good scholar in both Welch and English. He came here with a small capital and left a handsome property for his family; he died about 1868. Samuel passed his early life on the farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the schools of his day until 20 years old, when he rented the home farm, which he continued to till about fourteen years, then he purchased 142 acres of the present farm in Franklin, upon which he began operations

with such marked success that he now owns 255 acres, made principally by his own labor. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH BIGGINS, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; son of James and Ann (Abram) Biggins; he was born in Yorkshire, England, April 22, 1831. As his father had been farmer, it was but natural that Joseph should follow in his footsteps; after receiving a liberal education, which included land surveying, at Ganford Academy, he married Jane Cole, daughter of William and Susan (Porritt) Cole; she was born in Yorkshire, May 16, 1829. Soon after the marriage, which was celebrated July 7, 1851, they began farming in "merry England," which he followed two years, but hearing favorable reports of the United States from his father, who had emigrated to Chester Tp. in 1852, he and his family embarked in July, 1853, and after a voyage of forty-two days, reached New York and came by way of Dunkirk, Cleveland and Fredericktown, and remained one month in his father's family; he then purchased 160 acres in Franklin Tp., and settled upon it in Oct., 1853, and lived there until 1864, when he sold out with a view to locating in the West, but changed his purpose, and purchased the present 100 acres, where he has lived since. Two sons and four daughters have been born to them—Mary A., married to N. H. Jagger, Sept., 22, 1874; Susan, Maggie, William J., John T. and Priscilla; all the family are well educated, and Maggie and Susan are successful teachers in public schools.

HEROD BARNHARD, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; son of Jonathan Barnhard; was born March 16, 1820, in Baltimore Co., Md.; he came with his parents to Knox Co., O., when he was six years old. He was sent to an old log school house of the rudest kind for a short time in winter; sometimes not longer than two weeks; his first outfit of books was a Testament, an Elementary spelling-book and two sheets of paper; in this way he gained a knowledge of the common branches, and became very proficient in spelling—he could spell every word in the old "Elementary." He worked on the farm with his father until 21 years old, when he married Lucinda Love, Nov. 4, 1841; she is a daughter of Young and Ann Love, both natives of Ireland. After marriage he tilled his father's farm eight years; then rented different farms near Fredericktown, O., until 1872, when he came to the present place, where he owns four acres near Franklin Center. At the age of 15 Mr. Barnhard united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He soon began exhorting others to live a Christian life, and in due time he was licensed by the church to work in the local ministry, where his labors have been continuous for over thirty years; he has also taken a profound interest in the Sabbath-school work, of which school he was many times chosen superintendent. They have raised a family of four children, and he has supported his aged mother for thirty-six years. He has three sons and one daughter—William L. H., a rising young attorney-at-law of this township, Hugh, John Wesley, and Sarah A. are living. Two daughters, Jane and Amanda, are dead. Jonathan Barnhard was first married to Rebecca Price, in Maryland, by whom he raised one son—Nehemiah. Then his wife dying, he married Catherine Walker, by whom he raised three children—Eliza, John and Herod. He emigrated from Baltimore Co., Md., to Knox Co., O., in 1826, settling four miles east of Fredericktown, where he lived until 1845. He was a blacksmith, but being crippled by a falling log at a raising, he taught school, and was elected for many years Justice of the Peace.

JOHN BLAIR, farmer; P. O., Levering. The above named gentleman is the first white child born in Franklin Tp., which event occurred July 3, 1812; he is therefore the oldest native resident of the townhsip. His taste, naturally enough, ran in the same direction as his father's; accordingly, he tilled his father's farm until he was 25 years old, when he was united in marriage to Melicent Hayden, a daughter of Samuel and Parthena (Stevens) Hayden, who settled in Radnor Tp., Delaware Co., O., in 1811, being natives of Massachusetts. Her father died soon afterwards, and her mother with the family came to this township about 1817. One son blessed this union—Byron, who died Feb. 27, 1858; Melicent, wife of John Blair, died Sept. 29; 1839. He was married to Artamisa Stevens, Dec. 10, 1843; she was a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Scribner) Stevens, and her parents came from Radnor Tp. in 1817; five children have been

born to them—Lyman B., Calvin H., Cylva M., Almon S. and Lauren A.; two of these died in youth—Almon S. and Lauren A. Mr. Blair's grandfather was a "Minute Man" in the war of the Revolution and in this country, pursued the calling of shoemaker; and owing to the scarcety of money, he was often obliged to accept wheat in payment for work, and as he was a lover of coffee, he often traded a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee. His father's house burned about 1839, with an almost total loss of household goods. The neighbors assembled without invitation the very next morning, with various contributions, and in three days had another substantial building, ready for occupation. At one time, an aunt of Mr. Blair, who had been to a neighbors, came in, reporting the approach of hostile Indians, when Mrs. Blair caught John, then an infant in her arms, and sprang through a four-light window in her fright; but the persons approaching, proved to be Captain Lewis, with a party of scouts. Mr. Blair had few advantages for mental improvement in early life, but has done much in later life; and is a well posted man, taking a profound interest in the affairs of the Disciple Church, in which he holds the office of Deacon.

WILLIAM T. CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; son of Benjamin and Sarah Campbell; was born Oct. 8th, 1795, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; his father came from New Jersey to Penn. just after the Revolutionary war and engaged in farming. They raised a family of eleven children—John, Mary, William T., Margaret, Lanah, Jesse, Joanna, Sarah, Benjamin, Levi and Jane—all grew to manhood and womanhood. William T. being only a boy came to Cincinnati, O., in 1812; he remained in the State until 1817, when he and two others began a pilgrimage to the "Keystone State;" they walked 550 miles. He was married May 10, 1818, to Sarah, daughter of Robert and Mary (Reynolds) Campbell; she was born in Oct., 1798, in Pennsylvania. He remained here four years; he ran a saw-mill a short time, taught school in the winter and wove during vacations. He emigrated with his family to this township about 1822, living in a cabin near where Center schoolhouse stands. Here he taught in the old cabin schoolhouse mentioned in the history of this township. In the spring of 1824 he removed to the farm where Samuel Hull now lives; with a strong and willing hand he wielded the ax until the sun shone on the smiling fields. He continued for many years to teach school in the winter; he was the first and only one for many years who taught grammar and geography in the district school; he taught in all fifteen terms; the lowest wages he received was $12.50 per month, and was also a teacher of vocal music, using the old patent notes in his singing school. The sterling integrity and quick intelligence of Mr. Campbell peculiarly fitted him for a leader in public affairs; he has been chosen to fill the office of Trustee, which he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to all; but in the church has his manly zeal, coupled with a benevolent Christian spirit, shone with untarnished lustre for more than half a century; during a membership of fifty-four years in the M. E. church, he successfully filled the offices of Trustee, Class-leader and Steward many times; no solicitor for church enterprises ever appealed to him in vain. The subject of temperance early engaged his attention, being a charter member of the first society organized in the neighborhood. He raised a family of nine children—Mary A., Jane, Jackson, Sarah, William E., Levi, Ermina, Lodema and Lovina. Two others, Baxter and Joseph, died young; his second son, William E., served as engineer in the late war. Mr. Campbell's success in farming has been commensurate with his unremitting labors; before he retired from business he owned 350 acres of land, which he has since bequeathed to his children. He moved into the present house in 1858. The wife of his youth died Feb. 27, 1868, and he married Mary Harris Feb. 20, 1873. He received only a common school education in boyhood, but many a night found him poring over his books by firelight.

SIMON J. COOK, farmer; P. O., Levering; is the oldest son of William P. and Louisa (Mann) Cook; was born October 5, 1835, in Franklin Tp.; he passed his boyhood on his father's farm, attending, during a part of the year, in the common school, until he was prepared to enter the Chesterville High School, which he did, pursuing a course of study under the instruction of Professor J. B.

Selby, then Principal. For a time he divided his attention between teaching and farming, having taught in all six terms. He was married Jan. 9, 1862, to Mary C. Hull, born Jan. 11, 1838, in Center Co., Pennsylvania; she is the youngest living daughter of Peter and Sarah (Huckley) Hull; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1843, settling permanently in Franklin Tp. in 1844. They had eight children—Samuel S., Isaac, James, William, Elizabeth, Charlotte D., Mary C. and Ellen, who died in Pennsylvania. Mr. Cook is known as a successful farmer, and has a desirable farm, with good, substantial buildings; he and wife are members of the Disciple Church; votes with Democratic party; he has two adopted children, J. Clinton and Addie R.

WILLIAM P. COOK, farmer; P. O., Levering; son of John Cook, whose history appears in the sketch of Stephen Cook. His mother's maiden name was Ida Van Liew. Both parents were natives of Monmouth Co., N. J. Mr. Cook was born May 31, 1800, in Washington Co., Maryland. He was 12 years old when he came with his father to Franklin Tp.; his memory therefore extends over a longer period of the township's history than almost any other person in it. He attended school in Maryland when a boy, and only went to school about thirty days in this county. He worked with his father until his death, which occurred when William was 22 years old. From this time he divided his attention between farming and teaching for three years. Receiving a quarter section of land from his father's estate, he moved on the present site in 1825. He married Louisa Mann, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Lawhead) Mann, who came from Bedford Co., Pa., in 1813, settling just west of Cook's. She was born Dec. 15, 1807, in Bedford Co., Pa. They have two sons and two daughters —Dinah, now Mrs. Samuel T. Gallegher, and has two children; Mary, now Mrs. William Peoples, and has four children; Simon J. Cook and Aleet R. Cook. William P. united with the Harmony Baptist Church at 20 years of age, where he remained eleven years. Subsequently he identified with the Disciple Church, of which his wife is also a member, where he has been a faithful and consistent member for over 46 years. During that period he has repeatedly been chosen to fill the office of elder. In his youth he purchased an interest in the Fredericktown Library, and step by step these records of the past were forced to yield their treasures to the earnest youth who was struggling for development of mind and heart, amid the wild scenes of pioneer life. Mr. Cook has for many years voted the Democratic ticket, casting his first vote for that prince of orators, Henry Clay. His son, Aleet R. Cook, who married Alvina Stackhouse, is living with his father, and has one son.

JESSE CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; the subject of this sketch was born July 12, 1802, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Teitsworth) Campbell; he is a native of Northumberland Co., Penn., and spent the days of his youth on a farm, receiving but little education, as his home was among the mountains with the nearest school seven miles distant. His father dying just after his son had reached his majority, Jesse was left to to help in the support of the family, which filial duty he performed for four years. In the fall of 1825, with his mother and five children he came to Ohio, being conveyed by wagon, the journey occupying twenty-one days. He immediately entered eighty acres of land and erected also a hewed log house, hauling logs to a saw-mill below Mt. Gilead. The first spring he put out two acres of corn; he remained here some two years when he went East in company with Allan Kelly, driving a heard of cattle; during the next seven years he worked by the day and month at various points, including the Canal R. R. Sept. 6, 1832 he was united in marriage to Ellen Williams, a daughter of Jonathan and Elleanor (Ues) Williams; his wife was born Feb. 24, 1813 and shared with him the pleasures and pains of life until her death, April 1, 1878. For some time after marriage he lived with his wife's father, and then buying a team in the fall of '35 he removed to his mother's place. His brothers and sisters having married and scattered, each for themselves, he in time bought the place which he still owns. Mr. Campbell is the father of four children now living, two dying when quite young—Jonathan W., born Oct. 30, 1836, married Mary Hogler and settled in Lee Co,, Ill; Mark W., born March 23, 1844, married a Miss Bumbarger, and is

in Ogle Co., Ill.; Sarah B., born July 12, 1847, is still at home ; Eliza J., born July 17, 1854, at home. The mother of Mr. Campbell died Dec. 26, 1868, aged 98 years, 7 months, 16 days ; her mother also had lived to be 98. He is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson ; with his wife and family he is a member of the M. E. Church, and since early manhood has been a constant Christian and man of upright integrity.

REV. STEPHEN COOK, farmer; P. O., Levering; was born Feb. 25, 1811, in Washington Co., Md. He is a son of John and Rachel (Bryson) Cook; his parents came here when Stephen was about 18 months old. It was in the fall of 1812 that the family of Rev. John Cook began their journey to Ohio with a five-horse team; they arrived in October, cutting their way through the woods to a cabin and a small clearing, made by John Cook, a son, some three months before, on the land purchased by the father in 1810. Rev. John Cook enlisted under Captain John Schenk for one year, and then became a "Minute Man," fighting in the battles of Germantown and Flat-bush, of the Revolution. The Cook family, along with five or six others, fled to Daniel Levering's during the Indian troubles, where they erected a blockhouse, near Waterford; the men working on building, while the women and children were crowded in the dwelling for two days, until Mrs. Cook, being a lady of culture and refinement, said that she would rather face the Indians than remain longer. At one time, Tom Lion, a friendly Indian, was there on butchering day, and they asked if the Indians could furnish hams of venison for the winter, and tallow of the deer for medical purposes. Some time later two Indians came on Sunday with six saddles of venison; no one was at home but Mrs. Cook, so she gave them a dinner and told them to help themselves to potatoes, which they did, taking six bushels in payment for the venison. The winter of 1812 brought many hardships to the family, owing to the difficulty of procuring provisions; corn was to be found below Mt. Vernon, and the family lived on corn-bread and blue venison that winter. Mr. Cook began preaching in Maryland, where he united with the regular Baptist Church in an early day, and he continued his ministrations in this county, organizing the first Church in the house of Benjamin Hart. He was married to Ida Van Liew of New Jersey, by whom he had six children —John, Asher, William P., Polly, Dinah and Elizabeth. The wife of his youth dying, he married Rachel Bryson; by this marriage five children were born—Ida, Stephen, Joseph, Nathan and Ruth. The Bryson's were directly related to the old Stevens family, of which Thaddeus Stevens is the illustrius representative. The ancestry pointso also to the Hale family, whose progenitors were of the nobilty of England. Rev. John Cook departed this life Aug. 22, 1822, when Stephen was only twelve years old; he attended school the following winter, and from that time the care of the bereaved family and the interests of the farm claimed his attention; taking charge of the home place when he was 15, he continued to farm it until 1837, when he purchased 100 acres, where he has lived ever since, near a beautiful spring of clear, sparkling water, which scarcely varies in its ceaseless flow from year to year. He was married to Mary Van Cleve October 27, 1833; she was a daughter of William and Rebecca (Powell) Van Cleve, and came to Ohio about 1831, with Lawrence Van Buskirk, from Bedford Co., Penn. This marriage has been blessed with ten children—Caius M. C., Stephen M., John M. C., Ida, Mary C. and Lua R., are living; while Lovina, Mary, Louisa and Caroline are dead; two of these are ministers of the Disciple Church, and all are married except John M. C. and Lua D., who are still at home. Stephen, when a boy, became a subscriber to the Fredericktown Circulating Library, and by the flickering light of a lard lamp he might be found night after night, poring over the pages of all the ancient and modern histories extant, in those days; from these lessons of "Philosophy teaching by example," he obtained a conception of human life, which aided him in the education of his own family, which claimed his attention for thirty-five years; Mr. Cook votes the Democratic ticket, but is not a strict partisan; he and his family are members of the Disciple Church, in which he has preached for forty-five years, beginning at the age of 24. His labors in the cause of the Master for nearly half a century have been prompted by an untiring zeal for humanity.

DR. S. M. COOK, minister; Leverings; is a native of Franklin Tp., being the second son of Rev. Stephen Cook; his mother's maiden name was Mary Van Cleve; he was born Oct. 1, 1845, and passed his boyhood amid the scenes and labors of rural life, until he reached his 20th year. In 1866 he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. After his return he taught school for some time. Subsequently he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. W. N. King, of Mansfield, Ohio; after remaining here one year he went to the Michigan University, receiving instruction in the Medical department one year; he next visited Iowa, and found employment in the schools of that State; when his school reached a successful close he entered the Iowa Business College at Des Moines, completing his course there; he returned to Ohio and united his fortune with Margaret A. Hardgrove, of Knox Co., Sept. 4, 1870. In October following he entered the Ohio Medical College, graduating March 1, 1871, with the first honors of his class. He began the practice of Medicine in Pulaskiville, Ohio, remaining one year; he removed to Waterford, Ohio, where he remained five years, building up a large and lucrative practice in Knox, Morrow and Richland Counties. In 1877 Dr. Cook sold his property in Waterford, closed his office, and purchased his present home of thirty-two acres in Franklin Tp., and entered the ministry under the auspices of the Disciple Church, leaving a profession where wealth and distinction awaited him in the near future; from a sense of duty to his God and a love for his fellow beings, he engaged in a cause where only sacrifices sweeten toil; and a conscious presence of Him who said it is more blessed to give than to receive, is more than riches. He united with the North Branch Church at the age of 13 years, following his Master in the ordinance of baptism, under the administration of Rev. N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis, Ind. During the first year of his ministry Mr. Cook baptised 60 persons, who came confessing their sins; he is now preaching for different churches in Morrow, Knox and Licking counties. Although Dr. Cook would gladly retire from the practice of medicine, he is called to many a home where disease and want go hand in hand, and fees are never thought of or demanded. He has gathered a fine collection of miscellaneous books, embracing 150 volumes, in addition to his medical library. They treat of theology, history, science and literature. He has a family of two sons and three daughters—Lovina R. was born June 19, 1871; Van Cleve, July 20, 1873; Scott, June 9, 1875; Connie L., Aug. 14, 1877; Etha, Sept. 5. 1879.

RODNEY CRAVEN, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the son of James and Abbie (Holmes) Craven; he was born in Loudoun Co., Virginia, Jan. 3, 1820; his parents were natives of the "Old Dominion," and followed the occupation of farming, but gave their son Rodney a good education. June 29, 1843, he was married to Sarah E. Jones, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Simpson) Jones, born May 29, 1820, in Virginia; her parents were natives of that State, and owned a plantation of 260 acres, and seven slaves. They reared five children, but all are dead but Mrs. Craven; her father died Nov. 2, 1867, leaving a legacy of 134 acres of the old homestead to our subject. In the fall of 1843 Mr. Craven set out for Ohio, and after a journey of 21 days in a big wagon, they arrived at Knox Co., where they remained only one year, removing from thence to Harmony Tp., of this county; here they lived on a farm of 120 acres for 18 years; the family next removed to Decatur Co., Indiana, where they remained about three years, then returned and spent about three years near Leverings Station. The intervening years from that time to this the family have lived in Franklin Tp. Eleven children have been born to them—Virginia, William H., John A., James R., Mary E., Reuben R., Winfield, George, Laura, Alice, and an infant died; James R. enlisted in the 187th O. V. I., Company G, and John A. enlisted in the 88th O. V. I., Company K; these two noble boys were only 17 and 18 years old, who left the comforts of home at the call of their country; in a few short weeks they were taken down with the measles, and died within two days of each other; their remains were sent home to the sorrowing family. Each year, when the glad earth is thrilled with the lay of feathered songster, and clad in the rich garb of leaf and flower, may the lowly mounds where rest the remains of James R. and John A. Craven, be strewn

with choice tributes of a grateful Nation. Mary E. died April 29, 1878. Mrs. Craven was a member of one of the aristocratic families of Virginia, and unused to work until she came to this country, but has struggled bravely until a large family surrounds her, and as handome competence for the future.

ABEL DICUS, carpenter and farmer; P. O., Chesterville; son of Samuel and Sarah (Kelly) Dicus, was born April 12, 1821, in Northumberland Co., Penn.; his father was a native of Delaware, who came to Pennsylvania in about 1816, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in about 1829, leaving two children, Nancy and Abel, then only eight years old; the latter worked for his board and clothing eight years in one family. Then, after working by the month a short time, he learned the carpenter's trade, working about two years, at from $2.75 to $3.50 per month. At the age of 18, he purchased a set of carpenter's tools on credit, costing him $60; he has worked at his trade forty years in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He married Mary Hile, in Pennsylvania; she was a daughter of John and Hester (Johnson) Hile, who came from New Jersey to Pennsylvania in an early day. Mr. Dicus drove through from Pennsylvania in a one horse-wagon, a distance of 500 miles in three weeks, settling first in Congress Tp., in 1852, and lived there two years; and after living in various parts of Franklin Tp., he settled on the present farm of thirty-six acres, on which he has erected substantial buildings. Among the objects of interest in this township are the beautiful sulphur springs, in the western part of Mr. Dicus' farm; they are said to contain peculiar medicinal properties; the clear, sparkling water boils up through porous formations of limestone origin, which resemble petrified moss. They have five children—Melinda, Ira, William, Gracie A. and Samuel. Mr. Dicus served eleven months in the 43d O. V. I., Company B. and votes the Republican ticket.

HOMER P. EMERY, nurseryman and farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the only son of Samuel L. Emery. He was born Oct. 16, 1843, in Lincoln Tp., of this county. He passed his youth amid the scenes of rural life, and received a good education in the common schools. As the father had been a grower of trees, it was but natural that the son should follow the same employment. His taste and inclination led him to turn his attention to growing of evergreen and ornamental trees; accordingly, he purchased a large stock of healthy trees of Storrs, Harrison and Co., of Painesville, O. He has continued to add new and rare varieties from year to year, until he has grown from three to four thousand healthy, vigorous trees at present. They embrace over twenty of the most popular varieties of evergreens adapted to this climate, and a large assortment of ornamental trees. This nursery is well worthy of a visit from those who wish to procure the finest trees without the expense and injury incident to transportation from foreign nurseries. He united his fortunes with Fanny Detwiler Nov. 27, 1879. She is a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Riddle) Detwiler. She was born Feb. 8, 1851, near Belleville, Richland Co., O. Mr. Emery is a practical farmer, who takes an active interest in the Grange movement, seeking to exalt and dignify the calling he has chosen. He is Past Master of Franklin Grange, No. 466. Samuel L. Emery, father of our subject, was the oldest son of Samuel and Nancy (Gardner) Emery; was born in Hillsborough Co., N. H., March 1, 1816. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1831, he being 15 years old at that time. They settled on a fifty acre lot, where Abel G. Emery lives, in Lincoln Tp. It was all in woods then, and they lived in Jerah Smith's house until a cabin could be built. It was a large log cabin, raised one day, hewed down the next, and they moved in on the third day. Here they lived until fall, without chimneys, doors or windows. The first corn crop was two acres, enclosed by brush fences. The father of Samuel L. Emery was Captain of a militia company in New Hampshire, and a man of considerable influence; he purchased two military claims—his homestead of fifty acres, and a hundred-acre lot, where Samuel L. now lives. He raised five children—Samuel L., Clementina, Homer C., Abel G. and Susanna B. Samuel L. had a fair education when he reached his forest home in Lincoln Tp.; in that neighborhood nothing had been done for the cause of popular education. He, with others, assembled to build a log schoolhouse; it was built by voluntary contributions, and ere long they employed George Adams,

who was the first teacher; here Mr. Emery received instruction until 21. A sad accident befell Mr. Emery, who came to deaden timber, on his present place, in August, 1837, by an unguarded stroke the ax struck his knee, inflicting a wound which made him a cripple for life; he was confined with it nearly a year. May 6, 1839, he went to Granville, Ohio, to learn cabinet-making, and, b ing still weak, worked on crutches two months; he worked at Granville about two years, and then returned to Emery's Corners, and erected a shop and lathe, and worked at cabinet and furniture making, for eleven years. He came to the present farm of fifty-two acres in 1854; then few improvements had been made, and log cabins occupied the site of the present substantial buildings, which his energy and toil have reared. He engaged in the nursery and grafting business for many years. He was married to Caroline L. Powell, Dec. 1, 1842. She was a daughter of William and Eunice (Tuirrel) Powell, born Aug. 16, 1822, in Essex Co., N. Y. She died Jan. 31. 1878. Two children were born to them—Homer P., subject of this sketch, and Eunice M. Samuel L. has been a constant reader of the best literature; has gathered many valuable books, and is well informed. He has been Clerk of his township two terms, and Lecturer of Franklin Grange, No. 466.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, farmer and wool grower; P. O., Chesterville; son of William and Rachel (Turner) Frederick, was born in Morris Co., New Jersey, February 21, 1827. His parents came in August, 1837, with a family of four sons, leaving one son, Thomas, in New Jersey. They settled on the present place of over 100 aeres. They had five sons —Thomas, Absalom, William, James and David. The father died in September, 1866, and the mother in July, 1876. William attended school three terms in New Jersey, and divided his time between the school and farm here until his seventeenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the double trade of mason and plasterer. He was actively engaged at his trade in different localities from 1844 to 1855, when he retired to the old homestead which he had purchased about 1850. Mr. Frederick first gave his attention to the raising of horses, for a few years, but soon became interested in the breeding of fine wool sheep. Began his flock with five Spanish Merinos, from the flock of Jacob Houser, in about 1864. Has since added animals of fine blood and strong constitution, at different times, until he has a flock of ninety fine animals. Although Mr. Frederick had limited advantages for education in youth, he has been a constant reader of the best literature, until he is well informed on many subjects. He takes a deep interest in the school work, and has been chosen Trustee of his Township. He was married to Mary A. Davis, December 16, 1850. Three children were born to them—Weller, Mary E. and Lydia J. His wife, Mary A. Frederick, died November 16, 1863. His son Weller died February 14, 1864. In August, 1864, subject married Emily Shaw, a daughter of David Shaw (see biography of Newton Shaw). Of this marriage five children have been born, James M., Luella, Anna Alfred and David R.

JOSEPH GROVE, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; was born May 3, 1820, in Licking Co., Ohio, and is the fourth son of Samuel and Mary (Moyer) Grove, who came to Licking Co., Ohio, from Shenandoah Co., Virginia, in 1810. They had eleven children—John, Anna, Isaac, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph, Rebecca, David, Henry, Harvey J., and Mary J., all of whom lived to be married and have families. His father was a manufacturer of ropes, and a farmer; he was a member of the Old School Baptist Church. Joseph began farming in October, 1840, with no capital save energy and good health; he followed this calling in Licking county until 1851, when he removed to the place where he now lives, where he first purchased 140 acres of land of William Linn, and afterwards 100 acres more of Elias Higgins; he has bequeathed a son and daughter 160—all of which is the fruit of his own industry and careful management; he had few advantages for education in early life, but has since been a constant reader, not only of books, but of men and events. Mr. Grove was married to Rachel Ewers, Feb. 29, 1844; they had two sons and two daughters—Mary J., Jacob, Milton and Armindia V.; Jacob is deceased, and the others are married; Mrs. Grove died Feb. 2, 1859; she was a devoted member of the New School Baptist Church. Mr. Grove married a second wife—Lucinda Blair—Jan. 25, 1866; she was a daughter of

William and Mary (Cook) Blair (a full history of whom will be found in the sketch of John Blair); she was born March 22, 1821, in what is now Franklin Tp.; she is a member of the Disciple Church. He has taken a deep interest in the improvement of stock, first beginning the breeding of cattle with a herd of Devonshires, and later in the Shorthorns, of which he has at present a fine herd of nine animals. The writer saw one cow of this herd, which in all essential points is a true representative of the stock, and a perfect animal; he has also a fine flock of 500 American Merinos. He has held various township offices—as Trustee, Director, etc.; voted the Democratic ticket until 1843, since then he has voted for principle rather than party.

FREDRICK GALE, carpenter; Pulaskiville; among the representative men of this township Mr. Gale deserves more than a passing notice; he is the son of James and Matilda (Mann) Gale, and was born in this township June 15, 1836; his parents were natives of Bedford Co., Penn., and came and settled in Congress Tp., on the Daken place. They next settled in this township on the place known as the "Wheat Farm," where they lived and raised a family of eleven children—Melinda, Benjamin, Fredrick, William, Elizabeth, Mary, Abner, Amy A., John, Sarah E. and Eliza C. Eliza C. died Sept. 14, 1859; Melinda, Feb. 8, 1855; Benjamin, Jan. 25, 1870; William, Nov. 2, 1860; James Gale, the father, Sept. 7, 1868; Matilda Gale, the mother, Aug. 1, 1878; James Gale was one of those men who believed that it required the exercise of intelligence to make a successful farmer, and all his operations displayed a knowledge and forethought of one who studied his calling. When he settled on the above mentioned farm there was only a small clearing and a cabin, built probably by Jonathan Lavering and now there are fine buildings, and about 140 acres cleared in such a way as to leave a girt of timber encircling the farm for the protection of crops. He has for many years been known as a most successful wheat grower, raising an average of 300 bushels annually, and has raised 600 bushels per year; during life he filled several township offices—as Assessor, Treasurer and Trustee. Frederick Gale received a common school education, and worked at home until he was 21; then he began working at the carpenter trade, having such skill in the use of tools that he received wages from the first; he has taken and completed many contracts in this township—as Township Hall and the Grange Hall—until he is known as a skilled and competent workman; Oct. 20, 1856, he united his fortunes with Lucy A. Hyler. She was a daughter of James and Ann (Jackson) Hyler. She was born Nov. 9, 1838, in this township. Two children, a son and a daughter, have been born to them. Reece was born Jan. 22, 1858; Nett, May 2, 1864. The first five years of their married life was spent in Congress Tp., where he erected buildings. He now owns ninety acres of land, fifty of which he has earned by his own labor and forethought; here we find one fine spring and twenty-five acres of bottom land. He has held the office of Assessor, to perform the duties of which he was thoroughly competent. Mr. Gale has two dens containing two species of ferrets—a little animal very destructive to rats; he has also a fine collection of pigeons, consisting of eight varieties, some of them very rare and numbering fifty birds.

RICHARD HOLLY GRAHAM, merchant; Pulaskiville; the youngest son of Joseph and Margaret (Mann) Graham; was born Nov. 7, 1840, in this township. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and drove from Bedford Co. of that State in a one-horse wagon to the wilderness of Ohio, in about 1822. His father entered the quarter section where Valentine Mann lives—all in woods then. He put up a cabin in which a quilt served as a door for some time to keep out the wolves, then so thick in the woods that they made night hideous. The family was poor, and in place of the elegant furniture of to-day, they thankfully ate their corn bread and venison on rough boards laid on pins driven in the walls. The family remained on the place first settled some time, and moved to the place where William Van Buskirk lives, where they lived until 1864, emigrating to Franklin Co., Ind. They lived there only two years, when Richard's mother died, and he and his father returned to Ohio, and together purchased ninety-three acres of land in Perry Tp., of this county. This they farmed in partnership until 1873, when they sold out, and the father found a home with his daughter, Elizabeth

Mettler, where he died Oct. 8, 1877. He was a self-made, self-educated man. They had ten children, two of whom died in youth—Abner, and infant, John, Elizabeth, Rachel, Isaac, Martin, Wesley, Mary, and Richard H.; R. H. Graham, or "Holl," as he is usually called, lived at home until the death of his mother. He then engaged in farming here until 1873. Then he traveled during the winter and spring, and followed threshing during the summer and fall for the next three years. In 1876 he purchased a stock of goods of Milton Hart, and has since been merchant and postmaster at Pulaskiville. In April, 1880, he removed to the present commodious room beneath the Grange Hall, where he keeps constantly on hand a full stock of dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, glassware, and in short everything needed by a farming community, at prices as favorable as can be found elsewhere. He was married April 11, 1880, to Cecelia Pittman, a daughter of Abednego and Affa (Slaugh) Pittman.

DENTON GRAHAM, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville. He is the youngest child in a family of ten, and was born March 30, 1844, in Congress Tp., of this county. His father, Samuel Graham, a native of Bedford Co., Penn., in early life united his fortunes with Sarah Brewer, of the same State. In 1819 the family drove through from Pennsylvania in a one-horse wagon to the little log cabin built by the father, who had preceded the family and entered a quarter section of land in the woods of Congress Tp. He died Aug. 18, 1855; and Sarah Graham, the wife, died July 30, 1870. He cleared up a farm, and leaves a family of ten children, eight of whom are living—Oliver, Mary, Drusilla, Morgan, Levi, Benton, James and Denton; Charlotte and Rachel are dead. Denton lived in his father's family, and attended the rude school houses of the early days, during a short term in winter, where little was taught, and that, poorly. At 18 he began working by the month, which he continued for seven years. Aug. 19, 1869, he married Amy A. Gale (See sketch of Frederick Gale), by whom he has been blessed with two children—Judd was born Oct. 31, 1870; Stella was born Dec. 8, 1878. Mr. Graham has been a successful farmer and stock-raiser, acquiring a handsome property of eighty acres by his own labor and management, with the exception of $800 from his father's estate. He early identified himself with the Grange interest in Franklin, Grange, No. 466, where he with others are laboring to exalt the calling of the farmer to a position that its importance demands.

GEORGE GATES, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville. The subject of these lines is the son of Martin and Mary (Poole) Gates, born in Washington Co., Pennsylvania, in April, 1827. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Maryland. They were married in Pennsylvania, and their union was blessed by eleven children—John, William, Elizabeth, Ann, Mariah, Esther, Martin, George, Ruth, Isaac, and Sarah. They arrived here April 6, 1839, and purchased 100 acres, where John Gates lives, which had few improvements then; on his arrival, George, then a lad of twelve years, began clearing and farming, which he followed until his twentieth year; from that time he worked by the month and day until he was thirty-two. In 1859 he united his fortunes with Elizabeth A. Shoemaker, a daughter of Samuel Shoemaker, of Chesterville, Ohio. They rented a lot at first, for one year, and afterwards lived in different places in this township until 1871, when he bought his present home of 65 acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Gates has dealt in horses quite extensively for the last thirty years. In April, 1880, he purchased the celebrated Norman Horse, raised by Jenk Williams, of this county, and one of the few representatives of the famous "Old Bob.' He is a noble and spirited animal, whose stock and well-known merits commend him to all. Mr. Gates is a Republican in politics, and has a family of one son and two daughters—Ida, born Feb. 5, 1861; Minnie, April 24, 1866; Budd, June 14, 1876. Clyde, a son, died at the age of two years. Mr. Gates takes a deep interest in education, whose advantages he was denied in youth. He is well informed, and his home is a center of intelligence, where the stranger will find a generous and hearty welcome.

MILTON GROVE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Pulaskiville; he is the son of Joseph and Rachel (Ewers) Grove; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1848; he worked at home until twenty years old, receiving a good education in the meantime; he then came

to the present place of 160 acres of fine farming land, which he now owns; on his fields you will see a fine flock of American Grade Merino sheep, and a high grade of the shorthorn cattle, which he is constantly improving; although a young man, he has held the office of Township Treasurer with credit to himself and satisfaction to all; he is a member of Chester Lodge, Number 156, F. A. M.; he married Lillias Craven March 11, 1874; she is a daughter of Leander and Lenora (Ewers) Craven; she was born March 17, 1855, in Knox Co., Ohio; her father was born in the "Old Dominion," Dec. 17, 1818, and emigrated to Ohio in 1833; Leonora Ewers was born July 7,1824,and came from Loudoun Co., Va., in 1840; they were married Dec. 1, 1842; after marriage they settled in Mt. Gilead, where they lived some time, then removed near Waterford, Ohio; subsequently they settled permanently on the present place, near Salem Church, Wayne Tp., Knox Co., Ohio. Four children have been born to them —William Franklin Craven was born Aug. 13, 1844; died Sept. 25, 1861; Marcella Craven was born Aug. 19, 1847; married Elias Cooper January 4, 1870; Lillias Craven (see sketch); Linna F. Craven was born March 7, 1865.

GEORGE W. GUNSAULUS, Notary Public and dealer in marble monuments, Chesterville; was born on the 15th of May, 1834, in Angelica, N. Y.; he is the youngest son living in a family of eight children. His father, Joseph Gunsaulus, is a native of New York State, and united his fortunes with Nancy Dempsey, also a native of that State. He farmed in the "Empire State" up to 1842, when he emigrated to Franklin Tp. (then Knox Co.) Ohio, with a family of six children, settling near Pulaskiville; remaining here but a short time, they removed to Chester Tp., where he remained four years, and then went to Franklin Tp. He died in 1849, and his wife died in Putnam Co., Ohio, in 1874. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. They raised a family of eight children, six of whom are living—William, Joseph, Catharine, Calvin, George W. and Lodema. [For the history of Joseph and Calvin, see sketch in Chester and Gilead townships.] Peter and John are dead; George W. worked on a farm until he was 18; in the meantime, he attended school until he acquired a good knowledge of the common school branches, and many of the natural sciences. In 1852, being 18 years old, he began a three years' apprenticeship at marble cutting, under the direction of S. A. Crune; after this he worked two years as journeyman in the marble shop at Chesterville. He was married to Sarah Disman, Jan. 22, 1857; she was the oldest daughter of Joseph and Anna (Mathews) Disman; she was born in Chester Co., Pa., on the 27th day of August, 1834. Her parents came to Ohio in 1852, and settled near Franklin Center, where they lived until 1873, when they removed to Lima, Ohio, where they now live, surrounded by a large circle of friends, and esteemed by all. They raised a family of nine children—George W., John, Joseph, Israel, Sarah, Rachel, Hannah, Elizabeth J. and Anna. After marriage, Mr. Gunsaulus moved to Franklin Center, where he has worked at marble cutting, for 21 years, in his present shop. His long experience as a workman and dealer in every style of tombstones and monuments, has enabled him to furnish and erect over our beloved dead the most beautiful and appropriate monuments to their memory at a very reasonable expense. This is the earliest industry of its kind in Franklin Tp., and is well worthy of the patronage of those who would mark the last resting-place of their dead with a monument of American or Italian marble or granite. Mr. Gunsaulus has been chosen to fill the office of Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, and now holds a commission of Notary Public; he was selected, over several competitors, to act as Enumerator of the Census of 1880; he was a member of the School Board for fifteen years, and aided in the purchase of the M. E. Church, now used as a school-house. Himself, wife, and four children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and active workers in the Sabbath-school, in which he has been Superintendent. He has a family of seven children—William D. was born Nov. 2, 1857; Anna M., Feb. 7, 1859; Mary F., October, 1861; Joseph, Sept. 1, 1863; Addison, March 12, 1865; Hattie I., Dec. 8, 1867; Katie, July 23, 1869.

MILTON HART, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; oldest son of Levi and Leah (Mann) Hart, was born in Perry Tp., Feb. 23, 1832. He lived on the old farm on Owl Creek, and

went to school near by, on Nathan Levering's place. He farmed the homestead for some years after reaching his majority, and worked about four years for McArthur Cook. He came to Pulaskiville in the spring of 1865, and with his brother Banner purchased a large stock of new goods, and conducted a general store, under the firm name of B. Hart & Brother. This partnership lasted three years, when Banner retired, and Milton continued the business as sole proprietor for eight years longer, when he traded the entire stock to R. H. Graham, the present proprietor, in 1876, for thirty acres of land in Perry Tp. He also owns twenty-two acres of land near the village, with six town lots and a handsome dwelling and store-room in Pulaskiville; all made by his own labor. He united in marriage with Louisa Mann Jan. 5, 1854. She is a daughter of John Mann, Jr.; born in Congress Tp., Apr. 25, 1832. Milton is the grandson of Benjamin Hart, who walked through from Bedford Co., Pa., in about 1810, and arriving at the place he selected for a home, the Indians told him that a man had been there on horseback; so he walked on to Wooster in some haste, and had the papers made out for his land just as the man rode up, who had lost his way, and was very much chagrined at being beaten in the race. He made his settlement in the spring of 1811, erecting a cabin just south of the present brick residence. Levi Hart, the father of Milton, was the fifth and youngest son of a family of five sons and four daughters. He was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1807, hence was something past four years old when he came to Perry. There were no schools near them at that time, and the father supplied the deficiency by distributing books among them on Sunday morning, and keeping them at the task all day. In this way they learned to read, write and cipher. When the first school was organized Elizabeth, a sister of Levi, went to school one winter through the woods, four miles distant, alone, finding her way by the blazed trees. The same lady walked to Fredericktown, nine miles distant, and returned the same day, from church. The Indians often came to sharpen their tools and weapons. At such times they would catch the boy Levi by the hair, and flourish their murderons looking knives above his head for their amusement. Levi Hart and Leah Mann were married Jan. 28, 1830. She is a daughter of Joseph Mann (see sketch of Perry Mann), born in Bedford Co., Pa., Dec. 2, 1809. They lived with and became the chief support of his parents until their death—a period of twenty-six years. He then became possessed of the homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, where he resided until his death, March 6, 1875. He and wife were both members of the regular Baptist Church for more than thirty years. Mrs. Hart has an interesting relic in the shape of a quilt lined with linen spun by herself, inlaid with tow which she bleached and carded, and pieced largely with her first calico dress, which she earned by boiling sugar in dinner kettles, and purchased in Columbus at forty cents per yard. The quilting was done by herself in 1829, and the quilt is in good condition. Of this marriage are five children—Milton, subject; Sarah, born June 11, 1836, now Mrs. Peter Sipes; Luzilla, June 29, 1838, now Mrs. Charles Dise; Banner, March 22, 1840; Polly, Jan. 1, 1843.

ENOCH HIGGINS, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; was born Dec. 11, 1831, in Franklin Tp., then in Knox Co., Ohio; is the fourth son of Eliza and Mary (Hart) Higgins; his father was the son of Joseph and Catherine (Hendershott) Higgins, and was born Aug. 15, 1795, in Bedford Co., Penn.; he came to this county in 1816, without capital, and worked for others until he earned money enough to buy a quarter-section of land. He was married to Mary, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kearney) Hart, June 15, 1820; she was born July 24, 1799, in Bedford Co., Penn.; her parents came from Pennsylvania to Perry Tp., then in Knox Co., in the Spring of 1811, where they settled, raising a family of nine children —William, John, Benjamin, Enoch, Levi, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret and Sarah. The Hart family at one time fled in the night to the fort at Fredericktown; and during the panic caused by the murder of the whites at Mansfield, they fled to Waterford, and assisted in building a block-house near that place. The father of Enoch after marriage, settled on the farm where Samuel James lives; in two weeks after the first log was cut, they moved into their cabin. To use the words of the aged mother, "It had neither floors, doors, chink-

ing, chimney nor windows, but we ate our meals from nice clean clap-boards spread upon the sleepers, and felt very Happy." Here they reared ten children—Harriet, Harvey, Curtis, Ella, Monroe, Enoch, Sylvester, Mary J., Sarah E. and Elias. All are married and have families. The older Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty years. He identified himself with the Republican party at its organization, and was an earnest supporter of its principles. He passed away peacefully Jan. 6, 1880, at the age of 84 years. His venerable wife still lives with her youngest son in the old home. Enoch Higgins remained at home with his parents until he was 21 years of age, then rented his father's farm for three years, and in 1855 went to Wisconsin, where he entered 160 acres of land; he then returned home and remained until 1857, again going to Wiscousin and was there two years, building a house and improving the land which he had previously purchased, returning to the scenes of his childhood in 1859. He celebrated our nation's Independence by his marriage to Leah Lovett, July 4, 1861. They have one son, Clinton O. Mrs. Higgins died in Feb. 1867. On Oct. 7, 1869, he married Mary E., a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Darner) Chambers; she was born July 7, 1846, in Harmony Tp., of this county. They have two children—Dilla E. and Rosella. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church at Pulaskiville; he enlisted in the 136 Reg., Co. I, O. N. G., and remained in the service four months. He owns seventy acres of well improved land, earned by his own labor and enterprise.

JAMES HARDIN, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; son of James and Sarah Hardin; was born Nov. 16, 1816, in Liberty Tp., Delaware Co., O. His parents fled from Marietta on horseback about 1812, to escape the horrors of the tomahawk and scalping-knife; the mother, with the babe on her arm swam her horse through the Muskingum river. The father was First Lieutenant in the war of 1812, and raised eleven children—Mary, Sarah, Isaac, Mahala, Nancy, John, Lydia, James, Jane, Lucinda, Ezekiel. The family removed to Seneca Co., O., when James was a boy and he grew up among the Senecas, who lived there a good many years. They were almost daily visitors at his father's house, and were always on friendly terms with the family, often bringing venison and helping themselves to whatever they liked. On account of the meager schools our subject had no advantages for education; he cleared 160 acres of land by the job, the average price being $5.00 per acre. He served eight years as Captain of the Riflemen in Seneca Co., also as Drum Major in the militia of Delaware Co. He was married March 28, 1849, to Phebe Wright, daughter of Dennis and Lydia (Robison) Wright, who was born June 8, 1827, in the State of New York; her parents came to Ohio in 1835, and settled first in this township where Benton Levering lives. They raised a family of four children—Hester A., Edmund, Phebe and William N. After marriage Mr. Hardin engaged in farming here for three years, afterwards farmed in different parts of the township until 1863, when he went to Williams Co., O., where he stayed two and a half years, then removed to Sandusky Co. and farmed there until 1871, when he returned to present place, purchased in 1879. They raised three sons—Nelson W., Thomas R. and Dennis. Nelson W. died Oct. 13, 1865.

IRA M. INK, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the ninth child and youngest son in a family of ten children. He is the son of George and Mary (Rose) Ink; he was born Sept. 11, 1835, Tompkins Co., N. Y. His parents reared the following children—Permelia, Walter P., Jane, George C., Charles, Theron H., Cornelia A., Philo, Ira M. and Marilla. The father, who was a farmer, departed this life Oct. 23, 1866, in the State of New York; and in 1870 the widowed mother came to Ohio, and resides at present in Richland Co., O. The subject of these lines was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In the spring of 1856, he being 20 years old, emigrated to California, by water route. He worked on the farm at from $40 to $75 per month, until 1860, when he embarked once more for his native State, arriving at New York City on Christmas day. He farmed his father's farm about two years, then by the month, in the gloomy pineries of Michigan and New York, until the fall of 1868. He came in that year to Delaware Co., where he remained about 2 months, then came to this

township and worked for S. L. Newcomb, a relative, until March 16, 1870, when he formed a matrimonial alliance with Allie Burt, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Harris) Burt; she was born Aug. 21, 1852, in Cardington, O. Her parents were both natives of this State; her mother was born in Licking Co., and her father in this county. Mrs. Ink was a successful teacher in the schools of this county. Mr. Ink purchased 100 acres here in 1869, and after marriage settled upon it in 1870. He made a second trip to California in 1871, and tarried about nine months, and returning has lived here ever since, a successful and energetic farmer and a reliable man.

SAMUEL JAMES, carpenter and farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville. Among the worthy self-made men of Franklin, stands the gentleman whose name heads this sketch; he is the third son of Henry W. and Hannah (Jones) James, born in what is now Gilead Tp., March 1, 1828. At seventeen he went to Mt. Vernon to learn the carpenters' trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years; he has worked at his trade principally in this county since that time; he united in marriage with Miss Ellen Carrothers, May 11, 1851. This union has been blessed with four sons and two daughters, Maggie J., born Feb. 21, 1852, died May 18, 1873; James C., born Oct. 26, 1853; Robert B., born Dec. 28, 1855; John W., born Aug. 3, 1858; Sarah A., born June 2, 1862; Samuel Ellsworth, born June 20, 1864. After marriage Mr. James lived three years on the farm of his father-in-law, then purchased thirty acres in this township of Wesley Martin for something over six hundred dollars, going in debt for a large portion; they worked early and late until the home was theirs. They sold this about 1865, and after renting some two years they purchased his present home of fifty acres in 1867, on which he erected a substantial frame residence in 1872. His farm is well improved and embraces a fine sugar camp, and valuable farming lands under good cultivation. Mr. James had few advantages in early life for education, but making the most of what came to him, he has solved the problems of life as they were presented, doing much to repair early loss; he began life with no capital but stout hands and daring purposes, and has by force of will attained a handsome property, and reared a family such as any father might be proud to own. The wife and mother of his children has aided much by her wise counsels to form and fashion their character; she still presides over the home where taste and neatness adorns, with pictures, music, and literature crowned with hospitality make it worthy of that sacred name.

MORGAN A. KEARNEY, farmer; P. O., Levering, Knox Co.; is the son of Thomas and Jerusha Kearney; his mother's maiden name was Van Cleve; he was born Dec. 8, 1821, in Bedford Co., Penn.; his father came to Knox Co., Ohio, about 1825, where he remained five years; he then removed to North Bloomfield Tp., then Richland Co.; they hired a man to bring them here from Knox Co., and he unloaded their household goods in the woods, and they were obliged to sleep in a rail-pen, until a cabin could be built; they lived here until 1851, when he removed to Warren Co., Iowa, where he died in the fall of 1852. His parents were married Dec. 4, 1814, and had thirteen children—Mary A., Sarah, Powell, Morgan A., Rebecca, William, Harvey, Simon P., Catherine, Druzilla, Jerusha, Thomas D., and Priscilla; Simon P. and Catharine died when young. Morgan A. lived with his parents until he reached his majority, attending school only a short time; he then began working by the month at from eight to ten dollars per month. He was married June 12, 1853, to Hannah J., a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Jackson) Stackhouse; her parents came to Ohio, from Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1830. They raised a family of nine children—Nancy, Silas, Joseph, Stephen, Hannah J., Myrtilla, Sarah, Daniel J., and Benjamin; of these, Stephen, Daniel J., Nancy, and Benjamin, are dead. In the fall of 1853, Mr. Kearney and wife emigrated to Warren Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming, until the fall of 1857, when he returned to the home of his youth, and in the following spring moved into the house where he now lives, having purchased twenty-five acres of land, which he has since made attractive by various improvements. They have raised two children—Zelma J. King, since married, and Mary, the orphan daughter of Daniel J. Stackhouse, who lives with them now. Mr. Kearney became a member of the Old School Baptist Church in 1859, and he holds unfalteringly to that faith and doctrine; his

wife is a consistent member of the Disciple Church.

MILTON LAVERING, farmer; P. O. Levering; lives on the old homestead purchased by his father in 1810, and he still holds the original land-warrant, signed by James Madison, who was then President. He is the youngest son of William and Ruth (Brison) Lavering, born Feb. 16, 1821, on his present farm. His father in company with the Rev. John Cook and John Ackerman came on horseback to this township from Bedford Co., in 1810; he entered 160 acres of land here, and, soon after, by his brother, 160 acres more in Congress Tp. They all soon returned to Pennsylvania; he made a second visit to this State and remained five months, and made a small clearing, returning to Pennsylvania; he this time loaded the four horse wagon with his family and household goods, reaching his destination in Nov. 1816; he moved into a cabin which his nephews had prepared for the family; there were nine children in the family, seven sons and two daughters—Archibald, Allen, Morgan, Morris, Nelson, David, Nancy, Milton and Polly. Archibald and Allen died when young. William Lavering was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and departed this life Sept. 14, 1864. Milton Lavering has been a tiller of the soil all his life; he began with $92 at the age of 21, and in 1864 he purchased the home place consisting of 160 acres of land, lying on the north branch of Owl Creek, with about fifty acres of fine bottom land. He married Mary Rinehart, April 24, 1860. She is a daughter of Jacob and Lydia Rinehart. In her father's family there were nine children—Ellen, Caroline, Charles, Elizabeth, Mary and Jacob—three who died in youth, Lydia, Anna and an infant; they were natives of Pennsylvania, and came here in an early day. Mr. Lavering and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Waterford. He raised the first crop of flax for the seed ever sown in the vicinity. This was in 1845, and sold at eighty-seven and a half cents per bushel. In early days his father made trips to the lake with a barrel of maple sugar on the hind wheels of the wagon. They have a family of two children, Adda M. and Zantha E., the two eldest—Morgan and Walter B. are dead. The old brick residence was built about 1823, and is perhaps the oldest brick house in the township.

DARWIN LEONARD, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; Mr. Leonard is the representative of one of the early settlers of this county. His father, Daniel S. Leonard, came to Chester Tp. about 1820, from the State of New York; the roads were then marked by "blazing trees," and the settlements were few and far between, and many were the hardships endured by the settlers of that day. The father was united in marriage to Elizabeth Lewis in 1833, and they settled on 150 acres of land one mile east of Chesterville, where they raised eight children—Darwin, Lewis, Abigail, Willoughby, Sarah E., Mary, Minerva and Anna E.; six of these are living and two are dead—Anna E. and Willoughby. Darwin, the oldest son, was born Aug. 31, 1834, in Chester Tp.; he worked at home until 27 years old and received a fair education, then he married Jennie A. Bain, by whom he has two children—Lizzie and Belle. His wife, Jennie A. Leonard, died April 23, 1873, and he subsequently married Loretta Plum, of Mt. Gilead; he purchased 63 acres here in 1875, which he has farmed with success; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and votes the Democrat ticket.

THOMAS P. MORRISON, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead; youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Jennings) Morrison; was born on his present place April 30, 1837. He obtained his education in the district school, and at twenty-two began teaching, which he followed three terms. He took charge of the homestead at his majority and has farmed it successfully ever since. In 1859 he purchased sixty-four acres of the home place. He united his fortunes with Caroline A. Bomberger, July 3, 1869. Of this union there is but one child living—Rhoda B., born August 31, 1874. Mr. Morrison has been called to many positions of trust, serving as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee in this county for six years; he conducted the campaigns with marked ability, electing some one at each election. He was Justice of the Peace for nine years, and Clerk one year, administering its duties with a fidelity and soundness of judgment that won the confidence of all. He united with the Presbyterian Church at eighteen, and has been a faithful member.

Mr. Morrison possesses a fine library and is one of the best read men in that part of his township. His father Thomas Morrison was a native of Green Co., Penn., born June 4, 1792. He was raised to the occupation of farming, and wedded Mary Jennings, December 7, 1820. She was born in Fayette Co., of the same State, August 2, 1798. In May, 1823, they set out for Ohio; he drove the wagon, while the wife rode through on horseback and carried her child before her. After a journey of about fifteen days they arrived at the present place which then had not "a stick amiss." They erected a pole pen only large enough for the so-called bed and table, and covered it with bark. They slept on poles which lay across from side to side, and cooked outside in kettles hung on forked sticks. They lived in this way until fall when they moved into the log cabin, which had been built in meantime on the one hundred and seventy-one acres, which they had entered and purchased. They went to Mt. Vernon to buy grain and to mill at Young's, below Chesterville. It is worthy of note that the two sons went to mill once on the 3d of Oct., when the snow fell a foot deep, so they could not return that night. The parents united with the Presbyterian Church very early—he at New Providence about 1821, and she with the George's Creek Church in Fayette Co., Penn. about 1817. On coming to this country they first united with the Harmony Church but when the church was organized on this place they became members of it, and he was Deacon many years. When they first came the wolves were so troublesome that they were obliged to pen their sheep every night. A spirit of fellowship characterized their proceedings, and at one time Mr. Morrison went six miles distant to a barn-raising, and hitching his horse by a brush heap, the animal made way with a part of it. Five sons and three daughters were born to them—Robert, the oldest son, graduated at the Miami University at Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, married Flora J. Bomberger, and is now a Minister of the Presbyterian Church at Fulton, Missouri. Henry J. married Sallie A. Fox, and lives in Richland Co., Wis., where he divides his attention between farming and teaching. Infant daughter lies buried on the ground owned by William D. Kelly. Rhoda died Aug. 20, 1847, aged nineteen, and her remains rest in the Bryn Zion graveyard. William M. graduated at the Miami University, and has taught school in Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio. He married Sally Benthall of Kentucky, who died some two years after; he then married Aseneth E. Taylor, a descendant of Hannah Dustin, the colonial heroine. James L. married Mary J. Shaw of Kentucky; she died, and he subsequently wedded Mary A. Durham. He is now a Physician at Grenada, Mississippi; Thomas P., subject; Mary E. was educated at Delaware, Ohio, and now lives at home with her aged mother. For further information see township history.

JOHNSON MANN, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; only son of John and Christian (Hauger) Mann; was born in Missouri, Nov. 25, 1845. At 17 he took charge of the homestead, and became the chief support of the family. In October, 1876, there was a division of the estate, and he purchased the interest of the other heirs, and now owns eighty acres. He erected his present neat and convenient frame residence in 1875, on perhaps the highest point in Franklin Tp. The view from this point is grand, but especially to the south one can see for miles, and it is magnificent in the extreme. He united his fortunes with Laura L. McBride, of Williamsport, Jan. 1, 1872. She is the only daughter of Samuel and Lovina (Mitchell) McBride, born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1852. One son has blessed this marriage—Ralph, born Aug. 28, 1876. Samuel McBride, the father of Mrs. Mann, was born on the 8th day of May, 1817, in Newberry, Lycoming Co., Pa. His parents were poor but respectable, his father being a shoemaker; he died when Samuel was nine years old, and he went to live with an uncle, a very strict Presbyterian, three years. At the age of twelve he went to live with William Bowen, who treated him very badly, so that he only remained some two years. When 14, he was bound out to learn the tailor's trade with Samuel Toner, serving under his instructions six years and three months. In 1837 he went to Elmira, New York, where he staid till January; then went to Bath of the same State, working there till May, 1838. He next formed a partnership with Toner, his former guardian, which lasted one year. At the expiration of that time he went to Lock-

haven, Clinton Co., Pa., and started in for himself, working almost day and night for months—sometimes twenty out of twenty-four hours. He prospered, and soon bought a lot, and placed a neat house on it, and sent for his mother and sister. There they lived happily together for two years, when in an evil day he embarked in the mercantile business, with Thomas Simmons as partner, who proved to be unworthy of confidence. A failure followed which swept away his home and destroyed the happiness of his hearth. He made a visit to Ohio in 1845, and returned to his native State, where he remained until the fall of 1846, when he came to Ohio, and for somo time lived with his brother-in-law; he came to the village of Williamsport in February, 1847, boarding with Ely Mitchell, who soon after sold out, and our subject went to board with his brother, Martin Mitchell; it was here that he met and loved his daughter, Lovina, and they were wed September 5, 1848, and they at once removed to Sullivan, Ashland Co., Ohio; here they were very happy in mutual labor and love; in the fall of 1856 Mr. McBride exchanged his property in Sullivan for property in Williamsport, where he removed in September of that year, and on the fifteenth of November the partner of his joys and griefs fell asleep in death, leaving him a little daughter but four years old. He visited various places for some time, hoping to repair his health and forget his great sorrow amid change of scene. In October, 1860, he married Rachel Finley, of Gilead Tp.; he kept grocery some two years in Williamsport, then traveled for the wholesale grocery house of V. T. Hills, of Delaware, Ohio, about eighteen months. He died of consumption at Clearfield Co., Penn., December 17, 1864; one son also blessed this union—Frank B., born August 3, 1849; died May 29, 1853. John Mann, Father of Johnson, was born in Bedford Co., Pennsylvania, July 31, 1802; he received a fair education in his youth; he united in marriage with Christena Hauger January 5, 1826; she was a nativeof the same State, born March 5, 1804; he came to Congress Tp. in 1834, and settled on a quarter-section of wild land; he cleared up a portion of it and put out an orchard; but brief was the enjoyment of his hard earned home; he was one of those who bailed Robert and Samuel Jeffries, and when they broke it left him and his little family without support; so, bidding farewell to the scenes of his toil and misfortune, he, with his family, emigrated across the Father of Waters to Missouri, settling on the Platte purchase-about 1844. They bought a pre-emption right on one hundred and sixty acres, near Savannah, where they lived some two and a half years; they returned to Ohio and bought the eighty where our subject lives in the spring of 1847, where he resided until his death, Septemher 28, 1860; his faithful wife survived until October 13, 1876; they were both consistent and devoted Christians; he was an earnest worker in the New School Baptist Church, at Pulaskiville; he discharged the duties of Justice of the Peace some fifteen years with dignity and integrity. They raised to manhood and womanhood one son and seven daughters—Rebecca, Mrs. Milton Peoples, of this township; Margaret, Mrs. John Rhodabaugh, of Congress Tp.; Sarah A., Mrs. Marion Peoples, of this township; Louisa, Mrs. Milton Hart, of Pulaskiville; Rachel, Mrs. Newton Shaw, of this township; Mary E., Mrs. Frank Livingston, of Pulaskiville; Johnson, subject; Jane, Mrs. Lafayette Gates, of this township; three children also died young—Melvina, Abner and Andrew J.

JOSEPH MELLOTT, farmer; P. O., Andrews. The subject of this sketch is a son of Amos and Sarah (Truex) Mellott; born in Congress Tp., on the 7th day of Sept., 1841. His youth was spent on the farm; in the meantime he obtained a fair education in the common schools. He tilled his father's farm for a share of the products until he was thirty. He united in marriage with Mary S. Cook on the 7th of Nov., 1872. She is a daughter of Rev. Stephen Cook (see sketch), born Oct. 27, 1850. After marriage Mr. Mellott farmed his father's place some two years, when he purchased the thirty-two acres where Dr. S. M. Cook now lives, where he resided two years; he then sold that property and purchased land just east of W. P. Cook's, where he lived two years. He exchanged that place for the present one of thirty acres, to which he moved in Feb., 1879. Two sons have blessed this union—Roy, born Apr. 19, 1874, and Stephen Webb, Sept. 18, 1877.

Mr. Mellott and his estimable lady are both consistent and earnest Christians, having united with the Disciples in early life.

PERRY MANN, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; he is the fourth son of Joseph and Sarah (Lawhead) Mann; he was born in this township, Oct. 2, 1820; his parents were both natives of Pennsylvania; his mother was born in January, 1785, and Joseph Mann was born April 13, 1785, in Bedford Co., of the Keystone State. He received a good education and taught school in his native State. In about the year 1811, he came alone to Ohio, to select a home in the wilderness for his little family. He entered 160 acres where Mr. Bockover lives, just west of W. P. Cook's, in this township. But the war which followed detained the family in Pennsylvania until April, 1815, when he resolved to bid adieu to the scenes of his youth, and accordingly, his household goods and a family of six small children were carefully stored within the limits of a two-horse wagon, and after a journey of nearly three weeks, they arrived at what is known as the "Jersey Settlement," where he rented a house for some months, until a cabin could be reared on his own wild domain. They remained here about ten months, and he employed men to underbrush twenty acres and erect a cabin on his quarter section. The following winter he taught school in the old log school-house in that vicinity. Early in the Spring of 1816, they settled in this township, where they cleared up a large farm. They raised a family of fourteen children, all living at this date but one—Absolom, who married Emily Scribner, of Delaware Co., is farmer of this township; Louisa, now Mrs. William P. Cook. of this township; Leah, widow of Levi Hart, of Perry Tp.; Polly, deceased, leaves seven children; Jehu, married Susan Helm, is now farming near Bedford, Iowa; Sally Ann, born in March, 1815, and was six weeks old when the family started to Ohio; she is the widow of Daniel Lovett, and resides in Iowa. The remaining children were born in Ohio—Joseph, farmer, in Williams Co., Ohio; Perry, subject of this sketch; Ezra, married a Miss Morrison, and is a physician in Fulton Co., Ohio; Luther, married Mary Schuman, is farming in Richland Co., Ohio; David is a minister and editor at New London, Ohio; Rachel, widow of Azariah Ayres, of this township; Susannah, now Mrs. George Cook, of Michigan; Andrew J. married a Miss Iden, and lives in Fredericktown, Ohio. The family moved in the cabin before the floor was in. The hum of spinning-wheel, and the measured beat of the loom, made the music of the year, while cloth, to be fashioned into garments of the rough "tow linen," and homespun woolens, was made by busy fingers, when the factory and sewing-machine were things unknown in this new land of ours. To add to the trials and privations of "pioneer life," Joseph Mann, Sr., became a stockholder in the Owl Creek Bank, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and when the failure came, he was assessed many times the amount of the original investment, to pay the liabilities of the institution. Joseph Mann walked back to Bedford Co., Penn., a distance of about five hundred miles, and returned the same way. He was chosen Justice of the Peace for nine years, and his life was one of unswerving integrity, lofty purpose, coupled with an energy that was a stranger to failure. We will now trace the fortunes of Perry Mann. He lived with his father on the farm until twenty-three. He then united his fortunes with Mary J. Daily. This marriage was celebrated Feb. 28, 1843. She is a daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (McNay) Daily; was born March 30, 1824, in Adams Co., Penn. The family came to Chesterville, Ohio, in 1836, and Mr. Daily followed the pursuit of tailor. They had a family of three children—Mary J., Margaret and John. After marriage, our subject lived on his father's farm until 1850, when he purchased a thirty-two acre lot near William P. Cook's, where he lived about twelve years; then purchased his present home of fifty-two acres. He has erected handsome and commodious buildings on the same. Perry Mann has a family of six children living, and two dead—Ettie R., Elnora, Leonidas S., William B., Joseph C., Rebecca A., and Minnie D. Elnora died Nov. 24, 1871, at the age of 26; an infant also died. Leonidas S. Mann is a Physician of Homeopathic School at Cleveland; is now practicing with success at Richmond, Indiana. Mr. Mann and his estimable lady are both active members of the Disciple Church; they appreciate the educational influence of a Christian home, and have sur-

rounded their family with such means of culture and refinement as make it worthy of that sacred name.

JONATHAN W. OLIN, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; he is the oldest son of Jonathan and Amy (Johnson) Olin, and was born Jan. 10, 1798, in Bennington Co., Vt.; his father was a native of Rhode Island and came to Vermont about 1782, where he united in marriage with Penelope Harrington, Dec. 14, 1786; by this union five children were born —John, Anna, Archibald, Mary and Amy; his wife, Penelope, died Aug. 3, 1795, and he married Amy Johnson Feb. 14, 1796, by whom he raised nine children—Penelope, Jonathan W., Elizabeth, John J., Sarah, Rebecca, Aurelia, Albert and Lydia. In 1836 the father, mother and three children settled in this township; the father died June 25, 1851, and the mother April 29, 1847. Jonathan worked in a tanyard when a boy; at the age of 19 he went to Northern New York to chop in the dense forests on Black River; he weighed 180 pounds when he began, but after working in the snow up to his arm-pits and enduring the hardships incident to the lumbermen, for six months, he only weighed 128 pounds; he received a common school education, and after reaching his majority he worked for his father six years; with the wages he bought land in Vermont; he married Laura Green in July, 1821, by whom four children were born—Sarah Ann, Jennet, Brytta and Mary; his wife, Laura, died May 12, 1830; he then married Hannah Olin March 8, 1831. Two children—Dyer and William — were the fruit of this union. Hannah Olin passed away Aug. 31, 1858, and he married Martha E. Blackford, in Dec., 1858; she was a daughter of Michael and Helah (Powlison) Blackford, born Jan. 30, 1829, in Sussex Co., N. J.; her parents came to Franklin Tp. in 1836, where they raised a family of nine children—John, Charlotte, Lovina, (who fell from the wagon when on their journey to this country and was crushed beneath the wheels,) Martha E., Isaac, William, Abby J., Phineas and Lovina 2d. Mr. Olin came in March, 1837, and purchased 60 acres of his present farm, and after putting in some crops upon it, he returned to the "Green Mountain State" for his family, in June; they came in the fall, and settled on the site previously purchased, where he has lived ever since; he now owns 480 acres of land, a monument to his own labor and management. He has represented the interests of the township as Trustee and in other positions; he cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson and sustains the same party principles still; his oldest son, Dyer, served under Grant three years, and was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

EVAN W. POWELL, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead. Among the influential self-made men who settled in this township from the "Old Dominion," the above named gentleman is worthy of more than a passing notice; he is the second son of Peyton and Permelia (Fox) Powell, born in Loudoun Co., Va., March 15, 1822; he spent his youth on a farm, and at twenty-three had the oversight of a plantation for two years. In the fall of 1847 he came to Ohio, and ere long was engaged to teach school in Congress Tp., of this county; he accepted the position with some misgivings about his qualifications, but by hard study his labors were crowned with good success. The wages at that time attained the modest sum of ten dollars per month and board; he next engaged to work on a farm some six month at the same wages, and during that fall cast his first vote for General Taylor, having been disfranchised before by the "property test," in his native State; he then returned to Virginia where he taught subscription school; having some pupils whose attainments were equal to his, he worked on bravely, sometimes until two o'clock at night, to keep ahead of them, thus catching the spirit of the true teacher; with his matter ever fresh in his mind, he took his pupils through without their ever suspecting the trial it cost. In 1849 he attended the boarding school of Franklin Taylor, during the spring and summer, and continued to teach until 1851. He united his fortunes with Miss Elizabeth Everett, Sept. 20, 1849; she is a daughter of Eli and Nancy (Davis) Everett, born in Harrison Co., Ind., March 21, 1827; her father was a surveyor and settled in the Hoosier State very early. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Powell set out for Ohio with his family, arriving May 2, at Williamsport; he at once began looking for a home; he visited Indiana, but soon returned and located on the present place, which then consisted of eighty acres; in June he purchased it of Elijah Whistler, who had

settled there some seven years before, and made small improvements. Mr. Powell has since added seventy-three acres to his first purchase and erected substantial and elegant buildings on the same; his estate now includes about one hundred and thirty acres of fine farming lands, on the south branch of Owl Creek, also valuable timber lands. Mr. Powell is the father of thirteen children, nine of whom are living—Mary E., born Oct. 26, 1850, married William Virtue, a carpenter of this township; Louis K., Feb. 6, 1852; graduated at the Otterbein University in 1875; he read law with Olds & Dickey, and was admitted to the Bar, in 1878; he is at present Mayor of Mount Gilead, and School Examiner; is a young man of brilliant promise, and the partner of Thomas Dalrymple, attorney-at-law; Ora Virginia, born June 1, 1853; now Mrs. James McCammon, of Gilead Tp.; Margaret P., Oct. 4, 1854, married John Russell, Treasurer of Morrow Co.; Charles R., March 5, 1856; Walter P., Dec. 5, 1857; Frank, Aug. 12, 1859, died Aug. 27, 1861; infant daughter; Frank E., Apr. 17, 1862; Evan W., Dec. 29, 1863, died Oct. 2, 1865; George W., born December 3, 1865, died March 7, 1867; Thaddeus S., May 16, 1867; Anna B., March 4, 1871. The home of our subject he has striven to beautify with the culture and refinement of the age, and the high social standing and moral worth of his family attest the wisdom of such a course. Mr. Powell early united with the United Brethren in Christ, and is now Trustee of the Williamsport Church. He was a Whig in the days of old "Rough and Ready," and joined the Republican party at its organization. His parents were both natives of Virginia. His father followed the trade of blacksmith, and served in the war of 1812; in later years he was a tiller of the soil. He departed this life during the late civil war, and his companion followed him in 1867; both had reached the time allotted to man of three-score-years-and ten. Ten children were born to them—William, Amy, Elizabeth, Evan W., Margaret, George, Charles, Thomas, Gurley and Harriet.

THEODORE PITTMAN, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; son of Abednego and Affa (Slaugh) Pittman, was born in this township, March 11, 1858; he obtained a common school education in the Pulaskiville schools; he has lived on the old homestead, just east of the village, all his life; he is a practical farmer, and with his brother, Abednego Pittman, Jr., rented the home place of 160 acres, in 1879, where they now successfully carry on farm operations. The father, Abednego Pittman, oldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Stevens) Pittman, was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Feb. 16, 1804. His father was a farmer, and the father of seven children, by the first marriage—Abednego, Joseph, Sarah, William, Thomas Rebecca and Margaret. They all emigrated to this township in the spring of 1812, but Joseph, who died in Pennsylvania. Abednego, being a lad of some 8 years old, walked all the way from Pennsylvania, a distance of nearly 500 miles. They employed a surveyor to find their land; cutting their way through the unbroken forest, they settled on a quarter section, two miles from any white man's cabin. Abednego left home when 10 years old, and worked at clearing land, by the day and acre, for about twelve years, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in digging iron ore for five years. On the 6th day of December, 1832, He married Sarah Boyce. She was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 2, 1816. Of this marriage six children were born—but two are living—William, born Feb. 11, 1834, and Hannah M., Sept. 2, 1838, while Thomas, Sarah, Joseph and Mary are dead. The wife and mother died, and he united in marriage with Affa Slaugh, Oct. 2, 1846. She is a daughter of Jeremiah and Anna (Hile) Slaugh, born in Northumberland Co., Pa., March 25, 1820. Of this union nine children were born—Miram, Emanuel, Harriet, Benjamin, Lucelia, Cecelia, Theodore, Abednego and Anna S., of which four are dead—Emanuel, Miram, Lucella and Benjamin. Mr. Pittman has 160 acres of land, well improved, and adorned with good and substantial buildings, and all is the fruit of his own labor; he had few advantages in youth, but of later years takes a deep interest in education, holding at presnt a perpetual scholarship of the Dennison University. He has held several offices of trust in the township, which he discharged faithfully. He was a very skillful hunter, and in his younger days spent much time hunting in the forest, often killing as high as thirty and forty deer in a season. He voted the Democratic ticket since the days of "Old Hickory" until late,

when he changed his support to the Republican party.

ROLLIN M. POND, deceased; farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was the oldest son of Abel and Maria (Bateman) Pond; was born Sept. 4, 1820, on the Pond farm, of this township. His father settled the place in a very early day, beginning without money enough to buy an ax; he raised three children—Rollin M., Monson and Ruth E. One daughter, Florilla C., died at the age of 5 years. Rollin M. passed his early life on the farm, with such advantages as the cabin school-house had to give, until his marriage with Sarah A. Olin, Nov. 8, 1842, to whom were born two daughters—Chloe A. and Laura M. Pond. His wife, Sarah A., died Aug. 26, 1858; April 17, 1859, he married Martha Styer, who was born Dec. 13, 1822, in Luzerne Co., Penn.; she is the second child in a family of eleven—Abram, Martha, Esther, Joseph T., Charles, Henry, William, Catharine, Mary J., Eliza and George. Her parents were Joseph and Rachel (Kedney) Styer, who left the "Key Stone" State in 1824, and settled first in Fairfield Co., O., where they remained three years, then lived in Berkshire Tp. eight years, when the family settled permanently in Trenton Tp., Delaware Co., until his death. The aged mother came to live with her daughter, Mrs. Pond; gliding quietly down the Stream of Time, she passed to her rest, March 12, 1880. Rollin M. Pond died May 5, 1876, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his loss. He left an estate of 215 acres, with large and commodious buildings upon it, furnishing a home and support for Mrs. Pond and her children—Eva E., Ruth E. and George M. Both families believed in the faith and doctrines of the Universalist Church.

FRANCIS M. RUSSELL, farmer; P. O., Mt. Gilead. Francis M. Russell, is the son of Charles and Margaret (Ewers) Russell, and was born Oct. 14, 1820, in Loudoun Co., Virginia. The father was a native of the same Co., and in his youth learned the blacksmith trade. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was in Baltimore when it was bombarded by the British and remembers seeing Washington, D. C., burning during the same war. In 1830 he settled in Belmont Co. O., and two years afterward came to Gilead Tp., where he bought 568 acres, buying part of it, however, in 1831. His wife bore him ten children—Francis M., Robert T., William L., Sarah E., Barton, Jasper, Mary A., Burr, Charles P., and John. Burr 2nd, Rachel, and one other died in childhood. Our subject's grandparents, Robert and Mary (Leedom) Russell, were born April 24, 1753, in Wales, and Oct. 25, 1759 in Ireland, respectively, and were married Jan. 19, 1779. The husband had $2000 in Continental currency, and the wife had $1 in silver, and the wife had more money than the husband. These grandparents had the following children—Letitia, Ann, Samuel, Mary, Martha, Rebecca, Charles, Elizabeth, Sarah and John. The subject of this sketch got his early schooling in the old school-house near the site of Mt. Gilead, where, on the first day, the boys attempted to impose on the new scholar, Francis, but after four of them had been soundly thrashed, there was no further trouble. At the age of 22 he learned the carpenter trade of Harrison Clawson, of Newark, Ohio, a business he followed five years. On the 8th of October, 1846, he married Rose Ann, daughter of James and Margaret (Clutner) Richeson. His wife is a native of Washington Co., Md., and was born Feb. 3, 1827. Our subject, shortly after his marriage, lived on Hog Run, in Licking Co., where he ran a saw mill. At the end of six years he came to Franklin Tp., in 1853, and settled on 168 acres of land; 16 acres were cleared, and were surrounded by a brush fence. He now has about 110 acres cleared, upon which are commodious and substantial buildings. He has three children living—John G., born Aug. 9, 1847; Mary, April 9, 1854, and Charles D., May 22, 1858. John G. is the present County Treasurer. Our subject has occupied many positions of trust in his township, serving with fidelity and with satisfaction to the citizens. He voted the Democratic ticket until 1860, casting his first vote for James K. Polk; he is also a Universalist. He is one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and is always enthusiastic in public enterprises for the advancement of humanity.

JAMES SCHANCK, dealer in horses; Pulaskiville. The subject of this sketch was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Apr. 2, 1818. He was raised on a farm, and had few advantages for education, being three miles distant from the

school-house. On reaching his majority he went from beneath the paternal roof. He soon after purchased forty-eight acres where his son Ulysses lived, and in time added twelve acres more. It was wild land, and he at once began clearing and improving it, working very hard until he was "out of the woods." In about 1845 he began dealing in horses, of which he was always fond. His first venture was to lead a drove of ten or fifteen horses to Cleveland, where he shipped to Buffalo by steamboat, and then led them through to Tompkins Co., N. Y.—a journey of fifteen days. He has handled from fifty to two hundred horses per year for thirty-five years. During the war he furnished some five hundred horses for the Government. He has shipped to and sold horses in the following markets: New York, Patterson, Newark, Newton, Port Jervis, Providence, Boston, Buffalo, Albany, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus. He married Margaret Stevens, a daughter of Jacob and Nancy Stevens, of this township, on New Year's day, 1840. In eleven months she died, leaving one child, who lived two months longer. In 1842 he united his fortunes with Rebecca Jane Stevens, of the same family. She was born in this township, June 16, 1826. Of this marriage eight children were born—Nancy A., born Aug. 29, 1843; married Banner Hart, of this township; Ulysses, July 4, 1845, married Hattie B. Hammond, and has a son and daughter—Budd D. and Iva M. He is a man of remarkable energy, fine business qualities, and a pleasant gentleman, who is doing a prosperous business with his father in shipping horses; John B., born Aug. 18, 1847, died Aug. 13, 1874; James, born March 12, 1851, married Mary E. Jenkins, and is now dealing in horses at Providence, R. I., Mary, died when three years old; Alta, born June 6, 1858, married Joseph Lincoln, of Congress Tp., Ella May, born Dec. 5, 1861; Ida Belle, Nov. 25, 1865. Our subject is the youngest son of William and Mary (Hoffmire) Schanck. His grandfathers, Schanck and Hoffmire, both came from Holland. His father learned the trade of a mason in New York City, and lived for some time in Monmouth, N. J., and went from there to Tompkins Co.; N. Y. About 1831, he emigrated to Huron Co., Ohio, where he lived until about 1836, when he moved to Knox Co., Ohio, where he resided until his death, in about 1841. He was the father of nine children—William, Rebecca, Anna, Sally, John, Peter, Susan, James and Lydia; of these but threea re living. Peter, a farmer in Clinton Co., Mich.; Lydia, now Mrs. Samuel Peoples, of this township, and James; all the rest leave families. Mr. Shanck lived on what is known as the "Clutter Farm," from 1866 to 1879; but the reverses of business over which he had no control, and for which he was not responsible, came, and he gave up all. He now lives with his son Ulysses, his wife having died. Hs is a man of quick perception, sound judgment, a close student of human nature, and upright in all his business transactions. Of the Stevens family, extensive mention is made in the history of this township. Abednego Stevens, grandfather of Mrs. Schanck, came to Mt. Vernon about 1810, where he bought a large tract of land, and soon after entered a large body of land in this township; and his son Jacob, settled on the farm where James Lanhers now lives, about 1812. His wife, Nancy, walked through from Bedford Co., Penn. They blazed a road through from Mt. Vernon, while she walked a distance of eighteen miles and carried her child; and Jacob at one time carried a grist to Mt. Vernon on his back. Her husband was away much of his time at Mt. Vernon, and she was made the victim of the treachery and malice of the Indians, being at home with the little ones. Her husband died in 1829, leaving her with six small children, but she managed to raise them comfortably. She is now living in DeKalb Co., Missouri, in her eighty-seventh year. For the courage and presence of mind in great danger, history should perpetuate her name, along with such heroines as Hannah Dustin.

JOHN SPEAR, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; was born Sept. 8, 1823, in Jefferson Tp., Richland Co., O.; is the third son of William and Catherine Spear. The mother's maiden name was Will; they raised a family of eleven children—Lucinda, Lorinda, Melinda, William H., Lewis P., Robert C., Benjamin F., John, Philip, Sophrona and George W.; all reached the age of maturity. William Spear emigrated from Upper Canada to Ohio, in 1812, where he began farming, which he followed some time; he then began teaching

school, and for many years continued in this calling. John Spear engaged in boot and shoemaking at the age of 21 years, but like his father, was soon called upon to assume the position of teacher, which he filled successfully for many terms, working at his trade during vacations until the war commenced. After the War of the Rebellion he worked at shoemaking until 1872, exclusively; since that time he has given his attention to farming. He was married Jan. 12, 1855, to Emily, daughter of John and Margaret (Finch) Singrey. She was born in what is now Perry Tp., of this county, April 22, 1830. This union has been blessed with three children—John W., Monroe W. and Rolandus C. The two eldest are successful teachers. Mrs. Spear's father came from Maryland to Ohio in early times, where he married Margaret Finch. They had a family of seven children—Eliza J., Charity A., Harriet R., Margaretta, Emily, Alice and Jacob. Mr. Spear and his estimable wife are both consistent members in the Presbyterian Church at Waterford, in which he has officiated as Deacon. He has filled various township offices, and at present is Justice of the Peace. He received a common school education, but by his own efforts has attained a culture of mind far superior to the schools of early days. He has voted with the Republican party since its organization.

GARRETT SELOVER, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; among the wealthy and influential agriculturists of Morrow Co., the gentleman whose name heads this sketch deserves more than a passing notice, as a man who has succeed in spite of many discouragements; he is the third son in a family of five children—James, Isaac B., Garret, John W. and Mary A.; Garrett was born Sept. 27, 1821, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; his father, William Selover, and family (except James) came to Middlebury Tp., Knox Co., Ohio, in about 1835, and James, the oldest son, was married in the state of New York, and joined the family the next winter; the parents were natives of New Jersey, and came to New York in an early day. They purchased 75 acres in Middlebury Tp., and 174 in Franklin Tp.; both were in the green woods then. Mr. Selover united in marriage with Elizabeth Winteringer, Dec. 21, 1843, and in about 1844 settled on 100 acres of the present site. Three children were the fruit of this union, all of whom are dead. His wife, Elizabeth, died Oct. 15, 1852. Nov. 8, 1853, he was married to Esther, a daughter of William and Grace (Lavering) Rambo; she was born June 28, 1826; her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and settled near Stephen Cook's, in 1813, where they raised a family of eight children—Reece L., Mary, Daniel, Nathan, Lamech, Tabitha, Eli and Esther. Eli Rambo enlisted in the 26th Michigan Regiment, and fell at Richmond, May 11, 1864. Mr. Selover received a limited education, and by close attention he has developed his mind and amassed a handsome property of 200 acres of land; he and wife hold a membership in the Presbyterian Church; his eminent success in business has made him a useful man in township affairs, and for many years he has been chosen Trustee. He has one son, Lamech R. Selover, who united his fortunes with Hannah J. Rogers, of Montgomery Co., Penn., Dec. 25, 1879. Our subject lost his sight in the fall of 1871, and by a painful operation, he partially recovered.

NEWTON SHAW, farmer and breeder of fine sheep; P. O., Chesterville; is a grandson of the first settler in Franklin Tp. He is the second son of David Shaw. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hardenbrook. He was born December 26, 1826, on the present place. His grandfather, Samuel Shaw, was born near Carlisle, Penn. about 1762. He united in marriage with Margaret McKissick, of that State. In 1808, he purchased six hundred acres of land in this township of James Brady, of Greensburg, Westmorland Co., Penn. Soon after they began the wearisome journey to Ohio, and for some reason stopped one year on the Pickaway Plains. In the summer of 1809, they came to Franklin Tp. and erected the first cabin ever built within its present limits, near the spot where Salathiel Bonar lives. For two years his was the only white family in the township. His nearest neighbors were Shur and Walker, of Chester Tp. Indians were plentiful, but friendly. "Tom Lion," the Wyandott chief and an Indian named "Dowdy," slept, rolled in their blankets on the floor before the fire of this settlers' cabin. The family consisted of parents, the aged mother of Samuel Shaw, and

four children—David, father of our subject, who was about 16 years old when they came; Robert; Elizabeth, who married David Peoples. He came a young man of 18 in December, 1810, and entered 100 acres of land near Mr. Shaw's, and was probably the second settler in Franklin. William Shaw was the youngest son. David Shaw, the oldest son of Samuel, was educated in Pennsylvania. As soon as there was a demand for a teacher, he was chosen to wield the "birch" in an old log schoolhouse with paper windows and slab seats. During the vacations, which were long, he cleared land at from three to five dollars per acre. In this way he earned enough to purchase 240 acres, and possessed 400 acres of land. He was a good writer and a man of sound judgment, as an evidence of this, he was chosen to fill the office of Justice of the Peace for 23 years. He was elected Commissioner of Knox Co. before the formation of Morrow. He was Colonel of a Militia Regiment. David Shaw was married to Elizabeth a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth, (Waldron) Hardenbrook. The marriage occurred June 3, 1824. The Hardenbrooks settled in this township in 1816, and raised a family of eleven children. The family of David Shaw numbered eight children—Harrison, a Physician at Mt. Gilead, O.; Newton, Albert, Asher, Emily, Clorinda, Harriet and Ann. Newton, the subject of these lines, went to the district school in his youth until he learned the rudiments of an "English education," and continued his studies in the Chesterville Union Schools; then learned plastering and pursued his calling in and near Cincinnati for some years; spent the winters of 1856, 1857 and 1858 in Louisiana and Mississippi; In 1861 he returned to the homestead and became a tiller of the soil; ere long he became interested in the improvement of his flock of sheep; in the spring of 1865 he purchased of Bingham and Dean, ten full blood Spanish Merinos, which he bred with success until 1876, selling sheep which were imported to several different States; in 1876 he bought eight "Registered" ewes from the flock of Robert Perrine of Washington Co., Pa.; subsequently he enlarged his flock by the purchase of fifteen of the celebrated Atwood ewes, bred by his successor R. J. Jones of West Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt.; his flock at present consists of thirty-five ewes and a few rams all having a "Registered Pedigree" from flocks of pure blood. Mr. Shaw has given the subject of improvement in sheep his best thought and careful study for nearly twenty years, and has reached in his present flock a happy combination of all that is desirable in sheep; they are strong, healthy animals, with fleeces of remarkable fineness, density and length of wool. We commend this flock of noble animals to those who would improve their own flocks. Newton Shaw united his fortunes with Rachel Mann (see biography of Johnson Mann), Nov. 3, 1867; they have one daughter—May, born May 5, 1874.

J. N. TALMAGE, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the fifth son of John and Rhoda (Gardner) Talmage; was born on the old home farm, Feb. 14, 1830; his father is a native of New Jersey, and settled on the old "Talmage Farm" in 1817, where he lived over a half century; he removed to Fredericktown, O., where he lived only five months, dying Dec. 23, 1867. He had engaged during his life in the mechanical pursuits of carpenter, joiner and cooper; he came to this country with a small capital, and enduring all the hardships and inconveniencies incident to pioneer life, he struggled until he gained a competence; nor was he unmindful of the welfare of his fellow-beings; he was one of the first who assisted in planting the cause of Methodism in the county; it might almost be said that he was the founder of the old Church at the Corners, for he not only assisted largely in building the Church here, but also at other places. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was the father of five sons and two daughters—Henry G., Charles F., Jonathan S., Jacob O., Phebe E., John Newton, and Susan L. John Newton Talmage, from whom this narative is obtained, passed his early life on the old farm, attending school in the neighborhood until the fall of 1855, when he entered the Ohio Weslyan University, remaining in its classical halls four terms; he then began farming in partnership with his father on the homestead; he continued in this relation until 1864, when he purchased 170 acres; he served his country four months in the 136th Reg., O. N. G. He united in marriage with Sophia Alverson, Oct. 7, 1856, and five children have blessed this union—

Mary O., Ella M., John Burr, Carl L. and Lavaun. Mrs. Talmage is a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Doolittle) Alverson; she was born Nov. 4, 1836, in New York State. Mr. Talmage and family are members of the Seventh Day Adventists' Church, at Waterford; he cast his first vote for John P. Hale, and has been a Republican ever since. We have only space here to record that Mr. Talmage is an earnest, cultured Christian gentleman, of broad views, strong convictions, and a practical man, esteemed by all.

WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK, farmer; P. O., Pulaskiville; son of John and Catherine (Van Cleve) Van Buskirk, was born Dec. 9, 1798, near Hancock, Md. His parents came by a four-horse team in the fall of 1815. His father entered the quarter section where Shannon Levering lives, and lived in the family of Henry Sams, on the old Green homestead, where William Addlesperger lives, until he could erect a cabin in the wilderness of Perry Tp.; by dint of hard labor that winter, they partially cleared seven acres, which they planted in corn, among the trees and stumps, in the spring of 1816. A member of this family was Lawrence Van Buskirk, an intelligent, large-hearted pioneer, a school-master, who taught the first school in what is now Perry Tp., near where Joshua Singrey lives, in 1817, at $1.50 per scholar for three months; his services proved so satisfactory that he was retained for seven terms. It was in this rude old log school-house, whose only floor was the "terra firma" that William, then a youth of 19, finished his education. He worked at home until he was 25, serving in the meantime, as the first Constable of Perry Tp. [See Township History.] He was married Aug. 31, 1824, to Phebe Slater, of Knox Co., Ohio. After marriage Mr. Van Buskirk removed to Marion Co., near Caledonia, where a large encampment of Delaware Indians still remain. In the fall of 1825 he purchased 80 acres in the woods, and settled in Claridon Tp., then a large area. Among these backwoodsmen it was found at the first election that our subject and George Beckley were the only men there who could write a poll-book; his services were in large demand; he served twelve years as Justice of the Peace, and filled various other township offices. In 1864 he sold his farm in Marion Co. to the Broad Gauge Railroad, and purchased 70 acres on the present site. He raised two sons and two daughters—Henry, who served three years in the late war under Gen. Banks, and was in seven severe battles; John enlisted under Gen. Burbridge, but died of sunstroke early in the struggle, and Catherine and Esther. Mr. Van Buskirk has been a member of the regular Baptist Church for nearly sixty years, and has been Clerk at different times; he cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and still remains a Democrat of the old-fashioned type.

YELVERTON C. WAIT, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; is the only son of John J. and Almy A. Wait, and was born Dec. 11, 1843, in Franklin Tp. He farmed in partnership with his father until 1877, when he purchased his present home of 204 acres of Charles B. Lavering. He married Lydia C. Manson, Aug. 25, 1865. She is the only daughter of William and Rhoda (Orme) Manson, and was born Aug. 6, 1844, in Shelby Co., Ohio. Her father was a native of Maine, and came to Ohio about 1839, where he soon after married Rhoda Orme of Knox Co., Ohio, They then removed to Darke Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in business for six years. From here he removed to Shelby Co., where he remained two years. He then removed to Allen Co.; he stayed here five years, returning to Knox Co., where he died March 22, 1852. He was a successful Physician, and a practical Druggist. The late ex-Sheriff, Manson, is a brother of Mrs. Lydia C. Wait. Mr. and Mrs. Wait have a promising family of six children—Florence C., William J., Cora A., John M., Ralph and an infant. Mr. Wait, like his father, is a supporter of Republican principles.

JOHN JOHNSON WAIT, farmer; P. O., Chesterville; was a native of Vermont; he is the son of Yelverton and Elizabeth (Olin) Wait, and was born Aug. 11, 1817, in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.; his father was a native of Rhode Island, and came in an early day with his parents to Vermont; he departed this life March 22, 1829, when John was only eleven years old, and from that time until he reached his majority he took charge of the family affairs and its support; when he was 21 years of age, he, in company with an uncle, came 400 miles in a sleigh and the rest of the way

in a wagon; reaching Knox Co., Ohio, they soon set out on foot for Greenville, Ohio; from there they walked to Sandusky, Ohio; taking the steamer at this point they went to Detroit, and from there on foot to Kalamazoo, Mich., and from there they walked back to Knox Co., Ohio. At this point, Mr. Wait having spent about $70 in an almost fruitless journey, finds himself almost penniless; so he goes to work by the month at $12 per month, which he continued for four years. He then married Almy A. Corwin, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Patrick) Corwin. Mr. and Mrs. Wait were married Dec. 29, 1841, and they settled on the present site in 1845, then only fifty acres, costing $600; a large portion he purchased on credit, but soon, by tact and prudence, he paid for this, and has since added lot after lot, until his domain now covers 400 acres of fine arable land. He has defied and set at naught the maxims of Franklin, going in debt for large sums at each purchase, he has by sheer force of will and indomitable energy paid his obligation, and improved the land by erecting good substantial buildings. He has taken a deep interest in the improvement of stock; he is now starting a flock from registered animals of the Alwood and Hammond pure Spanish Merinos; has five beautiful representatives of that famous flock direct from Vermont. Mr. Wait was a Democrat until the passage of the Fugitive Slave law; since then he has identified himself with the Republican party. They have a family of four children—Emily S., Yelverton C., Cordelia P. and Orril D.; four others died when young; of those living all are married except Orril D. Benjamin Corwin was a cousin to the statesman and orator Thomas Corwin. He came to Clinton Tp., Knox Co., Ohio, about 1808. There was only one cabin in Mt. Vernon at that time; he sunk a tanyard here, probably the first in Knox Co., and remaining here until 1811 or 12, he sold his tanyard at Clinton and purchased 500 acres of land of Joseph Smith, on the Johnstown Road; here he sunk another tanyard—the first in Franklin. The only neighbors they had in those days were the Blairs, Cooks, Manns and the Walkers; Mrs. Corwin would go out in a still morning to listen for the crowing of chickens, to learn whether any new settlements had been made. He built a cabin and cleared a farm of 150 acres. They raised a family of eleven children—Mrs. Almy A. Wait was born Sept. 27, 1820, and was the sixth in the family; Jane, James, Cyrus, Aditha, Eliza, Almy A., Lucinda, Stephen, Mary, Hannah and Benjamin F. All reached manhood and womanhood.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ADDLESPERGER, farmer; P. O., Levering; is the second son of William and Caroline (Frankfetter) Addlesperger; he was born in Shepherdstown, Va., Dec. 25, 1821. The family moved from his native State when he was ten years old, to Greene Co., Penn. where he engaged in clearing for five years. At fifteen he came to Ohio, and lived in Perry Tp., Richland Co., going to school in the Culp District. He worked at milling, farming and clearing land, until he reached his thirtieth year. He was married October 12, 1851, to Alice A. Green, daughter of Elder Benjamin Green; she was born on this place February 1, 1824. After marriage, he settled on forty acres of his present farm, to which he has added sixty acres more, which includes the old homestead of Benjamin Green. He erected his present elegant frame residence of ten rooms, in 1876. He raised a family of one son and two daughters, all living at home—Mary E., born May 29, 1852; John, January 1, 1854; Emma, December 19, 1861; his wife died July 12, 1867. Mr. Addlesperger votes the Republican ticket, casting his first ballott for Henry Clay, of Kentucky; his parents were both natives of Virginia; and his father followed the occupation of cooper; his mother died when William was six days old, leaving John, another son, some two years old. His father married Lydia Kimball, of Wheeling, Va., in 1827, where he lived

about three years, then removed to Greene Co., Penn., in 1831, where he worked at coopering about five years. In the Spring of 1835, he came to Ohio, settling in Perry Tp., Richland Co., where he lived some three years, when he removed to Mt. Gilead, where he worked at his trade until about one year before his death, which occurred March 11, 1867. He attained the age of fourscore years, and was a fine scholar in German and English; by his second marriage, he was blessed with eight children—Margaret, Thomas, Cobb, Susanna, Benjamin, Mary, Louis and Rebecca; Benjamin is dead, he had served as Deputy Sheriff of the county. Our subject began life without capital, and the meager training which the early schools afford, and by persevering toil and careful study, has surrounded his family with a beautiful home, where taste adorns, and hospitality maketh glad all comers.

STEPHEN C. ACKERMAN, farmer; P. O., Levering; son of John and Ida (Cook) Ackerman; was born January 11, 1830, on the old homestead; spent his youth on the farm and went to district school until he reached his majority. He united his fortunes with Elizabeth Kline, March 2, 1851; she was a daughter of James and Abigail (Hyle) Kline; was born August 30, 1832, in Middlebury Tp., Knox Co., Ohio. After marriage they lived on his father's farm one year, then purchased 80 acres south of the present home, on which he dwelt eleven years, then returned to the homestead and lived about four years, when at the death of his father there was a division of the estate, and Stephen became possessor of 72 acres of the old place, on which he lives at present. Five children have been born to them—John W., Mary, who married Curtis Hardgrove, of Knox Co., Ohio; James L., who married Miriam Killen, of Waterford; Libbie and Leroy. Our subject and his estimable lady are members of the Disciple Church. His father, John Ackerman, was born October 22, 1805, in Bedford Co., Penn.; he is the oldest son of John and Amy (Barton) Ackerman. We will now follow the fortunes of John Ackerman, grandfather of Stephen C. He was born about 1760, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, he enlisted and fought in all the engagements until the close. He was in the memorable battles of Lundy's Lane and Bunker's Hill. The Colonel under whom he served was very severe on his troops, and denied them the privilege of filling their canteens with water as they crossed a brook on that sweltering June day. Many perished from thirst, without a wound on their bodies, and as Ackerman passed through the brook he dipped up water enough in his hat to preserve his own life. He often remarked: "That Colonel never walked before his command after that day." He was never off duty with wounds or sickness during the war, and received a pension of $94 dollars a year for faithful service. In the fall of 1810 John Ackerman, John Cook and William Levering came on horseback together, and each entered a quarter section of land on this branch of Owl Creek. John Ackerman, being fifty years old when shown the land by the Surveyor, said: "I will take the first quarter, as I am the oldest." Cook took the next. It was during this brief visit that he employed Thomas Mitchell to erect a cabin on his land. It was raised by men from Fredericktown, six miles distant. The next spring he set out with his family. They landed at their cabin in the wilderness April 8, 1811. He had two sons and two daughters—John being five years old when they arrived; Catherine, Abram and Mary. When the Seymour family were murdered, they were notified of approaching danger by "Johnny Appleseed," and went into the block-house three weeks, near Lucerne. The first crop of wheat which they raised to sell was cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail and cleaned by throwing it up and fanning it with a sheet. They hauled it to Zanesville, and sold it for three shillings per bushel, and with the proceeds purchased leather at 50 cents per pound and salt at $3 per barrel. The grandfather was a great mower, and at the age of seventy-five he led six men until three gave out, unable to go to supper. He split 100 rails in a day when he was eighty years old. He departed this life Sept. 6, 1844, aged 83. Grandfather Ackerman and all his family were members of the Regular Baptist Church, and he helped to erect buildings in which the members worshiped. The hospitality of his house, and that of his son, John, was so unbounded, that it was known among the brethren for two generations as the "Baptist Tavern." John, the father of Stephen C.,

was like his father in many respects. He married Ida Cook, a daughter of Rev. John Cook (see sketch of Stephen Cook), and they always lived in the family of his father. At his death John received the old homestead as his share of the estate. He also was a devoted member of the Harmony Church, and kept its graveyard many years. His memory was remarkable, and although he kept no record, could tell the exact location of every grave within its limits. They raised seven children to manhood and womanhood—Stephen C., Morgan, Rachel, Amy A., Louis B., Leander and James Harvey, and two died young. This closes a brief sketch of an old and respected family, which may look back with pride on its examples of sturdy, self-reliant, Christian manhood.

JOSIAS BAUGHMAN, farmer; P. O., Shaucks. The above named gentleman is the representative of one of the pioneer families of Perry Tp. He is the third son of Francis W. and Mary (Beckley) Baughman, born in Perry Tp., Richland Co., Ohio, June 12, 1824. He lived with his father until his death, October 17, 1859. In January, 1860, the estate was settled up, and our subject purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead, where he has remained ever since, making a specialty of the raising of horses and cattle. He supported his aged mother until her death, January 4, 1876. His father, Francis W. Baughman, was born in York Co., Penn., Oct. 1, 1791. He was married to Mary Beckley, March 28, 1816. She was a native of that State, born March 23, 1794. In two weeks after marriage they set out for Ohio in a four-horse covered wagon. After a wearisome journey of about four weeks, they arrived where Hanawalt's Mills stand at present. Here the grandfather of Josias had purchased a quarter section on which at that time of arrival a grist mill stood, and some improvements had been made. Being unwell on the journey, they tried for several miles to purchase a loaf of wheat bread but failed. They moved into a log house near the mill, where the family lived some twelve or fourteen years and run the mill, which acquired a good reputation, and was patronized by the settlers far and near. It was at first furnished with the characteristic "Nigger-head Burrs," but gradually improvements were made. The father was sick after his arrival and unable to sit up, but hearing that John Shauck, his old neighbor was coming, he walked to the window, and improved rapidly from that time until well. John Shauck returned to Pennsylvania on a visit, and the settlers being largely from the same locality, availed themselves of an opportunity to send letters to their friends more direct and with greater safety, than the mails of that day could offer. On the day of his return there was a "raising" at Abram Hetricks, and he pledged each man not to read his letter until the building was up. Francis W. Baughman settled on his place in this township about 1830, where he owned 315 acres. He had seven children—Mary Ann died when five months old; Julian born April 27, 1818; Henry born May 5, 1820; Josias (subject). Mary died at age of 12; Lydia died at age of 8 years and Francis died in infancy. The father was a consistent and zealous member of the Evangelical Association.

JACOB BURKEBILE, farmer; P. O., Woodview; only son of Peter and Frances (Downey) Burkebile; was born in Baltimore Co., Md., in September, 1824; he came with his parents to this township when five years old; he went a long distance through the woods to school, on the Johnston Road; he went but a short time each year until sixteen; then worked for his father until twenty three; he united in marriage with Susanna Green, April 20, 1848. She is a daughter of Benjamin Green. They lived with his father until his death, which sad event occurred May 31, 1870. He was seventy-six years old. Frances, his wife, died April 19, 1851, aged seventy years. At the death of his father, our subject, being the only son and heir, became possessed of the homestead, of 100 acres. They have reared to womanhood, two daughters—Frances, born Nov. 1, 1851, married Orange Baker, and lives in Congress Tp.; Anna Jane, born Oct. 9, 1854, married George Burkebile, of Pennsylvania, and lives in this township. His parents were natives of Baltimore Co., Md., where his father followed the double occupation of shoemaker and farmer. They drove a two-horse team through in about 1828 or '29, and at the same time there came eight other families, who settled for the most part in this township. Mr. Burkebile left

his family at Jehu Singrey's while he erected a hewed log house on the eighty acres which he had entered here, during the winter; he cut his road to the place, which was all in woods then. The family moved to their house in the spring of, probably, 1830, and that year he put out a small patch of corn and potatoes. From that time forth, the father worked at clearing and farming in summer, and on his bench in winter; by this means he employed men to clear his land; he was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; he had one son and two daughters—Jacob, our subject; Frances, died in Maryland, and Sarah, who died here. For the history of Mrs. Burkebile's family, see sketch of Enos Green.

JASON J. COVER, Shaucks; was the oldest of ten children born to Daniel and Lydia (Stevenson) Cover; he was born in Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 5, 1823. Until 13 years old he attended such schools as could then be afforded, when coming to Seneca Co., and there to East Perry, in Richland Co., O., with his father, his assistance became necessary in the clearing and farming the new land. He stayed upon the farm some four years, when an opportunity of changing his business offering, he entered the employ of Creigh & Shauck in his seventeenth year. He continued with this firm, serving behind the counter, in the post office, at the warehouse, packing pork and caring for horses; he served in various capacities, often working until ten or twelve o'clock at night, for eight dollars per month, turning over to his father every dollar of his earnings until he reached his majority. He then hired out to J. T. Creigh for $130 per annum and his board, refusing an offer of $144 per year from another merchant; he took his pay in clothing, notes and accounts against customers. Here he remained for nine years, his ability commanding repeated addition to his yearly salary, until it reached $175 per year. During the five years that he worked as clerk for himself he laid by $650, and in May, 1849, was taken into the firm of D. M. & J. T. Creigh & Co., as partner; he received six per cent. upon his capital and one-fourth of the profits on the entire business, which then included a general store, business, shipping of produce, buying notes, packing pork and dealing in flax seed. For five years the firm did a prosperous business, and at the expiration of the term of partnership he found himself in possession of a capital of $4,000, and the Creighs retiring at the head of a fine business. He associated his brother with him in business, under the name of J. J. Cover & Co., with a combined capital of $5,500; this left the firm in debt, with payments of $1,000 and $2,000, to be met in annual installments, which was successfully accomplished. Mr. Cover has been in active business ever since; save during the last year or two he has not paid so much attention to his store trade. During his active business career it was his custom to visit New York every six months to purchase goods, making some thirty-nine trips in all. In the fall of 1861 his business shrewdness led him to buy an enormous stock of dry goods, groceries and hardware, so that it taxed the capacity of his buildings to their utmost to hold them. His supply lasted three years, and was closed out at enormous profits, reaching 300 or 400 per cent. He has maintained the business of the early day in all its branches, save, perhaps, that of pork-packing, doing a trade of from $25,000 to $75,000 per year, and that without the usual amount of friction. Business misunderstandings have been rare, and though obliged on two or three occasions to have recourse to the services of a Justice of the Peace, he has never had a case in court. In the course of his business life, Mr. Cover has had the forming of the business character of eleven young men, who are now promising business men on their own account, or in positions of wider usefulness. He always took a lively personal interest in the young men in his employ, and now follows their career with all the interest of a near friend. Among these are Christian Gauwiler, since deceased, John Schantz and Jerome King, doing a prosperous business at Mansfield, Tolman House in the produce business at Cameron, Mo.; George R. Hosler, at Johnsville; Samuel Wagner, at Shauck's Mills; Robert Leedy, farming in the west; John W. Thenna, druggist and postmaster at Johnsville; John Held, of Newhouse & Held, and his two sons, Upton J. and Jacob K. These young men stayed with Mr. Cover not less than three years, nor any more than four, two of them being employed sometimes together. He remembers them as industrious,

honest lads of fair ability; his business abilities have been felt elsewhere, and in the settlement of the large bankrupt estate of J. S. Trimble, when the liabilities reached a sum exceeding $100,000, his management was especially creditable ; he assisted also in organizing the First National Bank of Mt. Gilead, of which he has been a stockholder and director from the first. During the war he was prominent in securing volunteers to free his township from draft, and was employed by other communities to act in this capacity for them, paying from $120 to $650 for substitutes. On Sept. 2, 1852, he married Catherine, daughter of Jacob King (see biography) ; she was born Sept. 20, 1833, in Troy, Richland Co., O. This union has been blessed with six children, five of whom are still living: Upton J., born Oct. 10, 1853 ; Alverda J., Oct. 20, 1855, died Aug. 28, 1869, aged 13 years, 10 months and 8 days; Jacob K., born Nov. 25, 1857; Laura B., Feb. 5, 1863; Minnie R., Nov. 25, 1867; Katie D., Oct. 20, 1874. Of his brothers and sisters, Thomas W. married Mary Hess, of Columbus, and is at San Bernardino, Cal., engaged in raising tropical fruits; Josiah S. married Ann Wertz, and lives at the same place, and is engaged in the same business as his brother Thomas; Mary M., now Mrs. George Biddle, resides on the Cover homestead in Perry Tp.. Richland Co., O.; Martha E., deceased, was the wife of William Lewis, of Congress Tp.; Eliza J., deceased, was the wife of Isaac Markwood, also deceased, leaving a daughter, Alverda E., now residing with U. A. Cover; William H. H. married Mary, only daughter of William Corson, near Belleville, Richland Co., O.; he is a farmer and stock-dealer near Waterford, O.; Daniel P. married Mary A. Fowler, of Fort Scott, Kan., and is now engaged in raising tropical fruits at Riversides, San Bernardino Co., Cal.; John W. married Mary Sourbrum, of Troy, Morrow Co., where he is farming; and Upton A. married Susan Lamb, retired merchant, of Johnsville. Thomas was one of the discoverers of the celebrated Alder Gulch diggings, of Virginia City, Montana. Jason has survived all the male citizens of Johnsville that were here when he first came to the place, some forty years ago. He was first a Whig, and voting for John C. Fremont, he has followed the fortunes of the Republicans ever since. He joined the United Brethren in Christ at the age of thirty-three, and has been an active member ever since, acting as trustee, leader, Sabbath-school superintendent—and never without some official duty to discharge, ever since. His father, Rev. Daniel Cover, came from Frederick Co., Md., and after sojourning in Seneca Co., O., one year, he made a permanent settlement in Perry Tp., Richland Co., O., in 1836, on eighty acres of land, which he owned until his death. He was a minister of the United Brethren in Christ—among the first of that faith in this locality. He preached quite extensively in what are now Morrow and Richland counties, almost every Saturday and Sunday, without remuneration. The records show that during his ministerial labors of about twenty years in this country, he helped to organize and build five churches. He died in 1855, mourned by a family of ten children.

THOMAS COLES, dealer in stoves and tinware, etc., and tinner; Shaucks; son of Thomas and Mary (Symmons) Coles was; born in Cornwall, England, Aug. 19, 1840; he passed his boyhood in Launceston, and went to school until 12 years of age; at that time he began learning the tinners' trade in the shop of Mr. Serrill, where he served an apprenticeship of one year, after which he followed the trade, working in the same town two and a half years for wages; he then found employment in a tanyard until his 17th year. Aug. 12, 1857, he embarked from the port of Plymouth for America, and after a voyage of thirty-five days reached Quebec, and from there went to Coburg, Ontario, where he served three and a half years under the instruction of William Tourjee, tinsmith, becoming a skillful and competent workman, he went to McGregor, Iowa, where he worked for some time as journeyman for Stow & Hopkins. In May, 1866, he went to Boscobel, Wis., where he worked at his trade, except one or two winters; he then came to Johnsville, and found employment in the shop of Jacob Steffee until 1871, when he erected the building where Adam Lucas lives, and worked there until the summer of 1874, when he built the present substantial frame building, 22x36 feet in dimensions, two stories in height, with a handsome store-room and shop on the first floor. Mr. Coles is prepared to do all kinds of tinwork, roofing and

spouting, and keeps in his warerooms a fine assortment of stoves, pumps, hardware, tinware and agricultural implements, at most reasonable prices. He united his fortunes with Mary E. Lincoln, of Boscobel, Wis., in Feb., 1863. She is the daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Kay) Lincoln, born Dec. 18, 1845, in Iowa Co., Wis. Her parents came to this county in 1864, and live at present in Gilead Tp.; they have a family of seven children—Mary E., Ada, Azariah E., Joel K., David H., L. Augusta and Jessie B.; all are living. Mr. Coles is a P. G. member of Johnsville Lodge, No. 469, I. O. O. F., and C. P. in Harmony Encampment, No. 174, at Belleville, Ohio; he began the battle of life without capital or aid by any one, and now, by careful management, he has a prosperous business, and a desirable home. He has only one son—Richard E. Coles, who was born Oct. 3, 1864, in Boscobel, Wis.

ASHER CRAVEN, farmer; P. O., Shaucks; son of John and Mary (Fisher) Craven; was born Oct. 8, 1828, in Perry Tp. He was raised on the farm, and educated in the old log school house situated one mile southwest of his present residence. The furniture was of the rudest kind, and his first teacher was Richard James. He was married to Caroline Phillips, Oct. 1, 1857; she is a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hetrick) Phillips; born in Perry Tp., Richland Co., O., Oct. 11, 1833. They lived on the old homestead for about three years, when they purchased 82½ acres here, and moved here in the spring of 1861, where they have lived up to the present. Three children have been born to them—Jacintha, born Aug. 9, 1858; John Calvin, died when three years old; Miles L., born Jan. 14, 1862. Mr. Craven votes with the Democratic party, and has been three times chosen Trustee of his township, and has twice assessed the township. He is a Past Grand member of Johnsville Lodge, No. 469, I. O. O. F.; member of Richland Grange, No. 252, in which he has served as Secretary; he owns 200 acres of land, the product of his own labor and management. His father, John Craen, son of Beckly W. and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Craven, was born near Trenton, N. J., Oct. 3, 1797; he passed through the dangers of the Indian war of 1812, and came with the family to Perry Tp. in about 1822, being at that time a young man of 25; he purchased 40 acres of land on the school section, all in the woods. By his energy and labor he carved a home out of this wilderness and united his fortunes with Mary Fisher, by whom he raised a family. She was born in Morris Co., N. J., March 20, 1794.

CYRUS CRAVEN, farmer; P. O., Woodview; son of Beckley W. nnd Elizabeth (Balse) Craven. He was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, near Short Creek, Nov. 15, 1816. The family moved on this section when he was only four years old, and he grew up in the woods, varied by occasional visits to the old cabin school house, situated one-half mile south of his home. His first teacher was Jesse Downer, from the mountains, and very severe. The house was illuminated by what sunlight could pass through its long windows of greased paper. The fire-place filled one end of the house, and the floors and furniture were alike made of puncheon. The teacher's position was not even honored by the presence of a chair. Mr. Craven went only about three terms in all. He worked for John Shauck in the saw-mill when he was 19, and broke his shoulder while turning a log. His father was a carpenter, and he worked with him at the trade until he reached his majority, after which he followed the same calling until 1852, putting up several large barns in the neighborhood. He purchased his present home of forty acres at $10 per acre in 1850. He married Nancy Bell July 7, 1852. She is a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Lash) Bell, born in Bellville, Ohio, May 17, 1817. Her grandfather came from Belmont Co., Ohio, about 1815, and laid out the town of Bellville on his farm. The great grandfather of our subject, Thomas Craven, came from London, England, in 1729; he landed at Wilmington, and journeyed from there to Philadelphia, and near the site ot old Philadelphia he was hotly pursued by wolves, and sought refuge by climbing a sycamore tree, where he remained all night. He settled near Princeton, where he taught school, and raised four sons, one of whom was Thomas Craven, Jr., grandfather of Cyrus. He came to Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1805, leaving Beckley W., his second son, in Pennsylvania. He emigrated from Sussex Co. of that State about 1810, intending to join his father at Cincinnati, Ohio; but

when he reached Harrison Co., Ohio, the danger of an outbreak from the Indians seemed to threaten imminent peril, so he stopped there with his family about ten years. He then gave up his first intention of joining his father, who died at Cincinnati; he came about 1821 or 1822 to this township, and settled on forty acres of school land, all in woods. He was born in Trenton, N. J., and was a member of the Episcopal Church. He followed the occupation of carpenter. He first wedded Elisabeth Carpenter by whom he had five children—Nancy, Hiram, Martha, John and Sally. She died, and he afterwards married Elizabeth Balse. Ten children were born to them—Lewis, Mahala, Anson, Cyrus, Fanny, Eliza, Emily A., Lucinda, Beckley and Elias. The father passed away peacefully about 1855. Cyrus, our subject, is of the true type of a self-made, self-educated, whole-souled gentleman; a fine marksman and skillful hunter. In early days he killed thirty-six deer in one fall, and the records of Crawford Co. show that he killed an old she-wolf and her five cubs where Galion, Ohio, now stands. He voted the Democratic ticket, until 1879, when he identified himself with the National Reform and Greenback party.

ALBEN COE, farmer and dealer in stocks; P. O., Shaucks; is the fourth son of Alben and Ruth (Nickols) Coe; he was born in Chester Tp., Morrow Co., O., Nov. 21, 1834; passed his boyhood on the farm, and went to district school in winter. At twenty-two he rented his father's farm for two years; then purchased 75 acres of the present place, about 1858. He has since added, at one time 85 and at another time 94 acres, until his estate now covers 254 acres of fine farming lands. He erected a large house in 1879 on the site of a similar structure, which was built in 1874 and burned in 1878. His present elegant frame residence of ten handsomely finished rooms he erected in 1878. Thus has our farmer-boy, who started in life with no capital but three dollars in money, two strong hands and a willing heart, surrounded himself and family with a beautiful home and handsome competence. He has been interested for some time in the raising of draft horses, having some very fine specimens of the Clydesdale stock. He has dealt in stock quite extensively for the last nine years. He takes an active interest in the Agricultural Society, having been a member of its Board for six years. At the call of his country Mr. Coe enlisted Sept., 1861, for three years, in the 64th Reg., Co. C, of the O. V. I., commanded by Capt. Brown and Col. Forscythe. He participated in the fortunes of that regiment until it reached Stevenson, Ala., when he was sent home to recruit the ranks. During the five months in which he was thus engaged he took to the front at one time men who were assigned to the "11th" O. V. C., and at another time he enlisted eighteen men. He entered the old 9th O. V. C. as First Lieutenant, but was soon promoted to the office of Captain. He led his company in the engagements of Decatur, Alabama and Center Star. They started on a raid, and were in a continual fight with the Rebel, General Forrest, for sixteen days. He was at the siege of Atlanta. At one time Forrest ditched the train in which they were riding, and his men disengaged themselves from the debris and formed in line of battle on the opposite side of the cars, completely routing the Rebels. At Lawrenceburg Capt. Coe's company charged on the 3rd Georgia Reg., gaining a signal victory and killing eighteen. They also fought in the Charge of Waynesboro, and all the engagements of that memorable "March to the Sea." He was mustered out Aug. 5, 1865. He was married Sept. 18, 1856, to Rebecca H. Shauck, daughter of Elah Shauck, born Jan. 31, 1834, in this township. Ten children have been born to them of which there are but five living—Alva L., born June 23, 1857; Laura E., July 6, 1863; Claude E., Sept. 3, 1868; Glenn H., Nov. 7, 1869; Nevada, Aug. 8, 1877. Five died when young. Mr. Coe votes the Republican ticket. He has a relic of by-gone days in the shape of an ancient wooden clock whose history extends back to 1780. It was brought from Pennsylvania by the Lemmon family. Alben Coe, father of our subject came from Lancaster Co., Penn., and settled on what is now known as the Russell Farm; the land was first entered by Nathan Nichols. At the time of his settlement—probably about 1817, there was no one living on the site of Mt. Gilead. Allen Kelley was his nearest neighbor. Here he built a cabin on the banks of the Whetstone and followed the trade of black-smith—no doubt the first of his craft

in that region. He helped to cut and carry the logs and raise the first cabin ever erected in Mt. Gilead. At that time deer were very plenty, and one day a pack of dogs pursued one to the banks of the stream, and as it came out on the opposite side, Mrs. Coe struck it with a stick just back of the ears and killed it. The family lived in different parts of Morrow Co. for some years, then removed to Delaware Co., where they lived some three years. They settled on the farm where our subject lives in 1856; where they lived two years then removed to Richland Co. where they lived some three years, when they settled in Gilead Tp., where the father died April 6, 1870. His wife, Ruth Coe, died about 1840, and he subsequently wedded Mary Conway of Sparta, Ohio. Of the first marriage seven children were born—Nathan N., who married Letitia Blakely of Mt. Gilead. He lives there now, having retired from the farm. Sarah, now Mrs. Joseph Patton of this county; William married Ann Smith, and is a farmer in Gilead Tp.; John R. married Sarah Friend of Tipton, Iowa; he now lives in Nappa Co., Cal.; Marth J., deceased, was wife of Orange McDonald; Alben, subject of this sketch; Emma R. married William Logan of Richland Co., Ohio. They now live at Spring Green, Wis.

ANSON CRAVEN, farmer; P. O., Woodview; son of Beckley W. and Elizabeth (Balse) Craven; was born in April, 1812, in Washington Co., Penn. The family came to Ohio when he was only two years old, and lived in Eastern Ohio some eight years, when they settled on the "school section." Anson was about ten years old, and the family being in somewhat limited circumstances, his labor was required at home, so he had only about four months schooling in all; he worked by the month for John Shauck in the saw-mill for some time; he chopped in the "beech woods," removing all the timber at $4 per acre; in this way, he purchased forty acres on the school section, besides caring for and supporting his aged parents until their death; his present farm embraces eighty acres of good land, the fruit of his own labor and manage ment; when he was twenty-four—just in the prime of manhood—he cut a deep gash in his knee-joint, which stiffened it and made him a cripple for life; he now lives on the old homestead with three of his sisters, a worthy example of sturdy, honest, self-made manhood.

DR. A. B. DENISON, physician; Shaucks; son of Benjamin and Eunice (Williams) Denison; was born March 9, 1837, in Susquehanna Co., Penn. He lived on a farm and received the rudiments of an English education until he was fifteen, when he entered a general store as clerk, where he remained until he reached his majority. In 1858 he left the store and engaged in lumbering and farming for three years, at the expiration of which time he entered upon the study of the profession, for which nature has so eminently fitted him, in the office of Dr. T. C. Denison, of Mehoopeny, Wyoming Co., Penn. Here he remained one year, making careful preparation for the course of lectures which he attended in the Medical Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in the fall of 1862. He returned to Mehoopeny, and practiced with success until September, 1865, when he came to Johnsville, and practiced until November of that year, at which time he entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated Feb. 26, 1867. He returned to Johnsville, where he has built up an extensive practice in Morrow, Richland and Knox counties. Dr. Denison has gathered a fine collection of Professional Works, of which he is a close student. He began life with few of this world's goods, and has gained a handsome competence. His success in practice is largely due to his comprehensive reading, quick perception and sound judgment. He united his fortunes with Mary J. Ross, Sept. 2, 1867. She is a daughter of Benjamin Ross, of Mehoopeny, Penn. They have one son—Adam B., born May 29, 1868. The Doctor's father, Benjamin Denison, was a Physician; died in February, 1837, leaving a family of nine children—John W., now a Physician at Mehoopeny; Elizabeth, deceased, was wife of R. T. Stevens, and leaves a family; George M., died in 1866, in Pennsylvania; C. G., a merchant at Corning, New York; Eunice, now Mrs. R. T. Stevens; T. C., a Physician at Mehoopeny; Lewis B., died at the age of 18; Ann, died when young, and A. B., subject of these lines. Dr. Denison is a member of Mansfield Lodge, F. A. M.; also the Mt. Gilead Chapter.

DR. J. W. DAVIS, physician; Shaucks; is the only son of John and Sarah J. (Wickersham) Davis. He was born in Adams Co. Ohio, April 15, 1853. He assisted his father in agricultural pursuits, going to the public schools of his neighborhood until he was eighteen years old, when he became a clerk in a store at Locust Grove, where he remained about two years. In the fall of 1873, he entered the Commercial Department of the West Geneva College at Logan Co. Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1874, when he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. J. L. Wright, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, attending lectures at the College of Indiana located at Indianapolis; on his return he became a partner with Dr. Wright, which lasted until the fall of 1875, when Dr. Davis retired to enter the P. M. College of Cincinnati, from whence he graduated Feb. 20, 1876; he first located at Carey, Wyandott Co., O., where he remained about one year, and afterwards for a brief period at Mexico, O.; he located in his present office at Johnsville, in Oct., 1877, where he has a good practice in Morrow and adjoining counties; June 5, 1877, he was married to Laura A. Meckley, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Hosler) Meckley, born Jan. 16, 1859, in Troy Tp., of this county. Dr. Davis and his wife are both members of the Evangelical Association at Haldemans; his parents were both natives of Adams Co., O.; they were married Feb. 17, 1852, by Rev. Huston; his mother, Sarah J. Davis, departed this life Jan. 22, 1855, aged 20 years and 6 months, leaving our subject, the only child; his father again married Elizabeth Sharp, Nov. 18, 1856; of this marriage seven children have been born —Edwin, Sarah Belle, Rhoda, Mary, William, Milton and Leonidas; they lived in the path of John Morgan's raid, in 1863, and the Doctor, then a lad of ten years, was out plowing when three rebels came up and demanded the team; but our subject not willing to be interrupted, said to the near horse, "get up Joe," but when a revolver was presented he reconsidered their request, and said: "Whoa! Joe;" they took three horses, which were never recovered, and when his father came home and found them gone he was very indignant, and snatching his gun he followed them to his father's porch, when two of the "raiders" came up, leading a valuable grey horse; they asked why he had his gun and told him to go home; he said he would show them, leveling his gun, they fled in great haste, leaving the horse which they were leading; but they soon returned in numbers, and Mr. Davis sought refuge in a corn field near by, which they were surrounding, and as he fled to the woods they fired seven shots at him; some of them were so near that he could hear the whizzing of the balls; he passed on through the woods just as the main army passed along; they came so near that he was obliged to lie flat upon the ground; in the haste with which he made preparations in starting out, he filled one of his pockets loosely with powder, and now, as he lay prone in a rut filled with water, the powder in his pocket became thoroughly saturated.

MATTHIAS DEISCH, harness manufacturer; is the son of Matthias and Anna (Rapp) Deisch. The name of Matthias Deisch has been handed down from father to son for five generations. Our subject was born in the town of Fluorn, Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 24, 1818; he was carefully educated in the schools of his native Kingdom from his sixth to his fourteenth year, being catechised in the Old Lutheran Church. His father died when he was fifteen years old, and he was hired out by his guardian to work on a farm for one year; he was then apprenticed to learn harness-making, giving two and a half years' labor and $55 in money besides. The "boss" under whom he served was very exacting, and required his apprentice to work from four o'clock in the morning until ten and sometimes one o'clock at night. He sailed from Bremen May 20, 1837, and after a prosperous voyage of seventy days, he arrived at New York in August; His passage cost $34; he remained in the metropolis only three days, when he went to Schenectady and found employment on the Erie Canal, where he worked about one month; he next worked on a farm near Moorsville, New York, about two months; from there he next found work on the railroad near Catskill about six weeks; then he worked at his trade in Cairo something over a year, when he went to Butler Co., Penn., and sojourned about eighteen months; Mr. Deisch came to Belleville, Ohio, in the fall of 1839, and Sept. 19 he began work in the shop of Ephraim Walter, where

he worked until 1842; he was married to Naomi Hill, of Belleville, Dec. 3, 1840; he carried on a shop of his own in for some time; in the fall of 1843 he came to Johnsville, where he has resided ever since, Jan. 20, 1849, his shop burnt in the night with a total loss of contents and all; by his energy and perseverance it was soon rebuilt. Jan. 1, 1860, he was appointed Postmaster at Johnsville, phich position he held until May 10, 1875. At twelve o'clock, June 14, 1865, he left his home in America for a visit to the scenes of his childhood; his route lay from New York to Queenstown, Ireland, which was accomplished in eleven days; from there to Liverpool, London, Paris, Strasbourg, and reached Fluorn, his native town, at ten o'clock p. m., July 4. Thus our traveler, after an absence of twenty-eight years beheld his native home when his loved and adopted land was celebrating its independence, and at last in glad pæans of joy, proclaiming all men free and equal. After remaining about six weeks to settle up his father's estate, he returned by the way of Harvre, and reached New York after an ocean voyage of seventeen days; he is a devoted member of the United Brethern in Christ, in which he has held the offices of Trustee, and is Steward at present; he has performed the duties of Sexton for twenty-four years. His wife, Naomi Deisch, was born in Fredericktown, Sept. 1, 1821; she died April 5, 1873. Six children were born to them—Martha A. was born Dec. 28, 1843; Amanda, Feb. 2, 1848; James S., Jan. 9, 1852; E. Clark, Oct. 22, 1859; Sarah E., Jan. 15, 1842, died Feb. 3, 1877; Laura A. died in infancy. Mr. Deisch was married to Elizabeth Starter, Oct. 1, 1875; he still does a thriving business at harness-making, and is able to furnish from his stock the finest and most durable kinds of work at most reasonable rates.

ELAH DENNIS, farmer, and dealer in agricultural implements; P. O., Woodview; is the third son of Samuel and Catherine (Crack) Dennis. He was born on his present place, Sept. 17, 1824. He passed his youth here, and went to the old school house near where Joshua Singrey lives. It had a large fire-place in one end, and was furnished with slat seats, desks on pins around the wall. His first teacher was Abram Stevens. He often went but two weeks during the year, on account of the time required for threshing out the grain. At nineteen he began to learn wagon-making with his brother in North Woodbury. He worked at the same business with Samuel Hoffman, and after learning the trade he formed a partnership with his brother Emanuel, which lasted some eighteen months, when he quit wagon-making, and took charge of the farm of George Rule, and farmed it for two years. He next went to the homestead, where he farmed about ten years; from there he removed near N. Woodbury, and worked in a steam saw-mill one year. Subsequently he bought an interest in the "Fish Farm," and lived on that two years. He next bought the 80 acres where Gabriel McWilliams lives, and sojourned there some two years; he then sold his farm and engaged in merchandising in North Woodbury for two years; then retired from the store and purchased the Gantz farm of 60 acres, where he lived ten years, when he sold, and bought the homestead of 83 acres of Samuel Hoffman, in the spring of 1875. He married Eliza J. Rule, Sept. 17, 1845, being just 21. She is a daughter of George and Mary Rule, born March 29, 1829, just south of Woodbury. Of this marriage two children have been born—Leander, born April 25, 1851. He has a good education, and has followed the occupation of farmer. He is now farming the home place in partnership with his father. He has a fine stock of Poland-China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. He united his fortunes with Elizabeth E. Krout, Apr. 7, 1872. She is a daughter of Jacob and Lovina (Rule) Krout, born July 12, 1852, in Baltimore Co., Md. Leander has two children—Ora A., born May 10, 1873; Mary A., Sept. 5, 1876. Mary H. (see sketch of John Krout.) Samuel Dennis, father of our subject, was born in Juniata, Md., May 3, 1787. He lived in his native State 34 years, dividing his attention between the farm and the distillery. He married Catherine Crack, of Maryland, Apr. 12, 1812. In the fall of 1821 they set out with a two horse wagon for Ohio, and owing to the inclement weather and bad roads they were six weeks on the way. They arrived during the holidays and passed the winter with George Rule on the Fredericktown Road. In the spring he moved into the house vacated by Adam

Lucas, where he lived till fall; in meantime he built a shanty on the present eighty, which he had purchased of George Rinehart, a brother-in-law, about 1820. They lived in this shanty two years without fire-place, floors, door or windows. They built a fire in the middle of the house, and fashioned a bed and table by driving pins in the wall. The wolves would approach within two rods, and keep a dismal howling until almost sunrise; and the Red Skins would pass through the woods almost daily. When he arrived, he had but fifty cents in money, and he often worked at clearing all day for a bushel of corn. He would chop in the woods all day and make shoes by fire-light at night. He cleared fifty acres of his own farm and about five acres each year for others, for many years. His cattle would often stray away, and he would find them five miles distant. He went to raisings and log-rollings seven miles distant in early times. He helped to cut the first roads that were opened through this vicinity. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and was class-leader. His faithful wife died Feb. 15, 1861, aged 72 years, and he lived with subject, who cared for him nineteen years. He departed this life March 25, 1880, aged ninety-two years, 10 months and 20 days. His mental and physical powers seemed but little impaired until the last. In 1879 he mowed the door-yard four times. He raised seven children, and one died in infancy—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Edward Murray of Marion Co., Iowa; Uriah, carpenter and stock dealer at North Woodbury; Emanuel, wagon-maker at Woodbury; Lucinda, now Mrs. Samuel Hoffman of this township; Elah (subject); Samuel, blacksmith in Nebraska; Jacob, deceased; Franklin, died when eighteen months old. George Rule, the father of Mrs. Dennis, came with his family from Baltimore Co., Maryland, in 1828, and settled on a quarter section where Norman Merwine lives. It was all in woods then, and he erected a cabin with a puncheon floor, in which he lived for some time, he cleared up the farm and erected the present building before he left. He sold eight lots from his farm for the Village of Woodbury, and donated the one on which the United Brethren Church stands; he lived on that place until 1863, when he engaged in trade at different places, first at West Point, then Galion, Ohio, and from thence to Bourbon, Ind. He now lives at Argus, Marshall Co., Ind. He was much respected by his fellow citizens, and was chosen Justice of the Peace many years, he was also Assessor and Trustee of his township. He was one of the first members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and held the office of Elder. He raised eight children to manhood and womanhood—Catherine, now Mrs. Adam Grove of Kosciusko Co., Ind.; Eliza J., wife of subject; Josiah, farmer, near Bourbon, Ind.; Eliza, the wife of our subject; Henry R., farmer in Kansas; Margaret, now Mrs. John Gautz of Argus, Ind.; Levi, farmer at Argus, Ind.; Jacob, farmer in this township; George lives in Indiana.

ENOS GREEN, retired farmer and merchant; P. O., Levering, Waterford; is the third son of a well known and highly respected family—the children of Elder Benjamin Green. He was born on the old homestead where William Addlesperger lives, June 14, 1826. He went through the woods to the Rinehart district, a mile and three-quarters distant. Lawrence VanBuskirk, a Pennsylvanian, was his first teacher in the old log school house. As soon as he grew up he rode the horses to thresh, and cleared with the men in the woods, living at home until twenty-three. He united in marriage with Rachel Clark May 15, 1849. She is a daughter of William and Abigail (Owen) Clark, born July 7, 1829, in Knox, Co., O. Her parents were from Vermont, and the Owen family came very early and settled in Middleburg Tp. William Clark came some time later, an orphan. They raised two daughters, Rachel and Ruth, now Mrs. William Penn, of Waterford. After marriage our subject farmed on William Clark's place some eighteen months, when he moved on forty acres, where his residence stands, on which at that time two acres were cleared, and a small cabin. By his energy and toil Mr. Green has been eminently successful in business. He now owns two hundred acres of fine farming lands, of which he cleared a large portion and erected handsome and substantial buildings. Rachel Green bore him three sons—William R., George O. and Levi C., who all died in youth. His wife Rachel departed this life Jan. 1, 1855. He married Margaret Merwin March

22, 1857. She is a daughter of John and Amelia (Campbell) Merwin, born September, 1835, in Pennsylvania. The Merwin family came to this county in 1839, where they have since lived, raising a family of eight children, as follows—Jacob, a farmer in Illinois; Elizabeth, widow of Ira Dewitt, of Gilead Tp.; William, farmer in Congress Tp.; Julia A., now Mrs. James Muncie, of Iowa City; Rebecca, now Mrs. Peter Syphers, of Missouri; Peter, deceased; Norman, of Perry Tp.; Margaret, wife of subject. Of the last marriage one son and two daughters are living; Norman D., born May 15, 1859; Sarah J., born Oct. 29, 1862, married John Hough of Knox Co., Feb. 26, 1880; Ada, born Oct. 25, 1869. Two died when young. Mr. Green formed a partnership with F. V. Gwen, of Waterford, for the transaction of a general merchandise and produce business at that place, under the firm name of Green and Owen. This partnership was formed in Sept., 1879, and the high social standing of these gentlemen, together with an extended acquaintance, has brought the new firm an extensive trade. Mr. F. V. Owen is a nephew of Mr. Green, and a graduate of the Ohio Central Normal School. He was formerly principal of the Schools at Waterford, and is now Postmaster and Justice of the Peace. The firm carry a large stock of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and everything needed by a farming community, and are doing a prosperous business, on the principle of large sales and small profits. Mr. Green moved his family to Waterford April, 1880. He is a Democrat of the old-fashioned type, and was Trustee of his township for six years. He united with the Harmony Regular Baptist Church some twelve years ago, under the administration of Elder L. B. Sherwood. He stands as the representative of a worthy family, which may point with pride to its examples of a sturdy, self-reliant Christian manhood. Elder Benjamin Green, the father of Enos, was born in Baltimore Co., Md., June 15, 1778. In his youth he learned the tailor's trade, and worked for some time tn the city of Baltimore. He united with the Regular Baptists in early life, and began preaching when about thirty years of age. He traveled among the churches in the East quite extensively. Some of his preaching tours even extended to the brethren beyond the mountains. He came, with wife and two children, in the fall of 1817, and settled in Perry Tp. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, which cost $200, and purchased eighty acres of Henry Sams, which had a cabin and small improvements, which cost him $800. Here he worked at his trade most of his time, employing men to clear his land. Custom came from Mt. Vernon and other distant points. He engaged here in the regular work of the ministry, and during life had the pastoral care of four churches in this State—Salem, Mohican, Harmony and Wayne churches. He wedded Charon Caples, of Maryland, and five sons and four daughters were born to them, as follows—Isabel, widow of Abram Ackerman; Robert, deceased, leaves two children; Susan, now Mrs. Jacob Burkebile (see sketch); Joseph, farmer, of this township; Alice Ann, now deceased, was wife of William Addlesperger (see his biography); Enos, subject of this sketch; Jephtha, now farmer and stock-raiser, at Yamhill Co., Oregon; Elizabeth, was wife of the late Gilbert Owen, and is now wife of Benjamin Spitler, a merchant at Bloomville, O.; Joshua, farmer and blacksmith, at Bourbon Co., Kan.

G. R. HOSLER, merchant; Shaucks (Johnsville); is the fourth son of George B. and Catherine (Rorbaugh) Hosler. He was born in this township, Oct. 3, 1834; he lived on the farm until 18 years old, when he went to Mt. Gilead as clerk in the general store of J. D. Rigor & Co. Severing this engagement at the end of a year he became salesman in the establishment of Cooper, Eichelberger & Co. of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for two years. He then came home, where he remained in charge of the farm until 1860. Then he came to Johnsville in the employ of J. J. Cover & Co., serving in the capacity of clerk until the spring of 1866, at which time he commenced business in the present room under the firm name of Hosler, Morgan & Dise. This partnership lasted ten years, during which they did a large business. In 1876 Morgan and Dise retired, and Mr. Hosler continues under the firm name of G. R. Hosler & Sons. They do an extensive business in dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and drugs; they also deal largely in produce. An experience of nearly thirty years in buying and

selling goods, enables Mr. Hosler to give satisfaction to his many customers in both style and prices. He was married to Elizabeth Shell, a daughter of Christian and Margaret (Weaver) Shell. She was born in Nassau, Germany, Sept. 28, 1834, and came with her parents, when six years old, to America, after a voyage of forty-two days. They settled in this township. Mr. Hosler has a family of nine children—Ella M. was born Aug. 25, 1855; James N., Sept. 10, 1856; Elmira E., Dec. 27, 1857; L. Roy, March 30, 1859; Frank C., Dec. 31, 1861; Alverda J., Aug. 23, 1864; M. Foye, Feb. 22, 1867; Clement L. V., April 27, 1871; C. Marshall, Oct, 21, 1873. Our subject has been closely identified with the public interests of his township since he reached his majority; he has been Clerk eleven years, Assessor for thirteen years, and Justice of the Peace for fifteen years; also Trustee, and Enumerator for 1880. In every position his honesty of purpose and purity of character has won the confidence of his fellow citizens, and placed his official life above reproach. His parents came from York Co., Penn., in the month of May, 1832, and made their settlement one-half mile northwest of the site of North Woodbury, which only contained three log huts at that time. Here his father, George B. Hosler, bought sixty acres of land of Jacob Baker, and built a cabin. He followed the double occupation of carpenter and cabinetmaker. And as the early pioneer, becoming weary with the burden of years and toil, passed into that dreamless sleep that knows no waking, his handi-work furnished the burial casket, and with his four-horse wagon, instead of the plumed hearse of today, they wended their sorrowful way to the silent cities of the dead. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 under Captain May and Major Shauck. He was Trustee of his township and an influential member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, being one of its founders, and for many years Deacon and Elder. He and George Rule taught singing in English and German, often attending these concerts on Sabbath barefooted. He raised six children—Henry, Abram, Samuel, Leah, Catherine and G. R. He died Sept. 23, 1863, aged 69 years, and the mother still lives with our subject, aged 84 years.

JOHN M. HELD, shoemaker; Shaucks. Among the successful and reliable business men of Johnsville, Mr. Held deserves more than a passing notice. He is the son of John M. and Barbara Held (her maiden name was Duld); he was born Feb. 16, 1827, in the town of Tuttlingen Wurtemberg, Germany. The laws of that country compel the attendance at school of all children from the age of six to fourteen; accordingly he attended the school in his native town eight years; on the the completion of his studies, Mr. Held, then a youth not yet fourt en, entered the shoe shop of Peter Kuntz, for an apprenticeship of three years; here he toiled from four in the morning until twelve at night, boarding himself the first year and lodging at home during the entire period, besides paying twenty-eight dollars, all for the sake of learning a trade. At the end of the third year, Mr. Held was employed for eighteen months as journeyman in the shop of Jacob Reichle, when the shoemakers formed a combination, agreeing to cut down prices to ten cents for making a pair of sewed boots. Then he left the bench to work in his father's bakery until his emigration to this country. In the meantime, he was drafted into the army, but owing to the fact that his father, who had served his country under Napoleon Bonaparte, was getting old and feeble, and the support of the family resting largely on John M., he was exempt from service. In 1849 he learned that a neighbor was going to the United States, whereupon he at once resolved to accompany him; accordingly they sailed from Havre, April 11, 1849, and after a stormy voyage of forty-three days, they reached New York. He found employment at his trade in Philadelphia for two years. During that period he formed a matrimonial alliance with Barbara Miller, a tailoress, who was born in Bornheim, Kingdom of Bavaria, on Feb. 20, 1821. She came across the ocean with her brother in October, 1849, and they settled in Philadelphia. After marriage, each remained in the employer's family through the day, lodging in a room which they rented. Some time after they removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where Mr. Held opened a shop of his own, but he only worked here eight months, removing to Johnsville in 1852, where they rented the building now used as the Miracle House, which served as shop and dwelling. Here Mr. Held and his

wife worked night after night during the first until twelve o'clock at night, she binding shoes. In 1854 he purchased the present shop and residence fronting on Delaware Street, west of Main Street, in which he has worked at making and repairing boots and shoes for twenty-six years, building up a large trade in every kind of wear. There you will at present find a full stock of every variety, and two competent workmen, whose long experience and well known skill gives a perfect guarantee of satisfaction, at reasonable prices. Mr. Held has three children—John, born Oct. 23, 1851; Sarah, Dec. 8, 1857; Frank, Feb. 5, 1866; George died when nine months old. He has also raised in his family a nephew—Frederick Myers, now a workman in his shop. Mr. Held and wife hold a membership in the Lutheran Reformed Church; his business relations have been such that he never had a suit in court or before a Justice. Mr. Held came to Johnsville with nothing but a strong will and skillful hands, and through his own energy and management has attained a position among the substantial business men of the place.

WILLIAM HUNTSMAN, farmer; P. O., Woodview; is the oldest son of Jonathan and Nancy (Wherry) Huntsman. He was born January 25, 1817, on his present farm, where he spent his boyhood and youth amid the busy and exciting scenes of a half a century ago. To these pioneer sons learning yielded her scantiest gifts for brief periods in winter amid the confusion of an unclassified school, but poorly taught in most cases. Here our lad thumbed his English Reader and dog's eared spelling book before the blazing log heap, while his back was freezing. At twenty he began learning the carpenter trade, which he followed some three years. June 25, 1840, he united his fortunes with Catherine Bechtel, a daughter of Martin Bechtel. She was born January 2, 1819 in Pennsylvania, where her parents died and she came with her brother to Ohio in about 1833. After marriage, Mr. Huntsman purchased eighty acres of his present home of his father to which he moved in June, 1840. During his residence here he has cleared a large portion of it, and adorned it with handsome and substantial buildings. He has a family of one son and four daughters—Nancy J., born July 14, 1844; Mary E., March 11, 1847; Clancy, December 6, 1848; Lydia A., May 18, 1851; Minerva C., March 9, 1855. Mr. Huntsman has been tendered positions of trust in his township, having served four terms as Trustee, and various other offices. He early united with the Protestant Methodist Church, but in later years he united with the Evangelical Lutheran church of which he is now a devoted member, and an efficient Superintendent of the Sabbath School. He takes a deep interest in the temperance cause, and believes the time has come for prohibiting the Rum Traffic. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came from Washington Co. of that State, and settled here in the Spring of 1816, raising his first cabin on the 4th of July. He had entered a quarter-section of land here in 1815; they had lived with the grandfather of our subject until his cabin was raised, when they moved in, without floors, doors or chinking; they went to Zanesville for salt and leather, and below Mt. Vernon for breadstuffs. The wolves were plenty, and their howling at night made sleep difficult at first; he would shoot off his gun to frighten them away. The dusky sons of the bow and arrow chased their game through the woods. His mother often assisted in clearing, and at such times would take William, her first born, and lull him to sleep in a sugar trough. Eight children were born to them—William, subject of this sketch; Israel married Elizabeth Wilhelm, and is now a carriage trimmer at Mansfield, O.; Josiah married Nancy Garver, a farmer of Richland Co.; James W. married Catharine Baker, lives in Richland Co.; Noah married Rachel Rule of Polk Co., Mo., where he died in 1879; Amariah C. married Mary Culp of Richland Co., farmer on the Old Homestead; Mary J. (deceased), was wife of Peter Wirick (deceased); Sarah died at the age of twenty-two. Four of the brothers were in the army during the late war—Josiah, Amariah C., James W. and Noah. The father was one of the eleven who helped to organize this township in 1817, and was elected its first Clerk, and afterwards held the offices of Trustee and Treasurer. He taught school at Hanawalt's Mills, among the first in old Perry Tp. He died about 1866; and his wife, mother, of our subject, died about 1859. William Huntsman owns three hundred acres of well im-

proved land, the fruit of his labor. He is breeding a fine herd of short-horn cattle from a full-blooded animal; has also a fine flock of sheep.

FRANK HALFERTY, farmer; P. O., Woodview; oldest son of John and Annie E. (Woodrow) Halferty; was born in this township, Aug. 10, 1853; he is the representative of an old and honored family, whose history we will now trace as far as the information could be obtained. The great-grandfather of our subject, James Lowther, was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1771, and united in marriage with Margaret Filloon, Sept. 15, 1795. She was born in Pennsylvania, April, 1776. After marriage they settled on forty acres of land in Westmoreland Co., near the old turnpike leading from Pittsburg to Philadelphia; here he followed the occupation of wagonmaker, by which he supported his family; he owned another tract of sixty acres; he divided his time somewhat between the wagon-shop and farm, on which he reared log cabins. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and raised a family of three sons and seven daughters, of which Elizabeth, grandmother of our subject, who is still living, was one. She was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Sept. 26, 1796, and united her fortunes with William Halferty, of the same county, April 12, 1814. He was a son of Edward and Margaret (Fleck) Halferty, born about 1788. They lived in the Keystone State until about 1822, when he emigrated, with a family of five children, to this township, settling on the present half section, which his father had entered before. They drove a three-horse team and two cows, and were about two weeks on the road; they stopped with relatives, near Independence, Ohio, about six weeks, owing to the sickness of the children; during this period Mr. Halferty worked on his cabin, into which they moved in the fall; some five acres had been underbrushed, but not understanding where the boundary lines were, a portion of it proved to be on the wrong place. Their cabin had puncheon floors, and paper window lights. At the time of their settlement only five families lived on the school section, and during the following winter, feed being so scarce, they took their cattle to the woods, cutting down elm and linn trees, on which they browsed. William Halferty died April 21, 1828, leaving Mrs. Halferty with nine small children, the oldest being but fourteen years old, almost in the wilderness, with few resources, but an indomitable courage, and an energy that knew nothing of failure. She was possessed of remarkable physical powers, being able to pick up two bushels of wheat and put it on a horse. They were favored with remarkable health, and paid no doctor bills in the family. They all worked together to clear up the farm and put out crops, and as the boys grew up she held them firmly to the principles of right. If, perchance, either of the big boys did not obey her word, his size did not prevent her from administering a wholesome lesson of correction. They cleaned wheat by fanning with a sheet, and went to mill at Mt. Vernon. Of the family five were born in Pennsylvania, and four in this township. James L., who married Mary Lamb, and she died, and he subsequently married Rachel Sherman, also deceased; he lives in Noble Co., Ind. Edward married Henrietta Carr, and lives in Noble Co., Ind. Margaret, now widow of Martin Buchner, and lives in North Woodbury; Isabel, still at home; John, father of our subject, (see sketch); William, died July 28, 1875, in Noble Co., Ind., leaves wife and two children; Mary lives with her mother; Robert married Sophia Waltman, of Richland Co., O., now lives in Noble Co., Ind.; Jane, now Mrs. William Imes, who lives in Noble Co., Ind. The father of our subject, John Halferty, was born in Fairfield Tp., Westmoreland Co., Penn., Oct. 10, 1820; he was eighteen months old when the family came to Ohio in the spring of 1822. He attended the subscription school a short time for six winters, probably not more than nine months in all. June 24, 1837, he began learning the trade of carpenter and joiner with Daniel Bowman, serving an apprenticeship of two years; he erected some buildings on the home place, and worked as journeyman for one year. About 1840 he employed hands and began building by contract, which he continued for a period of about fourteen years, generally employing about three hands. He built several fine residences, churches and school-houses in this and Richland counties. In 1854 he purchased forty acres of section sixteen and rented the homestead on which he

began farm operations. His labors were attended with success, and he now owns a large interest in the homestead, and his first purchases. He united in marriage with Ann E. Woodrow, June 24, 1851. She is a daughter of John and Hester (Sills) Woodrow, born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 12, 1829; five children have been born to them—Frank, born Aug. 10, 1853; Mary J., Oct. 22, 1855, married John Green of this township; Martha E., born Dec. 14, 1861; Almeda, Jan. 15, 1864; John Halferty, Jr., April 18, 1871. Mr. Halferty is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which he has held the office of Trustee; he is a member of Johnsville Grange, No. 802; he supports the measures of the Democratic party, and has been elected Trustee a number of terms; he has also held the positions of Assessor and Land-Appraiser. Thus have we traced through four generations, the fortunes of a family whose history is a part of the country's heritage.

GEORGE HARMAN, blacksmith; Woodview; he is the second son of John and Queen Anne (Smith) Harman; born Nov. 3, 1837, in the town of Nimburg, Kingdom of Bavaria, of the German Empire. When he was seven years old, the family sailed from Bremen, and after a voyage of nine weeks, reached Baltimore; they settled on a farm about seven miles from the city, where they lived for some time, when they removed to Baltimore and lived there until his parents died, the father in 1869, and the mother in 1867, leaving three sons and one daughter—John, George, Joseph and Mary. Our subject went to school, but in his youth he worked at different kinds of employment until he reached his eighteenth year, when he served a three-years' apprenticeship at blacksmithing with Abraham Oeligrath, of Middletown, Md.; he worked as journeyman some four years, part of the time in Baltimore; he united his fortunes with Miss Louisa Oeligrath, Jan. 20, 1863. She is the third daughter of Abraham and Amelia (Marsailles) Oeligrath; born in Middletown, Md., Oct. 8, 1842. Her father came from Prussia to America in 1834, being twenty-five years old; he has followed blacksmithing in Middletown since 1835, building up a good business; he was well educated in Prussia, and served in the army three years; he takes a deep interest in politics, and has been Justice of the Peace for many years; in 1837, he married Amelia Marsailles. Of this marriage nine children were born—Amelia, Sarah, Louise, William, Elnora, Rosina, Emma, Ferdinand and Lillian. The mother was born in Prussia, of French parentage, her father being a captain of fifty in the French army under Napoleon, and met and married her mother during one of the campaigns. After marriage, Mr. Harman started a shop of his own in Carroll Co., Md., where he worked about ten years; he then set out for Ohio, arriving at Mansfield April 15, 1873, where he worked some six months; in the following fall, he came to Johnsville, Ohio, where he worked about sixteen months as the partner of Charles Parsons; he purchased the present residence and shop in North Woodbury in April, 1875, where he does an extensive business in general blacksmithing and the manufacture of buggies and wagons of the most substantial and attractive varieties; he has but three children living—George G., born July 22, 1867; Ina Rosabelle, Jan. 13, 1874; Pearl Lilian, Sept. 20, 1877. Four are dead—Elmer, Bertha J., J. Elwood and Amelia E.

WILLIAM IRELAND, farmer; P. O., Shaucks. Among the "new settlers" of this township, the above named gentleman is worthy of more than a passing notice as a representative ex-soldier and a worthy citizen. He is a son of Andrew and Nancy (Goben) Ireland; born in Danville, Knox Co., Ohio, May 14, 1844. He passed his boyhood in the village, and assisted his father in the hotel until he was 15. He then engaged to work for his grandfather two years for two colts—one of which died before the time was up, and William, being a lad of 17, enlisted in the 30th Regiment, Company A, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Hayes and Col. Hugh Ewing. This regiment formed a part of the illustrious 15th Army Corps. Our subject enlisted July 1, 1861, for three years, and fought in the battles of the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Black River, Manassas Junction, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman in his "march to the sea." He re-enlisted in 1863, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, being mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas. He was never off duty from

wounds or sickness. He was taken prisoner at Atlanta, but escaped the same day. In the last battle in which he fought at Goldsboro', a musket ball passed through his cartridge box, which he keeps as a trophy of his narrow escape. Out of twenty-two who enlisted in his regiment from Knox Co., he was the only one who returned at the close of the war. On his return he lived with his grandfather Ireland one year, when he united his fortunes with Sarah Cutler. Their marriage ceremony was celebrated July 4, 1866. She is the only daughter of Robert and Esther (Evarts) Cutler, born in Schuyler Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1842. Her father, Robert Cutler, was born August, 1808, in Wheatacre Parish, County of Norfolk, England. His father was a farmer, and he was well educated. In 1826 he left "Merry England" for the island of Jamaica, where he became a bookkeeper on the Chiswick estate, situated in St. Thomas, in the East, for about two years. He next became bookkeeper on the Surge Island estate, and was promoted to the position of overseer at the end of a year, but he soon became disgusted with the negroes and the business, and going to Kingston, took shipping for New York, arriving in the spring of 1832. He at once journeyed to Mansfield, O., and bought eighty acres of land in Richland Co. He then made a trip to England in 1833, and returned, settling on his land for eight years, when he sold out and emigrated to Iowa, and for three years became a squatter on land situated on the Des Moines river. He then returned to Belleville, O., where he united in marriage with Esther Evarts, and they removed to Schuyler Co., Ill., where he remained until 1854, when his wife died, leaving him with one child—Sarah. We will now follow the fortunes of our subject. At the time of his marriage he had only one hundred dollars capital. He farmed near Palmyria two years, making a trip to Kansas the following winter. After his return he engaged in farming in Knox Co., O., some two years, then emigrated with his family to Mason Co., Ill., where he remained two years, visiting various points of interest in Iowa in the meantime. Then leaving his family in Illinois, he started with team and wagon, March 5, 1872, and traveled through Kansas and Nebraska to the Colorado line. He selected Jewell Co., Kan., as a home, where he lived the life of a pioneer in its truest sense. He owned 255 acres of land here, in which he plowed the first furrow ever plowed in the county. He sent for his family, and they lived four miles from any white settler. The nearest town, of a few huts, then was Edgar, forty-five miles distant. For two years he went one hundred and ten miles to mill and for groceries, leaving his family alone. As the country began to settle up, he kept a ranch, selling the products of his farm to the emigrants, and giving to those who were not able to buy. He was Justice of the Peace there, and married nine couple, yet he had never seen any one married but himself. At the expiration of four years he returned to Knox Co., O., and settled on the present place of fifty-three acres, March 1, 1879; also owns eighty-one acres in this township, all made by his own labor. He is a member of Johnsville Lodge, No. 469, I. O. O. F. Has five children living—Robert, born April 18, 1867; Lewis, March 18, 1869; M. Esther, June 27, 1873; Ida B., Aug. 15, 1875, died when six months old; Charley, born Dec. 27, 1877. Infant daughter, April 7, 1880.

ABEL JAMES, farmer; P. O., Andrews; is the second son of Henry W. and Hannah (Jones) James; he was born in Chester Tp., of this county, Sept. 8, 1819. He was eight years old when his father removed to the woods of Congress Tp., where he was engaged in clearing. He went to subscription school but a short time, his services being required at home for the support of a large family. At 21 he went to South Boomfield Tp., where he cleared land for three crops on the same, and at the expiration of three years he married Rebecca McClain, March 23, 1843. He then returned to his father's, taking charge of the farm for six years. He next removed to Wright Tp., Ottawa Co., Mich. Here he owned 83 acres in the green woods. He cleared 37 acres of his own land, and slashed 53 acres into windrows for others; his skill and endurance enabled him to split six hundred rails in a day. He was here nine years and four months, and in the meantime his wife died, leaving him with four little children. Archibald, born Oct. 2, 1844, married Lovina Furston, and was in the army three years and wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness; he now lives in Muskegon Co., Michigan;

Charity J., born Jan. 2, 1846, now Mrs. Levi Myers, and lives in Northern Michigan; Adelbert J., born June 27, 1850; Mary, April 3, 1855, died when nine months old. He united in marriage with Eliza McClain, June 16, 1855. She is a daughter of John Harris, of South Bloomfield Tp., and widow of the late Evan McClain. Of this marriage two daughters were born—Rebecca, July 6, 1857; Hannah R., Oct. 24, 1859, died at the age of five years and twenty-two days. Mr. James returned to this township in September, 1858, and during the same month he purchased the home place, where he has lived ever since. He united with the Free Will Baptist Church about 1852, but withdrew from that church, and with others formed a Regular Baptist Church while in Michigan. He is now a member the Harmony Baptist Church. His father, Henry W. James, was born in September, 1781, in Pemrockshire, South Wales; his father died when he was six years old, and he went to live with an uncle by the name of Henry David, where he was employed in carting coal and lime until his eighteenth year. In Sept., 1799, he took shipping for America. The ship was carried by a head wind far to the south, and prolonged their voyage to nine weeks and three days. They landed at Philadelphia, where he engaged in sawing and dressing marble for some time; from there he went to New York, and tarrying but a short time in the city, he went to Steubenville New York, and there learned the double trade of miller, and millwright. He remained here about eight years, and owned a small farm. His brother, Elder David James, who had emigrated some fifteen months before Henry, lived here, and they both concluded to emigrate to Pennsylvania. They settled in Alexandria Co., where Henry found employment with a wealthy miller, by the name of Lowry. He united in marriage with Miss Hannah Jones, Oct. 30, 1807. She was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales in December 1788. She came over in 1801, after a journey on the ocean of six weeks and three days, and the family settled in Alexandria Co., Pa. After marriage, Mr. James remained in the mill until 1811, except for a short period in 1809, when he and a relative, by the name of Elder John D. Thomas, set out on foot for Ohio. They journeyed across the mountains and swam the Ohio river, and entered land in Chester Tp. While they were thus wandering in the wilderness of Knox Co., strange and sad events were transpiring at home. Before setting out Mr. James had moved his family, and household goods in the house of Mr. Thomas, where the two ladies lived together. One Sabbath they made preparations for going to church, carefully securing the smouldering embers in the fire-place, as they supposed; but on their return from church, the house was in flames, and everything was lost, including over three hundred dollars in silver, for which Mr. James had sold his land in New York; all that remained was sixty dollars, which he had loaned, As the silver could not be found in the ashes, it is supposed that the house was robbed, then burned to conceal the crime. On his return, Mr. James labored in Pennsylvania, until the fall of 1811; when he, with his wife and two little girls, set out for Ohio, with an ox team. They landed at Licking Co., O. in September, where his brother, Elder David James, had preceded him some months; they remained here two and a half years; while here the Indians became very troublesome, and at one time fired at his cabin in the night, and he returned their fire, aiming where he saw the flash of their guns, while his wife guarded the door with a large knife, and the Indians finally dispersed; he served in the war of 1812, under General Meigs, he and six others being detailed as scouts; they captured two hostile Indians, which were sent as prisoners to Delaware, O. At one time during this campaign, the soldiers' rations were reduced to one pint of meal to three men, and Mr. James came home nearly starved, and his wife was obliged to give him food in small quantities at first; during his absence the wife often took her little ones and hid out to avoid the scalping-knife of the savages. After the war, probably about the spring of 1814, he removed forty miles west, to the fifty acres of land which he had entered in 1809, in what was then Chester Tp., Knox Co., O.; hardly had surrounded his little family with a few of the necessaries of life, when the devouring element swept away all again. It was in 1815, when he lived in a log cabin whose "bat and clay" chimney was built up but a short distance, and to prevent fire from blowing across the

floor, it was covered each night with boards; on this particular morning he had gone to a log rolling, while the mother had gone to a neighbor's with her babe, leaving four little girls, the oldest being six, at home ; by some means the clap-boards had not been removed, and when the children built a fire, they caught and communicated a blaze to the roof ; the youngest child was sleeping on the bed, and the other three heard the roaring of the flames and were bewildered, not knowing what to do; they were leaving when they suddenly remembered their little sister ; the flames were creeping around the bed, when they went in and dragged her, sleeping, from the bed, out of the door, just as the roof fell in with a crash; they went to the woods, sobbing and frightened ; they hid, and the little one, not conscious of her great danger, went to sleep again near the foot of a large tree; in the meantime, the news of the fire was borne to the men at the log-rolling, and the distracted father, wild with grief at not finding his little ones, would have rushed into the flames, saying, "Let me find my children's bones," but they restrained him, and diligent search was made, and there was great rejoicing when the little wanderers were found. Men came seven miles to raise them a cabin, and in three weeks they had another house, and received many contributions from the large-hearted settlers of that day. He attended ten log rollings with his ox team on ten succeeding days. In every community in that early day, some means of grinding their grain was the most pressing need; hence, his services as millwright were sought far and near. In the absence of any other material, he used the common country stone or "Nigger Head" for burrs, which required great labor and patience to dress them. He built or repaired many of the earliest mills in the country, among which may be mentioned Joseph Coles of Delaware Co., Judge Young near Lucerne, Kesslers of Marion Co., and the Waterford Mills; also many others in Knox and Richland counties. He rented his farm and was away from his family most of his time. He purchased two lots in Mt. Gilead, and erected the first frame ever built in that place about 1824; he moved his family there in April 1825, and took charge of Mr. Eustick's mill for two years. He then removed to the new land in Congress Tp., where he lived until March 1836, when he moved to the present place of eighty acres, where he lived out the remainder of his days. He was a stone mason and brick-layer, and built many chimneys in this country. In constructing mills he was often required to work in the water, and this, with the many other hardships he underwent, began to manifest itself in broken health during the last thirty years of his life, in which he suffered very much. He and his faithful wife were both consistent and devoted members of the Regular Baptist Church during their lives. He united with the church in Wales at sixteen. He served the church as deacon for thirty-one years, to the full satisfaction of all. The companion of his joys and griefs, departed this life Sept. 20, 1855, and he passed away in the triumphs of a living faith July 2, 1864, at the ripe old age of eighty-three. On his death bed he said: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." Twelve children were born to them, but two, Henry and John died young, while ten grew up to manhood and womanhood—Frances, widow of Hiram A. Hilliard, and resides in Harmony Tp.; Mary, widow of Thomas J. Hilliard, now resides in Ottawa Co., Mich.; Rachel, from whom this sketch was obtained, was born in Licking Co. O., Nov. 19, 1811. She lived in her father's family until his death, caring for him in his declining years. She has always had delicate health, and her father secured her a life interest in the homestead, where she now lives, with her brother Abel. In her fifteenth year she was received into the Bryn Zion Baptist Church, by her uncle David James. She had been previously carried to the water for baptism, and even amid her infirmities, rejoiced in a Savior's love. The church met at her father's in Mt. Gilead, on account of her ill health, and five candidates received the right hand of fellowship. Phebe, wife of James M. Hilliard of Knox Co.; Anna, now Mrs. Nelson Smith, of Knox Co., O. David now resides in Ottawa Co. Mich. Abel, subject of this sketch; Abigail, widow of John Parks, and lives in Crawford Co. O.; Samuel, (see sketch, among those of Franklin Township); Daniel T. farmer, of Congress Tp.

JOHN N. KROUT, teacher; Wood

view; is the oldest son of Jacob and Sarah L. (Rule) Krout, was born Aug. 24, 1850, in York Co., Penn. He lived upon a farm and went to the district schools of his neighborhood until twelve years of age when the family moved to North Woodbury, and upon examination he was admitted to the higher department of its schools, where he studied until eighteen, when he assumed the duties of teacher. His success is attested by the fact that he taught thirteen terms in one school. He has taught twenty-tree terms in all, only missing one term since he began. He has been Principal of the Woodbury schools, where he was formerly a pupil. He has been a member of the Teachers' Institute of this county for many years, and has served on its Executive Committee, with efficiency and ability. March 16, 1875, a large competitive Spelling Match was held in the Court House of Mt. Gilead. Mr. Krout secured the first prize over a large number of competitors—a large Unabridged Dictionary—as the best speller of the county. He has gathered quite a collection of valuable books. Mr. Krout is a member of the New School Baptist Church. He united his fortunes with Mary Dennis, Dec. 6, 1870. She is a daughter of Elah Dennis (see sketch); was born April 4, 1853, in this township. Three children have been born to them—Emma was born May 9, 1872; Clinton, Oct. 15, 1874; Clara, June 6, 1876. By frugality and careful management Mr. Krout has purchased a valuable house and lot in Woodbury, and 80 acres of farming land in Kanses, all the fruit of his own labor. The parents of Mr. Krout are of German origin; his father, Jacob Krout, was born in Baltimore Co., Md., June 18, 1824, and his mother whose maiden name was Sarah L. Rule, was born Jan. 20, 1827. They were united in marriage June 18, 1847, in Pennsylvania, where they lived a part of the time until March 1858, when they emigrated to Ohio, settling near West Point, where he lived two years, working at the carpenter trade in meantime. He then purchased a farm of 70 acres in North Bloomfield Tp., which he cultivated until 1862. He came to North Woodbury in March of that year, and engaged in milling for about ten years, and has since worked at carpentering. They have a family of nine children—Mary A., now widow of the late Rev. Thomas W. Dye of this township. She had five children—Lua E., Elzy A., Clement C., Zila L. and Raleigh B.; John N., subject of this sketch; Elizabeth E., now Mrs. Leander Dennis of this township; Jacob B., was born in Baltimore Co., Md., July 27, 1856. He came with his parents to this county in 1858. He attended the higher department of the school at North Woodbury, and began teaching at eighteen; he has taught thirteen terms in all, seven of which he taught in the same district. He removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he is still engaged in teaching, and bids fair to stand at the head of his profession. Charles A., was born March 12, 1862, in North Bloomfield Tp., of this county. He completed a course of study in the North Woodbury Schools; subsequently he entered the Union Schools of Chesterville, O., under the instruction of Prof. William Morrow. He went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he began teaching at 17 years of age, and is now bringing to a successful close his "third" term in the district where he was first employed; George F. was born in this county, March 31, 1859. He received a good education in the Graded School of North Woodbury. He chose the avocation of farming. He united his fortunes with Miss Ella Kelly, a daughter of Samuel Kelly, of Gilead Tp., where he is now employed in tilling the soil. The remaining members of the family still at home are Hiram E., Vincent D. and Ida F. Krout; one died in infancy.

JACOB KING, retired farmer; P. O., Shauck's (Johnsville). Among the old and influential citizens who settled in the vicinity ere this county was born, stands the worthy gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is the son of George and Mary (Blasser) King; was born in York Co., Penn., Jan. 30, 1805. He lived on the farm until he was sixteen, enjoying but few advantages for education; he then worked at milling in his father's mill about six years. He married Mary Winters March 27, 1827; she was born in York Co., Penn., June 18, 1809. After marriage he rented land in York Co. for about two years, when he formed a desire to come to Ohio. He enlisted the sympathy of his father in the movement, which resulted in their selling out, and ere long two heavily loaded wagons were bearing the King family across the mountains to the Buckeye State.

The family stopped with a brother-in-law in Wayne Co., while Jacob and his father came to Troy Tp., then Richland Co., where they selected three hundred acres of land, on which some small improvements had been made. Jacob bought 120 acres of John Mitchell in the spring of 1833, on which he built and run a saw-mill some ten or twelve years. Here he lived and made many improvements on his farm until 1864, when he sold his farm and came to Johnsville to enjoy the rest and quiet which his abundant labors had so richly won. Here he owns four lots and eight acres of land south of town. When Morrow Co. was organized, the line dividing Troy Tp. passed through Mr. King's farm, leaving his residence in the new county. He was a member of the first Democratic Convention, which lasted all night, and was solicited to be a candidate for Commissioner, but declined. He has ably filled the offices of Trustee and Justice of the Peace a number of times during his residence in both counties. It will be seen by reference to the map of the county that a portion has been severed from the western part of Troy Tp. In this area Mr. King lived, and desiring to be set back into Richland Co., for sufficient reasons, he quietly raised a petition of twelve men in his school district, and through the influence of Barnabas Burns, a friend of his then in the State Senate, two sections of Troy Tp. were set back into Richland Co. He was Trustee at the time, and so neatly had the work been done, that they waited until about ten o'clock for him to open the election, not knowing of the change. Mr. King is a Democrat of the "old time" type—a faithful and efficient worker in its ranks. He raised a family of four children—Leah was born April 8, 1828, in Pennsylvania; married Henry L. Shauck, by whom she has four children living; she died Sept. 26, 1874; Catherine, Sept. 20, 1833, now Mrs. Jason J. Cover (see sketch); Jane, Nov. 8, 1838, was wife of Charles Dise; she died March 21, 1872, leaving three sons; Jerome J., May 4, 1842, and united in marriage with Mary Miller, a daughter of Dr. Miller, of Mansfield, Ohio, where Jerome is engaged in the grocery business at present.

BENJAMIN KEIFER, farmer; P. O., Shaucks; second son of Peter and Susan (Meister) Keifer, was born Dec. 30, 1846, in this township; he lived at home until 28; he then united his fortunes with Louisa Portner, April 18, 1875. She is the oldest daughter of David and Margaret (Noward) Portner; born Jan. 17, 1852. David Portner was born in Switzerland about 1824, and came across the ocean with his parents when about two years old. His parents settled in Clinton Co., Penn., about 1826, where they lived until 1833, when they moved to Troy Tp., of this county, on 74 acres of land. David wedded Margaret Noward, Oct. 31, 1849. She was a daughter of George and Margaret (Radal) Noward. Both of her parents (grand-parents of Mrs. Keifer) were born in Bavaria, Germany, and came across the ocean in the same vessel in 1819, and settled at Lebanon, Penn., where they were married, and came to Troy Tp. in 1833. Mr. Noward was born Sept. 2, 1799, and is now eighty-one years old, hale and hearty. David Partner raised six children—Louisa, Jacob M., Samuel S., Mary C., Chrissie A. and Hattie B. After marriage, our subject settled on the present place, where he rents 80 acres of his father's farm; he votes with the time-honored party of Jefferson and Jackson. One daughter has blessed this union—Emma I. Keifer; born Jan. 16, 1876. His father, Peter Keifer, son of David Keifer, was born Dec. 9, 1804, in Bavaria, Germany; he was sent to school about three years; at the age of thirteen he hired out to work on a farm by the year, which he continued for fourteen years; for the first year's work he received three dollars, and the highest wages received during that period was eighteen dollars per year; he left home for the United States, May 11, 1834, sailing from the port of Havre, and after an ocean voyage of six weeks, he arrived at New York July 14; he went by rail and steamboat to Philadelphia, and from there to Lebanon Co., Penn., where he worked on the farm some eight months; in the spring of 1835, he joined his uncle, Philip Keifer, who was journeying to Ohio; he walked the most of the way. They settled in Troy Tp., of this county. Although unused to chopping, on his arrival he began clearing land at from three to five dollars per acre; in this way he cleared some eighty acres for others; about 1836, he purchased twenty-five acres where his present

residence stands; by his own energy and frugality, he now possesses the entire quarter section, on which he has cleared sixty acres and erected substantial buildings; he married Susan Meister, April 28, 1844. She was born in Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1812, and came over with her parents during the same year as Mr. Keifer. Her parents settled at first in Wayne Co., Ohio, and afterwards removed to Fulton Co. Of this marriage three children have been born—John, born April 23, 1845; Benjamin, Dec. 30, 1846; Sarah, Feb. 22, 1853. Peter Keifer and wife are members of the Menonite Church, in which he holds the office of Deacon.

DANIEL LEVERING, farmer; P. O., Levering; is the representative of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in the township of Perry. A genealogical account of the Levering family, embracing 193 pages, was published in 1858, which gives an account of two brothers, Wigard and Gerhard Levering, who emigrated from Germany about 1685 and settled in Roxborough, Philadelphia Co., Pa. It is thought that their father, Rosier Levering, came from France, as the name has a French sound. This account includes ten generations, and up to 1858 enumerates 2,091 descendants of that name. Daniel Levering, son of Nathan and Mary (Kearney) Levering, was born May 9, 1833, on this farm, where he passed his boyhood and youth; attended school on the hill near by, about three months per year until he reached his majority, his first teacher being Charlotte Gregg. He then worked for his father until 1857, when he took a three months' tour through the West, visiting various places of interest in Iowa and other States. He united in marriage with Sarah K. Iden, March 4, 1858. She was born July 31, 1833; her parents were both natives of Loudoun Co., Virginia. John Iden was born in 1806, and Dorcas Furr was born in 1812. They were married April 22, 1830, and emigrated to Knox Co., in 1835, where they lived three years, settling permanently in Congress Tp. of this county, where they raised a family of nine children—Martha J., Sarah K., George W., Francis M., John A., Susan E., Thomas T., Loyd D. and Melville M. After marriage Mr. Levering settled on a quarter section of land in Congress Tp., where he tilled the soil for eight years; then moved to an eighty-acre lot which he purchased in the same township; remaining here six and a half years, he sold out and purchased 130 acres of the old homestead, to which he came in 1873. He has cleared a portion of the place since then, realizing 100,000 feet of walnut lumber from the timber removed. They have three children —Martha I. was born May 8, 1859; Clint, Sept. 12, 1863; Addie M., April 9, 1872. Daniel Levering, grandfather of our subject, came on horseback in 1812, and entered a half section of land, near the present site of Waterford, O.; he then went back to Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1813, he and a family of seven children, together with William Rambo, who married his daughter Grace, in Pennsylvania. The names of the family are as follows—Grace, Henry, Charles Nathan, John, Noah and Joseph; they drove two five-horse teams and four head of cattle, on the old wagon road from Bedford Co., Pa., one hundred miles this side of Baltimore; they were twenty-one days performing the journey; he purchased another half section of one of the Mitchells on his arrival, and built a grist and saw mill. The town of Waterford was laid out on a part of his land, and the post office was named "Levering," in honor of John Levering, his son, who was the first Postmaster. The family settled in the woods, and lived on corn-bread at first; they sowed some buckwheat, probably the first raised in this vicinity, and it attracted large numbers of wild turkeys, which they killed; it was on his farm that the block house spoken of in the sketch of Stephen Cook, was built, and it was connected with the residence by a protected passage-way. Daniel Levering was born Feb. 3, 1764, in New Jersey, and died Dec. 31, 1820, leaving Nathan, the third son and father of our subject, to settle up his large estate. We will now trace the fortunes of Nathan Levering. He was born Oct. 14, 1795; he was eighteen years old when he came to this State. Possessing a fair education, obtained in the schools of Pennsylvania, he attended school two terms in the old log school house on his father's farm, then began teaching, which he soon abandoned for the more congenial employment of farming. He received 160 acres of the present site from his father's estate, to which he added fifty acres more, clearing a

large portion. He united in marriage with Mary Kerney, April 17, 1827. She was a daughter of William and Sarah (Mackey) Kerney, and was born Sept. 4, 1800. They lived in a double hewed log house just east of this until 1845, when Mr. Levering burnt two hundred thousand brick and built the present substantial residence of nine large rooms and a hall, using one hundred thousand brick in its construction. The building is therefore thirty-five years old, yet in a state of good preservation. Nathan Levering raised a family of eight children—Sarah A., deceased, was wife of John McAnall; Mary J., now Mrs. Robert Moffet, of Congress Tp.; Esther, died at the age of twenty; Daniel, William W., now in Philadelphia; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Jacob O. Talmage; Martha, now Mrs. T. McKee; Samuel, died at about twenty-five, leaving two children. Nathan Levering died in December, 1872. He was a man of sterling integrity and irreproachable character; he was justice of the peace in this township for a number of years. He was delegated by this section to influence the legislature in behalf of the organization of the county at two different sessions of that body. He and wife were members of the Harmony Presbyterian Church, and he assisted in building the old log and also the frame building which stands at present.

BYRAM LEVERING, farmer; P. O., Woodview; son of Morgan and Mary (Bell) Levering; was born June 9, 1842, in North Woodbury. He spent his youth attending the village school, and working on the farm, near by, during the vacations. At 21 he had a good education, and began the struggle of life, for himself. He purchased the quarter section of land here, and began farming, and stock raising quite extensively. At 23 he wooed and won the hand of Leah Ruhl daughter of Henry H., and Catherine (Patterson) Ruhl. She was born Dec. 15, 1840, in this township. Their marriage was celebrated April 6, 1865. Five children have been born to them; four are living, and one died in infancy. Nora, Orpheus, Alfred H., and Hylas Allen. After marriage he settled on his present home, where he erected an elegant brick Mansion of fifteen rooms, at a cost of $5000, in 1872. By his energy and management he has added another farm of 160 acres to his estate, and now owns some 320 acres of fine farming lands, with, with handsome and substantial buildings on the same. Mr. Levering has given close attenion to the improvement of cattle, and has at present a herd of 27 fine grades of the short-horn stock. He was formerly interested largely in sheep. Mr. Levering, wife and daughter, are all members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. His father, Morgan Levering, was the second son of William and Ruth (Bryson) Levering, (See sketch of Milton Levering). He passed his boyhood on the old homestead in Franklin Tp. At 21 he became a clerk in the store of John Markey, at Belleville, Richland Co. O., where he remained about four years. He then came to North Woodbury when there was only four houses in the village. A partnership was formed for general merchandise and produce business about 1836, consisting of four partners—Morgan Levering, John Rule, John Markey, and Elkanah Van Buskirk. The two latter soon retired, and Rule and Levering continued in partnership until 1851. They hauled away produce and goods with a six-horse team to the lakes, and across the mountains to Baltimore, and other eastern cities. They raised three sons—Allen, Byram and Robert; two died young. The father died Jan. 25, 1860.

SHANNON LEVERING, farmer; P. O., Levering; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Blair) Levering, was born near Waterford, O., March 25, 1842. He received a good education in the Waterford schools, and at 21 rented his father's farm, where he continued to farm some five years. He began farming on the present place in 1868, where he owned a one-half interest. In the fall of 1871 he purchased the remaining one-half interest of his brother Charles. He now owns 107 acres of fertile land, known as the Old Van Buskirk Property. The old brick house, yet in good presevation, was built about 1825, and is a marvel of endurance against the "tooth of time." Mr. Levering united in marriage with Lydia Ogle, Nov. 11, 1869. She is a daughter of John Ogle, born in this township Nov. 29, 1850. (See township history for Ogle family.) Mr. Levering and wife are both members of the Disciple Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. His father, Joseph Levering, was born in Bedford

Co., Pa., Nov., 1805; he was eight years old when the family moved to Ohio, and the youngest one, by the name of William, having died in Pennsylvania. They came in 1813, when the Indian troubles were most appalling, and the settlers rushed together and built a block-house, and connected it with the residence which is still standing on the hill near the village, but the block-house has been removed long since. Joseph grew amid these stirring scenes of pioneer life, and went to the first schools of the settlement. According to an ancient custom, he being the youngest son living, he received the homestead of 168 acres at the death of his father. This he cleared up and improved. He married Elizabeth Blair, May 21, 1833. She was a daughter of William Blair, born in Bedford Co., Pa., May 7, 1806, and came with her family to Ohio in 1811. (See sketch of Calvin Blair.) He and his faithful wife were members of the Presbyterian Church; he held the office of Elder. He died a triumphant death May 26, 1871, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, exclaiming on his death-bed: "I feel that I am dead, and my life is hid with Christ in God." His wife soon followed him, passing away Aug. 26, 1877. They leave five children living and two dead—Edwin, at the age of three; Lurane, now Mrs. E. W. Brown, near Waterford; Charlotte died in youth; Charles, farmer, near Chesterville, O.; Shannon, subject; Edward and Calvin, both farming on the old homestead near Waterford, O.

A. A. LUCAS, dealer in boots and shoes; Shaucks (Johnsville); son of Adam and Maddalena (Emig) Lucas, was born in Perry Tp., Jan. 22, 1838; he lived at home on the farm until 22, when he was employed one year by Mr. Cover; he next formed a partnership with I. N. Lewis in the grocery business at North Woodbury, which lasted about one year, when Lewis retired, and Mr. Lucas continued for a number of years, keeping a post office and store; he worked for Levering & Rule five years, when he sold his property in North Woodbury, and moved his family to Johnsville; he then purchased the right of eight counties in Indiana for Owen's patent fence, selling farm, township and county rights for one year; he traded one county for a lot in Indianapolis, which he still owns; he then acted as traveling salesman for H. M. Weaver & Company, selling boots and shoes, by sample, for one year. He opened his present shop and store-room in the spring of 1878, where he keeps a full stock of boots and shoes of every variety of styles and prices. He united in marriage with Susan N. Magill, of North Woodbury, Aug. 25, 1864. Of this marriage one child was born—Arita O. His wife died June 8, 1865. He married Mary A. Pittman, of Pulaskiville, Ohio, in December of 1866. Two children were born to them—Clement L., born Sept. 24, 1867, died Aug. 16, 1868; Alvicktus G., born June 14, 1869, died Sept. 14, 1870. Mary A., his wife, died Sept. 28, 1870. March 26, 1872, he united his fortunes with Lottie R. Edwards, of Homer, Ohio, with whom he has two children—Doda G., born Jan. 7, 1875, died April 14, 1875; Mamie J., born May 18, 1878. In addition to this record of sorrow, Mr. Lucas has had many accidents; when 4 years old he fell into a kettle of hot water; at 12 a horse on which he was riding, fell, throwing him beneath the feet of another horse, breaking his arm; at another time his arm was broken by falling from a sled, and his limb was broken by an accident, when riding in a sleigh. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has held the office of Clerk for a number of years. Adam Lucas, father of our subject, was born in York Co., Pa., May 2, 1795; he was drafted in the army in the war of 1812, but being only 18, his father employed a substitute; he worked some six years in a still-house; he then married Elizabeth Evets in 1820, and in October of that year he came on horseback to Ohio, and entered a quarter section of land in this township. In the spring of 1821 he drove through in a wagon, being on the road from April 9 to May 2. They lived in the wagon in the woods until July 4, while the wolves howled around at night. He reared a cabin and made a small clearing, when his wife died Dec. 30, 1821. He remained in his lonely cabin until the following spring; he started back to Pennsylvania, Feb. 11, 1822, where he arrived March 30. He united in marriage with Magdalena Emig, Nov. 9, 1823, and they started to Ohio in April, 1824; and again he settled in the little cabin where he lived for nearly half a century, replacing the rude domicile of 1821 with large and handsome buildings; in later years he

purchased another 80-acre farm, on which he lived until his retirement from active life. Thirteen children were born to them—Rebecca, Levi, Isaac, Leah, Caroline, Elizabeth, Magdalena, Adam A., Susan, John, Abraham A., are living, while Jacob died in Missouri, at the age of 23, and Charles died at 13.

BARTON LEWIS, farmer; P. O., Woodview; is the oldest son of John and Mary (Ackerman) Lewis; he was born Dec. 29, 1830, in Knox Co., O.; his father was the second in a family of four sons and four daughters, who left New Jersey for Ohio in 1812, but hearing of the Indian troubles here, they remained one year in Pennsylvania, coming to what is known as the "Jersey Settlement" of Knox Co., in 1813. It is said that a company of these settlers, before reaching their destination, camped on the banks of a small creek, and started in the morning in search of the land which they had entered. They wandered about all day, coming at night to the same spot; when James Bryant, one of the party, said, "Here we are at Granny Creek," and it retains that name to this day. There were but few families in Wayne Tp. then—the Douglass, Bonar and Bryant families were among the first. They fled to the fort at Fredericktown during the war. Two sisters of John Lewis could shoot a rifle with great accuracy and skill. The marriage ceremony of John Lewis and Mary Ackerman was celebrated at her father's, Oct. 20, 1829. After marriage they removed to the old Lewis farm in Jersey Settlement for two years, when his father died suddenly, before a sufficient title had been secured to the land. He passed about one year on Ackerman's farm, then entered a quarter section of land in this township on which he settled about 1833, in the woods. The steady blows of his ax rang through the forest until the sunlight greeted field after field of his farm; this was a time when a fraternal spirit reigned supreme among the early settlers, and John Lewis attended the log-rolling or the raising almost every day for a month, every spring burning his own brush-heaps at night, after a hard day's work. He raised a family of five sons, all of whom are living—Barton, William, Thomas, I. Newton and Byran. He was a devoted member of the Old School Baptist Church, in which he for many years held the office of Deacon. He was chosen at different times to fill various positions of trust in the township—such as Assessor and Trustee. After a life of toil and hardships, he passed away in January, 1879, at the age of seventy-three; respected by all for his sterling integrity and purity of character. Barton Lewis grew up on the farm in Perry Tp., getting a limited education, until he was twenty-one, when he worked by the month for William Lewis, at $16 a month for four years. Subsequently he purchased land in this township on which he lived until 1873, when he purchased the present quarter section on the Johnstown Road. Oct. 1, 1857, he united in marriage with Martha Acton; she was a daughter of Gabriel and Catherine (Vanbuskerk) Acton, and was born Feb. 4, 1838, in this township; she died July 13, 1874, leaving a family of six children—Alwilda, Milton, Orrilla, Kate, Jane and Weems, all living. Mr. Lewis has been chosen to fill the offices of Assessor and Township Trustee; he was a member of the Old School Baptist Church for eight years.

JACOB I. MILLER, farmer; P. O., Woodview; is the third son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Winters) Miller; he was born in New York Co., Penn., April 30, 1833. When he was five years old, the family settled in this township, and Jacob was sent to district school when he could be spared at home; often he was required to ride horses while they were tramping out wheat on the barn floor for four weeks in winter. He was married to Sarah Cyphers June 5, 1856; she is a daughter of James and Keziah (Baughart) Cyphers; was born Oct. 7, 1832. Mr. Miller purchased sixty acres of land in Congress Tp., and lived upon it about four years, then sold this, and farmed on rented land for the next six years. He purchased his present home of 110 acres in 1866, and has made considerable improvement. In 1875 he bought the old homestead of 80 acres, in this township; his township has made an almost continuous draft upon him for service. For six years he was Trustee, and nine years he assessed the township, and is Land Appraiser for 1880. To these positions he has been called almost without opposition, and his ability and unswerving integrity have gained the confidence of all. Mr. Miller and wife are both active members of the Evangelical

Lutheran Church, in which he is Treasurer. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Joanna, Elwood C., William L., Charley C. and Ardella, Clement, and an infant. His parents came from York Co., Penn., in 1838, and settled on 80 acres in this township, known as the "Miller Farm;" when they came, there was only a cabin and a small clearing, and by his energy he cleared it up and erected substantial buildings upon it. They raised a family of seven children—Aquilla, Abram, John, Jacob I., Catherine, Samuel and Sarah; four of whom are living; John was killed in the army; Samuel Miller, the father of Jacob, died in Jan., 1872, and his mother is yet living. He was a prominent worker in the United Brethern Church, in which he held a membership until his death. He was a man of great industry and integrity, and was esteemed and revered by all who knew him.

ABRAM MILLER, farmer; P. O., Shaucks; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Winters) Miller; was born Oct. 25, 1828, in York Co., Pa. He was 10 years old when he came with his family to Ohio. The family settled in the southwestern part of Perry Tp. When a youth Abram learned blacksmithing, serving an apprenticeship of two years under John Walker of Woodbury. After this he worked for wages two years, at Johnsville, when he set up a shop on his father's place, wherein he worked about one year. He united in marriage with Miss Jane Hanawalt, Dec. 4, 1851. She is a daughter of John and Susan (Klinefelter) Hanawalt, born in York Co., Pa., May 13, 1828. After marriage Mr. Miller divided his attention between the shop and the farm some three years. He then removed to Troy Tp., Richland Co., where he farmed two years; from there to the adjoining township of Perry, in Richland; also farming eighty acres of the present place which he rented of Widow Lamb. In 1858 he purchased this farm of 160 acres of fine arable land. He moved here in March, 1859, where he has resided since, erecting a large barn forty by seventy-two feet; he also built a fine frame residence of ten rooms in 1872. Mr. Miller began with but few of this world's goods, and by his force of will and ceaseless energy attained a handsome property. He has taken much pains to improve the blood and character of his stock, raising some fine heavy horses; and has a fine animal of the Short Horn Durham stock, and pure Chester white hogs. Every enterprise of a moral or religious nature receives the hearty co-operation of Mr. Miller. He holds a membership in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and has been trustee of his church. He is also a member of Johnsville Lodge, No. 469, I. O. O. F. He is Overseer of Richland Grange No. 250. He has been trustee of his township two terms; he has a family of five daughters and one son —Alice, born Oct. 13, 1852, married Sherman Myers, and lives in Marion Co., Ohio; S. Nevada, born Sept. 20, 1854, married B. F. Thuma of Johnsville; Mary R., born July 1, 1857, married Seymour Lindsay of Lexington; Janette, born Sept. 22, 1859; Emma F., June 27, 1862; Charley L., Jan. 3, 1866.

GEORGE S. NEWHOUSE, merchant; P. O., Shaucks, (Johnsville); is the son of Kasper and Susan (Jager) Newhouse; he was born Dec. 20, 1834, in Alldorf, Rhenish Bavaria. As prescribed by the laws of that country, he attended school seven years, almost without vacation. Subsequently he spent about two years traveling in Prussia and other German States. In 1852 he passed down the river Rhine, taking a farewell view of the "Faderland." He sailed from the port of Havre, and after a voyage of thirty-five days arrived in New York City July 2, 1852. Thus we find our subject, a lad of seventeen, without a relative in this country. He chose the avocation of tailor, and devoted himself to that work in the city for about five years, except a brief period when he made a trip to the Western States, visiting various points of interest; he returned to New York in the fall of 1855, where he united his fortunes with Mary Smith, Sept. 30, 1855. She was born in Wittenburg, Germany, Oct. 5, 1835, and came across the ocean in 1852, with a sister, now Mrs. Morris Kline, of Johnsville. Mr. Newhouse came to this village in August, 1857, where he followed tailoring until the breaking out of the war; he entered the Union army under Col. Swayne, of the 43d Regiment, O. V. I., Company "E," and when his term of service had expired he re-enlisted in the 179th Regiment, and fought until the close of the war, being honorably discharged. In the spring of 1870 he opened a merchant tailoring establishment in Johnsville, in which he

continued until 1876, at which time he formed a partnership for five years with John Held, under the firm name of Newhouse & Held. They carry a large assortment of dry goods, groceries, clothing, hardware, and everything needed by a farming community. They have business room of forty feet by twenty-two, with wareroom attached. Mr. Newhouse has made an eminent advancement in that ancient and honorable order of Free and Accepted Masons. He holds a membership in Belleville Lodge, No. 376; Mt. Gilead Chapter, No. 59, and the Mansfield Commandery of Knight Templars, No. 21. Has five children living—George W., Clifton S., Frank M., Dell L. and Irwin S., and two died when young.

EZEKIEL C. PENN, farmer; P. O., Levering; son of John and Mary (Chumblin) Penn; was born in Perry Tp., Richland Co., Ohio, June 26, 1841. At eighteen he went to the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, during the spring term of 1860, and attended the Chesterville Union Schools that summer; he taught school in the home district the following spring of 1861; in the fall he again assumed the duties of teacher, but during the winter he lay aside the "birch," and rushed to the rescue of his imperiled country. He enlisted October, 1861, in the 72d Regiment, O. V. I., Company C. His first engagement was in the Battle of Shiloh, having previously been in a skirmish of Friday. He was just recoving from the measles, and as he lay ou. the night of the battle, he was taken sick and sent home on a furlough, in April. He returned to Camp Chase in August for examination, and was honorably discharged. He united his fortunes with Sarah J. Winand, Oct. 2, 1862. She is a daughter of John and Cynthia (Painter) Winand, of this township. She was born July 3, 1844 (see biography of John Winand). After marriage Mr. Penn settled for two and a half years on the homestead of his father; lived on a rented farm some six months, then purchased seventy-nine acres in Richland Co., where he engaged in farming two and a half years. He purchased his present home of eighty-two acres, and moved here Feb. 27, 1869, where they have since lived, raising a family of three children—Clement, born June 10, 1863; John R., Feb. 24, 1866; Mary C., Feb. 19, 1876. Mr. Penn, with wife and sons, are members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, near Waterford, in which he holds the office of Elder. The parents were baptized under the preaching of Elder Wagner, at Mansfield, in October, 1871. Mr. Penn is a tireless worker in the Church and Sabbath-school, and believing in education in its highest, noblest sense, he has surrounded his family with music and books, and the hallowed influences of an enlightened Christian home. The Church to which he belongs has a brief history, which we will follow. Some years since, Mr. Newell Grant, of Richland Co., became dissatisfied with the creeds with which he was acquainted. He began searching for the truth and the true church; in due time he was put in communication with the Seventh Day Advent Church, at Battle Creek, Michigan, and found that their views coincided with his own. Through his influence two ministers, Elders Vanhorn and Lawrence, came, and Mr. Penn heard them, and some of the church's literature found its way into his family. He investigated and studied two years; then began keeping the Sabbath; and social meetings were held here in his house in 1869. In April, 1872, Elder O. Mears, of Bowling Green, Ohio, organized the first church in this house, consisting of seven members. They met in his dwelling about two years, in the meantime holding meetings at different points in Franklin Tp. They are now known as the Waterford Society, and have built a neat and substantial frame church one-half mile west of Waterford, which was dedicated by Elder H. A. St. John, in January, 1874. The church has increased quite rapidly, and has at present a membership of forty-four, which meet every Sabbath for church and Sabbath-school. John Penn, the father of our subject, was born in Baltimore Co., Maryland, May 5, 1800; his parents were natives of England; he learned the coopers' trade when a youth, and remained with his first employer until twenty-one. He then traveled in Pennsylvania and Virginia, going to Loudoun Co., Va., where he married Mary Chamblin in 1824. The Chamblin family were from New Jersey. He soon removed to Jefferson Co., near Harper's Ferry, where they lived some eight years, when he came to Ohio with five children, settling on eighty

acres of almost new land in Perry Tp., Richland Co., in October, 1834. The wife died in April, 1844, and he died March 1st, 1879. Nine children were born to them—Elizabeth —Mrs. John Vermillion, of Greene Co., Ohio; William, farmer near Waterford, Ohio; Mary E., deceased; John, farmer of Hardin Co., Iowa; Deborah J., now Mrs. George Penn, of Iowa; Maria, now Mrs. Ovin Boggs, of Whitley Co., Ind.; George, farmer in Noble Co., Ind.; Mahlon, died in the army; Ezekiel C., subject.

AMOS RULE, merchant; Woodview; is the third son of John and Susan (Blosser) Rule; was born June 2, 1832, in this township. He worked on the farm, and received such instruction as the schools of his neighborhood could give. In 1853, being twenty-one years of age, he became a clerk in the store of Morgan Levering at Woodberry. In the meantime he devoted his spare moments to the study of medicine. April 5, 1855, he united in marriage with Caroline Buchner of this township, and soon after emigrated to Nebraska, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for about two years, then returned to North Woodbury. He entered into a partnership with Allen Levering in the mercantile business. This partnership lasted about six years, and during that time the first draft for troops was made, and it fell on both partners. They hired substitutes and continued business until Levering sold his interest to Norman Merwine, and again both Rule and Merwine were drafted on the second call, and escaped by paying $300 each to the volunteer credit fund, to secure the township's quota. Subsequently Mr. Merwine sold his interest to Robert Levering, which partnership lasted until 1876, when Levering retired, leaving Mr. Rule sole proprietor. He carries at present a full stock of dry-goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and in short, everything demanded by a farming community, at prices that favor the purchaser. Mr. Rule attended lectures at Stirling Medical College, and has been quite successful in practice, but is not actively engaged at present. He is Post master at present, and has been Treasurer of Perry Tp. for 12 years. He has a family of twelve children—Benjamin F. was born Jan. 27, 1856; John A., March 28, 1859; Allen V., Aug. 17, 1860; Anna M., Oct. 27, 1761; Emma J., born March 25, 1863; Minnie B., Aug. 17, 1864; Amos M., Dec. 14, 1865; Ellis O. and Rosa M. (twins), Apr. 3, 1867; Robert R., Aug. 16, 1869; Louisa C., Feb. 26, 1871; Isaac N., Nov. 25, 1872; Ohio M., a son, died at the age of five years. His father, John Rule, was born in Baltimore Co., Md., Dec. 14, 1796; his mother, Susan Blosser, was a native of York Co., Pa. They were married in Pennsylvania, and came by team to Ohio in 1828. They cut a portion of the road through from Mansfield, O. They settled in this township, near Woodbury, living in a covered wagon until they cleared a site and built a cabin. Their two sons, John and Isaac, were small, and the father toiled in his clearing lone-handed. He cleared about 100 acres of the 160 which he entered two years before. A brother, George Rule, and others of the family, came with him. He became a partner with Morgan Levering in 1836, and this relation lasted until 1851, when Mr. Rule retired. Has a family of three sons and one daughter—John, Isaac, Amos and Lovina, now Mrs. Norman Merwine. He departed this life March 12, 1874, at the ripe old age of 77 years, esteemed and respected by all.

HENRY H. RUHL, farmer; P. O., Woodview. Among the successful farmers of Perry Tp., Mr. Ruhl deserves more than a passing notice; he is the oldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hosler) Ruhl; he was born in York Co., Pa., April 14, 1808; his father died when he was seven years old, and as he grew up he worked very hard for the support of the family until he was twenty-five years old. The mother re-married, and they came as a family, in the spring of 1833. Arriving, May 10, they rented a house near where Jacob I. Miller lives, and in August of that year they purchased 160 acres of Mr. Ruhl's present farm, of John Bigham, for $500. The only improvements made were a small cabin and seven acres underbrushed. The family consisted of four children—Henry H. (subject); Polly, who married John Warner, of Pa.; Rachel married John Garberick; and Jacob. The mother died about 1835; March 20, 1836, he married Catherine Patterson, a daughter of James and Esther (Erstine) Patterson; she was born in York Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1802; her parents afterwards removed to Maryland, from

which they emigrated to Congress Tp., of this county, in the fall of 1825, where the entered eighty acres in the woods ; they raised eight children to manhood and womanhood, all of whom were born in the East—John, Samuel, Peter, William, Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary and Nancy. Mr. Rhul has lived on present place since his marriage ; he and his esteemable wife, who has been a help-mate indeed; both worked in the clearing together in early days, burning their brush and log heaps at night ; Mr. Rhul and his brother Jacob, went to thirty log-rollings one spring, and about that many in the fall ; he has cleared about one hundred acres here, and now owns three hundred and twenty acres, principally the fruits of his own labor ; Mr. Ruhl and his entire family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church ; he has held a membership for forty-eight years, and has filled ably the various offices of Elder and Deacon ; he has been Trustee of this township eleven terms, elected frequently, almost without opposition ; Mr. Ruhl has raised two daughters, and one died in infancy ; Catherine and Leah—Mrs. Byram Levering (see sketch) ; Catherine Ruhl was born Sept. 10, 1838, in this township; at twenty-seven she married Jacob Rule, a son of George and Mary Rule (see sketch of Elah Dennis) ; her husband, Jacob Rule, was born Nov. 28, 1842, in Perry Tp., near Woodbury ; he lived on a farm until eighteen, then became a clerk in a store, for some time ; subsequently he worked on the farm by the month, about four years ; after his marriage with Miss Ruhl, he worked for Levering and Merwine about eight months, after which he began farming on the lands of H. H. Ruhl, where he has lived ever since ; in 1874 he purchased eighty acres of land. Four children have been born to them—Eva, born Sept. 24, 1866; Herma, April 21, 1872 ; Idella, Nov. 17, 1874 ; Heilman H., March 2, 1880. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

REV. J. F. SIMONS, farmer, and dealer in agricultural implements; P. O., Levering; is the second son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Hardman) Simons; he was born Oct. 28, 1825, in Bedford Co., Penn.; he went to school about three months per year until sixteen, when he received instruction in an Academy in Cumberland Co., Md., for nearly two years; by close application, he so carefully employed his advantages here that he responsible work of teaching, which he successfully followed for four terms in his native county, working in a tannery during vacation; being twenty-three years of age, he was filled with a desire to visit the West and find a new and larger field for his energies; accordingly,he joined his uncle, Jacob Hardman, early in the spring of 1848, and they arrived at McFarren's, of Perry Tp., Richland Co., Ohio, March 19; he taught school that summer, and took a tour through Indiana, visiting various points of interest; he returned and taught school in the Lamb District the following winter; he married Catharine A. Wirick, Feb. 11, 1849. She is the second daughter of Peter and Deborah (Huntsman) Wirick, born in Perry Tp., Richland Co., on the 16th of September, 1826. After marriage, Mr. Simons lived on McFarren's farm one year; in the fall of 1849, he purchased his present farm of 80 acres, all in the woods then. The next year a hewed log house was erected where the present handsome frame structure now stands. Here they have lived and toiled for thirty years. The following year after he settled, he planted a fine orchard and sowed six acres of wheat. His own labor has removed sixty acres of heavy timber, and erected the substantial buildings of the present. In 1856 there was an almost total failure of the wheat crop in some localities, from the ravages of the weevil, making bread-stuffs scarce. Mr. Simons hauled timber to Mt. Vernon, for which he received in payment a ten-dollar bill; he purchased a barrel of flour with it in Mansfield, and started home; he was soon overtaken by merchant, who claimed the bill was counterfeit, and on taking the bill to the lumber dealer, he denied giving it to him, and as a consequence, Mr. Simons lost the much-needed sum; he is a Democrat, and has assessed this township, and served on its Board of Education. For some time past he has effected extensive sales of D. M. Osborne Company's Agricultural Implements, in this and Richland and Knox counties. He early united with the Disciple Church, and has been a faithful minister in its ranks for a number of years. His wife and seven of the children are within the sacred fold of the same church. Eleven children

have blessed this union, all living but two—Mary E. born Dec. 24, 1849; Rebecca, March 24, 1851, married Frank Hathaway, and live at Levering Station; Deborah, July 2, 1852, married Leander Ackerman of Knox Co,; Lomirah, born Dec. 29, 1853, died Sept. 6, 1877; Freeman born D., Feb. 2, 1856; Leander Jan. 16, 1858, married Miss Beulah Lukens of Ridgway, Ohio; Catharine, born Oct. M., 24, 1861; Addie A., March 19, 1864; Minnie June 26, 1866; Vernie G., May 16, 1868, died Feb. 7, 1870; Mamie, Sept. 29, 1871. The father of Mr. Simons followed the occupation of miller; spent his days in Bedford county and was the father of seven children—Maria, Mary, Elizabeth, David, Josiah F., John and Rebecca. Peter Wirick, the father of Mrs. Simons, is one of the few pioneers yet living whose vivid recollections extend back over more than a half century of thrilling scenes and great privations. To his grand-daughter, Miss Mary E. Simons, we are indebted for the following sketch of this remarkable man's life: Peter Wirick, oldest son of John and Elizabeth Wirick, was born in Washington Co., Penn., on the 25th of July, 1794. His parents were of German descent, and reared to manhood and womanhood nine children. His father was a farmer and millwright, and left his native State when Peter was a small child, settling in Belmont Co. O. Here he learned to read, write and cipher, which was all they taught in the schools of that day. He never attended school after reaching his twelfth year. About 1806, his father again sold his property and removed to Guernsey Co. O., where he lived some six years, and being of a roving disposition—never satisfied—he again sold out and removed to Richland Co. O., and settled on the stream known as the Mohican. Here he entered land, and not being able to obtain the money for which he sold his former place, they were compelled to live very poor indeed for some time. Their clothing, warp and woof, was manufactured by their own hands. Peter had now reached his eighteenth year, and had never worn aught but "home-spun." This was about the year 1812, and the almost unbroken forest abounded with every variety of wild game. Under these circumstances, Peter developed a passion for hunting which seemed to be innate, and has characterized him from that day to this. He being the oldest son, ranged the forest that the family might have meat while, his father labored in the mill, and in various ways sought to drive the "wolf" from his door. In the years following 1812, the Indians gave the settlers much trouble. They "forted" three times, and under the command of Samuel Watson erected a block-house on the site of Belleville, which consisted then of a few dwellings. In this place of refuge they spent a greater part of the summer, and late in the autumn returned to their homes. On this twenty-third birthday he was married to Miss Deborah Huntsman, by squire Amariah Watson. She is a daughter of James and Catherine Huntsman. Her parents were from Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm in Richland Co. in an early day. (See sketch of William Huntsman.) Soon after marriage Mr. Wirick entered land near Bellville. It was then a wilderness, full of deer and other wild game, which it was his chief delight to pursue and kill. Here he resided seventeen years, and in that time thirteen children were born to them—nine sons and four daughters, as follows: James, born April 3, 1817; John, March 29, 1818; Jacob, July 31, 1819; Peter, Oct. 11, 1820; Mary Ann, Dec. 4, 1821; George, Jan. 24, 1823; William, Sept. 20, 1824; Catherine A., Sept. 16, 1826; Daniel, Feb. 8, 1828; Jesse, Aug. 10, 1829; Washington, May 13, 1831; Elizabeth, in 1833; Deborah, Sept. 5, 1834. He sold his land on the Mohican for $1000, and purchased his present home of 94 acres for $800. Here three sons were born—Jeremiah, born July 16, 1836; Harrison, Nov. 25, 1838; Ziby, Dec. 27, 1840; making sixteen children in all, of which eleven are living, and in prosperous condition in life, and have families, except a son and daughter.

The parents were members of the Disciple Church for many years, but drifted away, and at present the father's sympathies are with the Universalist Church; he has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and formerly wore the name of Whig. He was the finest marksman of his day, and was ever ready to join a hunting party and spend days and even weeks in the forest; he spent the autumn months for eighteen years in hunting, and killed during his life over six hundred deer. On one occasion Mr. Wirick was out hunting with a brother-in-law, John Hunts-

man, on the "Craven" farm, when from some cause they became separated. Soon after Peter saw a large "Buck," on which he fired, wounding it severely. He approached the animal, intending to knife it, but found that he had forgotten his knife. The deer was very angry and powerful, and he could only defend himself by striking heavy blows on its head with the muzzle of his gun until blood flowed freely from its nose, but its fury increased, until closing, they both fell on the snow covered earth, then stained with the blood of man and beast. Strength and courage were fast giving way, when with mighty effort he caught the animal's neck and threw him on his side, but unfortunately with his feet toward him, giving the beast a decided advantage which he was not slow in using, for in this position he kicked and lashed his foe terribly. To use his own words: "I was bruised from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet." Realizing that the struggle would be brief with such odds against him, with an almost superhuman effort he threw the deer on its other side with its feet from him, and seizing his neck, with one limb across his body, he thought to destroy his sight with a flint, which he usually carried in his shot-pouch. But, alas! no flint was there. He next searched for a pin or splinter of spicewood to accomplish the work; but the splinter was of little service to him. Despair was about to seize him, when he heard the report of his comrade's rifle, and his call brought him to the rescue. They dispatched their plucky antagonist by cutting his throat. Mr. W. is now eighty-six years old, feeble and tottering on the verge of the silent grave, where he must soon follow his faithful companion to rest. She bore burdens, such as few mothers have suffered or endured. A strong determination and a powerful constitution sustained her through all.

DOCTOR D. M. L. SINGREY, physician and surgeon; Levering; second son of Jehu and Jane (Lemmon) Singrey, was born on his present farm Feb. 11, 1822; he went to school near where his brother Joshua lives, in the first school house built in Perry Tp., taught by Lawrence Van Buskirk, who boarded at his father's, and often carried our subject, a four-year-old pupil, to school on his back. As he grew up, he toiled in the clearing and in the field from early morn till the day's close, until he was 18 years old, when his father moved to Bellville, Ohio. He attended the schools of that place until he reached his majority, reading medicine with Dr. Jacob Singrey during vacations. He then entered the office of Dr. James C. Lee of Belleville, where he reviewed the whole course of study which he completed in two and a half years. A series of popular lectures on medical subjects were given at Belleville during the winter of 1846. The doctor removed to the old homestead, where he began the practice of medicine in Oct. 1847, and has continued ever since, except one year and four months spent at Albion, Noble Co., Ind. He has a good practice in Morrow, Knox and Richland counties. The doctor is a fine type of that class of men whom our country delights to honor as "self-made" and self-educated; he has been a member of the Richland County Medical Association; he has been a constant reader of the best books, of which he has a fine collection; he is a consistent member of the Harmony Regular Baptist Church, having united with that body in September, 1865, in which he is now Trustee; he cast his first vote for James K. Polk in 1844, and stands with that time-honored party to-day. He united in marriage with Charlotte A. Bonar of this county, on the 25th of December, 1856. She was born in Congress Tp., April 13, 1836, a daughter of John Bonar. Of this marriage seven children were born, five of whom are living—Hoy L., born Nov. 20, 1857; Thomas B., May 9, 1861; Lucy A., April 16, 1867; Fred L., Nov. 5, 1876; Ben B., Oct. 16, 1879. Two died in infancy—William F. and Kate. Hoy L. Singrey resides at Belleville, Ohio, where he is telegraph operator on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Jehu Singrey, father of D. M. L., was born in Baltimore Co., Md., Aug. 16, 1779; he followed the trade of miller and millwright in his native State; he married Jane Lemmon, Oct. 30, 1808. After seven years of wedded life had passed over their heads, they were fired with a desire to see the new Eldorado just carved out of the great Northwest Territory; accordingly they journeyed across the mountains, and after a journey of twenty-two days reached the little cabin which his brother-in-law, John Shauck, had built on the

Mohican, near the site of Shaucks' Mills, September, 1815. As Mr. Shauck had not arrived with his family, Mr. Singrey settled here for the winter, and in the meantime entered one hundred and sixty acres here and erected a house, into which they moved in the spring of 1816. On the morning of his first visit to this place, he set out with gun in hand, and just as he reached the hill on which the house stands at present, he was confronted by three Indians, one of which gave a low whistle and waved him back with his hand, and looking down in the hollow, he saw three deer feeding, and bringing his gun to his shoulder, sent a ball with unerring aim through the heart of one of them. He soon removed the hide and gave the Indians half, and ever after that they called him the "White Chief." They were his nearest neighbors, there being a wigwam of over one hundred and fifty Wyandott Indians camped in sight of his father's house for seven consecutive years. Tom Lion, the "Big Foot," was their Chief. The best of feeling ever existed between this family and these dusky children of the forest, and no instance of treachery or depredation occurred during their stay. Mr. Singrey associated with them until he could talk their language. The wife often baked for them, and exchanged bread for fresh meat. The wolves made sad havoc of his sheep during the first five years; hogs were killed by the bears. Jehu Singrey was a fine marksman; he killed wild cats, bears, and wolves; he killed twenty-three deer from September to Christmas. During the first two years he went to Newark and Mt. Vernon to buy breadstuffs. He built several of the first mills, working with Henry James. The fifth season after his arrival, more wheat was raised than could be consumed in the family, and he took a load to Mt. Vernon, where Gilman Bryant, a merchant there, offered him twelve and a half cents per bushel in goods if he would empty it into the streets for the hogs to eat. He drove on to Zanesville, where he received fifteen cents per bushel in sugar, rice, salt and leather. He was an "old time" Democrat, casting his first vote for Thomas Jefferson. He was elected the first Justice of the Peace in Perry Tp., in the spring of 1817. He owned three hundred and twenty acres in this and Congress Tps. His nearest white neighbors at the time of settlement were Henry Sams, on the old Green place, and Daniel Levering, near Waterford. He and his wife were baptized in the Clear Fork of the Mohican, by Elder Benjamin Green, by which they became members of the Salem Church, and on the organization of the Harmony Regular Baptist Church, became the first members of that body; he departed this life Apr. 23, 1847, aged 67 years, 8 months and 23 days, and his faithful wife died May 9, 1831, aged 47. Seven children were born to them—Elizabeth, born June 27, 1810, now Mrs. Dr. James C. Lee, of Belleville, O.; Rachel, born Sept. 7, 1812, died Nov. 16, 1850, was wife of Elijah Clark, a tailor at Belleville, O.; Sarah A., born June 11, 1814, lives at Belleville; Joshua, born Jan. 15, 1816; D. M. L., Feb. 11, 1822; (subject); Alice, June 5, 1826, lives in Belleville. Christian Singrey, grandfather of our subject, was born near Luzerne, Switzerland, on the 27th of Sept., 1723. He came to America about 1746, landing at Philadelphia, and settled in the Colony of Pennsylvania, where he remained some time, when a passion for a little lady whom he had known and loved in his native land became his master and he returned to claim her. Elizabeth Ingold was but thirteen years of age, but their love laughed at obstacles, and they were wed, and hastening back to the Colony with his young bride, he never lost his residence there. Having been seven years in the Colony of Pennsylvania, he took out naturalization papers, dated Sept. 27, 1753, bearing the Great Seal of the Crown of Great Britian, "on whose dominion the sun never sets." This ancient and yellow document is still in the possession of the Doctor, as is also his lancet over one hundred and fifty years old. There were five sons and three daughters born of this marriage, of which Jehu was the seventh child. Christian Singrey was a zealous patriot, and loaned nearly half a bushel of gold and silver coin to the Continental Congress, and received in payment their issue of paper money, which was almost worthless; he was an Army Surgeon in the Revolution under General Washington, and had his head-quarters at Baltimore. Jehu Singrey, James McClure and Peter Wirick cut the road from Lexington through Kelley's Corners, in the

winter of 1816. The Lemmon family came from Ireland in the person of John Lemmon, great-grandfather of our subject; he settled in Baltimore Co., Md., and married, raising a family of seven chileren, of which Alexis Lemmon, grandfather of our subject, was one. He wedded Rachael Stansberry, a sister of General Stansberry, of Revolutionary fame. Eight daughters were born to them, of which Jane, mother of our subject, was the seventh child.

JOSHUA SINGREY, farmer; P. O., Darington; oldest son of Jehu and Jane (Lemmon(Singrey; was born near the site of Shauck's Mills, on the 15th of Jan., 1816. His youthful bon-fires were the brush-heaps of the clearing. He put his hand to the plow almost as soon as he could reach the handles, and has never looked back or forsaken the calling of an honest yeoman. He was introduced to the beauties and mysteries of the alphabet in the old log school-house which stood on the site of his own garden. Here Lawrence Van Buskirk gathered his little flock, day after day, as they came through the woods, into a rude domicile, whose only floor was the rich soil. The grateful sunlight, promoter of growth and beauty, struggled through the windows of paper, aided by the use of grease. Here, before the great fire-place, with its "cat and clay" chimney, he learned to read, write and cipher. He united in marriage with Miss Eliza Fike, May 10, 1840. She was a daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Ullery) Fike, born in Bedford Co., Penn., March 31, 1820. Joshua lived under the paternal roof until his father's death; at which time he purchased eighty acres of the old homestead—his present home. Here he has tilled the soil all his life, except three years, when he worked at saddle and harness-making in Belleville, O. About 1866 he cut down an ash-tree on the farm, which had been deadened about ten years before; and on splitting it open they found the unmistakable marks of a former girdling which had healed over. He and others counted the year-ring growths outside of the first incisions, and they numbered one hundred and seventy-three, which, since 1856, would make nearly two hundred years since the cutting was done by an implement fashioned by the "Pale Face." Here is a problem for for the historian. Who did it? When a little boy the Indians often stole upon him softly, when they would startle with a thrilling war-hoop, which seemed to give them great delight. Joshua and his sister were often sent in search of the cows, when they wandered away, sometimes two miles distant through the woods. At such times, when they lost the direction of home, the cows would lead them safely along, although they saw wolves. Mr Singrey has a family of six children living, and two dead--Benton, born April 14, 1841, married Martha Bennet, of Marshal Co., Ind; Jehu, born Jan. 23, 1843—he has been thirteen years in the Far West, and is probably dead; James L., born May 13, 1845; John, Sept. 12 1846, married Elizabeth Berget, of this towhship; R. Jane, born Aug. 4, 1858—now Mrs. James Van Buskirk, of Knox Co., O, Rachel E., born March 27, 1851, married Lemmon Hettrick, of Marion Co., O.; Ruth A., born Dec. 27, 1854; Mary A., Sept. 11, 1852, died at the age of 19 years, seven months and fifteen days.

MOSES SHAUCK, selling buggies; Shaucks (Johnsville); is the representative of an old and highly respected family in Perry Tp.; he is the second son of Elah and Barbara (Haldeman) Shauck. He was born in this township, Jan. 6, 1837; his youth was absorbed with the labors on the farm just east of Johnsville. At the age of nineteen he entered the Otterbein University, at Westerville, O., and was an in attendance during the years of 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1861, giving his attention to the farm during vacations. He responded to the call of his country, enlisting in the 43d O. V. I. as member of the regimental band, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was discharged in September, 1862, when he returned to his native village and engaged in the milling business four years, except a period of 4 months, when he went to defend the Nation's Capitol as Captain of a company in the 136th Regiment O. N. G. Subsequently he purchased 157½ acres of land in Perry Tp.—a portion of the old homestead on which he lived until the spring of 1880, when he moved to his present residence in Johnsville. He united in marriage with Kesia Hewitt, December 11, 1862; seven children have been born to them—Lenore was born Oct. 22, 1863; Avalie, May 7, 1866; Edna, Oct. 5, 1868; Edgar A., Aug.

8, 1870; Mary, May 16, 1874; Hewitt, Jan. 6, 1878; Vida, Jan. 24, 1880. John Shauck, grandfather of Moses, came from York Co., Penn., in a four-horse wagon in the spring of 1816. They settled on the Mohican, near where Shauck's mills stand, in a cabin which he had built previously. He and Abram Hetrick had made a visit in about 1814 or 1815, and John Shauck had entered section "5," and erected the cabin above mentioned; they followed the Indian trail to this point. John Shauck was a Major in the Pennsylvania Militia and a Director of the Farmers' Bank at Mansfield. He was one of eleven who organized Perry Tp., in 1816. He kept the first Post Office and gave the present office its name, but the town was named for John Ely, who laid out the eastern half. Grandfather Shauck had two sons and one daughter—Elah, Mary A. and John Jr. We will now trace the fortunes of Elah Shauck, the eldest son of John Shauck, and father of our subject. He was born in York Co., Penn., about 1808, and was therefore about eight years old when the family came to Perry Tp. He always lived with and cared for his parents until their death; he managed his father's farm, and built the present grist-mills in 1844; he married Barbara Haldeman, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., and came with her family to this county but a few years after the Shaucks. Of this marriage nine children were born—Jacob H., Rebecca H., Moses, Jeriel, John A., Sarah, Martha D., Mary A. and Ermina, five of whom are living; his wife, Barbara Shauck departed this life Jan. 16, 1862, and he married Lucy W. Hess of Columbus, Jan. 21, 1863, by whom he has one daughter living, Corrilla; he was one of the pillars of the United Brethren Church, and has held its various offices; he was Superintendent of the Sabbath School and an untiring worker in its ranks; all the enterprises of the Church received his earnest support; he was a trustee of Otterbein University; also of the Brethren's Printing House at Dayton, when it most needed aid. He was one of the first free soilers of this locality, and kept perhaps the only "Station" on the Under-ground Railroad in this township, helping many a poor fugitive on his way to freedom, and keeping all who came. He owned two hundred acres of land here, and eleven hundred acres in Iowa.

HENRY C. SHAUCK, farmer; P. O. Shaucks (Johnsville), is the oldest son of, William H. and Mary A. Shauck; he was born near Johnsville, July 11, 1830; he lived in his father's family until twenty-three, in the meantime, gaining a fair education in the Johnsville schools; he united his fortunes with Sarah A. Hetrick, Sept. 6, 1853. She is a daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Winters) Hetrirk; was born in Troy Tp., Richland Co., O., March 25, 1835. After marriage Mr. Shauck farmed about three years on his father's farm, then purchased seventy-six acres of the present place, where he has lived ever since; he has added to his first purchase one hundred and ten acres of the old homestead; Mr. Shauck has three sons living and one daughter dead. Arthur was born June 19, 1854, married Nettie Shenefield, and has two children; Florence M. was born May 30, 1858, and died July 12, 1861; Charlie was born July 22, 1860; Samuel Irwin, July 9, 1868. Mr. Shauck is a Republican in politics; his father, William H. Shauck, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1794; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and pursued the calling of millwright; he came from York Co., of the Keystone State, in about 1816, being about twenty-two years of age, and entered 160 acres of land, clearing a portion of it. He devoted himself to building mills for some years, erecting three saw mills, a woolen mill and several grist mills in this vicinity. He sold his first purchase of land to Garver and Baldwin, and purchased 160 acres here of parties in the east about 1833; and in 1834, he laid out on his land that portion of Johnsville lying west of Main street, while John Ely laid out the eastern half. They then drew cuts to see who should name the village, and John Ely being the successful one it was named Johnsville instead of "Williamsport." He made two or three trips on foot to Pennsylvania, and owned four hundred and sixty-seven acres of land here, and six hundred and forty acres in Missouri and Iowa. He was a member of the New School Baptist Church. He married Mary A., only daughter of John Shauck (see sketch of Moses Shauck). Fourteen children were born to them. Catharine, now Mrs. William Dwyer, who lives near Johnsville O.; Henry C., subject of this

sketch; Rebecca, now Mrs. John Knox, of Westerville, O.; Sarah, died in youth; Franklin B. married Emma Pancost, and lives in Galion; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Smith, near Lexington, O.; Elah, died in youth; Julia A., now Mrs. Samuel Fouts, of Westerville, O.; Mary A., now Mrs. John White, of Shilo, O.; Barbara E., now Mrs. Jacob A. Weenland, of Westerville, O.; John L. married Miss Josie McMillen, and lives near Rushville, Ind.; Albert B. married Miss Anna Miller, and is principal of the schools at Dayton, O.; Alice died in youth; William L. lives in Indianapolis, Ind.; William H. Shauck, the father, died Aug. 1, 1862.

LUCY W. SHAUCK, retired; Shaucks; is the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Gordon) Hess. born near Columbus, Ohio Feb. 7, 1824;, she passed her youth on the farm, and went to the common school until 16 years of age, when she attended the Academy at Delaware, Ohio, then under charge of Prof. MacElroy, three terms. The next year she went to the school at Granville, Ohio, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, where she remained one year. She was married to Elah Shauck, Jan. 21, 1863. Of this marriage two children were born—Corrilla, born June 13, 1867, and Daniel, who died in infancy. Of the early history of the Hess family it is known that Balser Hess, grandfather of our subject, came from Hesse Kassel, Germany, in an early day, and settled in the land of Penn, where he married Eva Hensel, of Bedford Co., Pa.; he was a farmer by occupation, and came with his family, by team, to Ohio, cutting his way to a point on the river near where Columbus stands at present; he lived in a wagon until they erected a cabin on the banks of the Olentangy. There were only a few houses at Frankleton, and none where Columbus stands. This was about 1796—ere Ohio was a State. They passed through the excitement of the Indian war of 1812, and fled to "Block House" at Frankleton, at the time of "Drake Scare." At 35 years of age, Daniel Hess, father of our subject, married Sarah Gordon, who also came from Bedford Co. when she was only 2 or 3 years old, and settled with her family at Frankleton. Seven children were born of this marriage—Lucy W., Amanda, Daniel, Philemon, Mary A. and Horatio, are living, and Calvin A. is dead. The present handsome brick residence of Mr. Shauck was built in 1831, and has stood the storms and "silent tooth of time" for half a century—a marvel of preservation.

JOHN W. THUMA, druggist; Shaucks (Johnsville); is the eldest son of Simon and Eliza (Shuler) Thuma. He was born in Perry Tp., Richland Co., O., March 1, 1846; passed his boyhood on the farm one mile east of Johnsville, and attended the village school until he was eighteen, when he entered the United States service in the "136th" Ohio National Guards, spending nearly four months. He returned and began teaching school, in which calling he continued five terms with success. In the spring of 1866 he entered the Otterbein University at Westerville, O. He united in marriage with Emma Bull, Oct. 29, 1868. She is a daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Ridenour) Bull; was born in Washington Tp., Richland Co., Nov. 27, 1844. Her father was a native of Maryland, and her mother was from Pennsylvania, and both came to Richland Co. in an early day, where they were married about 1830, and seven children were born to them—Delilah, Martin, William, Susan, Carrie, Emma and Elizabeth. Her father was a farmer, and the family were members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject began his mercantile career as clerk in the employ of J. J. Cover & Co. in the spring of 1868. He remained in their store until 1872, when he bought a large stock of pure drugs and erected his present large and commodious business room, in which he keeps at present a full stock of drugs, groceries, books, stationery, fancy and toilet articles and wall paper at very reasonable prices. Mr. Thuma has been Postmaster here since about 1875. He is an extensive reader, and is well informed on all current topics. He brings to his business an exquisite taste, combined with eminent business qualifications. He has three children—Cora E., was born Dec. 29, 1869; Olney B., Oct. 10, 1872; Lockie E., March 14, 1875. His parents were natives of Cumberland Co., Pa. The father came on foot in about 1835, being eighteen years of age. He settled near Hagerstown, O., where he followed the trade of blacksmith. In about 1846 he purchased 150 acres near Johnsville, where he raised five children—Esther V.,

John W., William O., David E. and B. Franklin.

JOHN WINAND, JR.; farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Levering; only son of John Winand, Sr. His mother's maiden name was Mary M. Howard; he was born in Hopewell Tp., York Co., Penn., April 5, 1821; he worked on the farm in summer, and went to school to his father in winter, whereby he received an education that strengthened mind and toughened muscle. He learned both the English and German languages. His father settled on a portion of his present estate when John was fifteen years old, and he went to school in the old Pioneer School House in the Culp District. He worked under the paternal direction until his twenty-second year. On the sixth of April 1843, he married Miss Cynthia Painter of Perry Tp., Richland Co., O., where she was born July 2, 1824, hence was nineteen years old at her marriage with Mr. Winand. She went to the same school with him in the old log school house, with one long window on each side, and slab seats without backs. In those days when help was scarce, she worked on the farm helping to clear, hoe corn, when not stepping to the music of the wheel's low hum, or plying with deft fingers the flying shuttle, as she wove the woollen, linen and carpet. She is a daughter of John and Rachel (Red) Painter, being the sixth child in a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living as follows—Hamilton, a farmer in East Perry Tp.; Mary, widow of Jerry Huntsman, now of Noble Co., Ind.; Lydia, widow of Jerry Rule of this county; Susan, Mrs. Adam Rule of North Bloomfield Tp.; George, farmer in Richland county; Cynthia, wife of subject; Rachel, Mrs. George Hines of Noble Co., Ind; Armindia, Mrs. Joseph Lukens of Iowa; Charity, Mrs. William Lukens of Knox Co., O. John Painter, her father, was a native of Virginia, and came to Perry township about 1812, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in the green woods, his nearest neighbor being three miles distant; he followed the Indian trail to the site of Fredericktown, and cut his way to the spot which was soon to be converted into a pioneer home. They lived in the wagon until a cabin was reared moving in ere it was furnished with doors or windows. Often the father was obliged to go to such distance for provisions that he could not return the same day, and the terror-stricken wife was left alone with her babe, which she dared not leave, even to hunt the cow. The little family sought safety in a block-house near Fredericktown during the war of 1812. The father toiled almost incessantly in those days, fighting the wolf from the door in more senses than one; his sturdy ax cleared over one hundred acres of his farm. We will now trace the fortunes of our subject: he tilled his father's farm of eighty acres, from 1843 to 1850, when he purchased it, and being the only son living, he became the support of his aged parents which he performed generously and well, until their demise some twenty years from that time. In those days Mr. Winand and his faithful wife worked early and late until the fair fields smiled, and the little cabin gave place to a substantial frame dwelling in 1861, where they lived until 1873. In that year he moved on his present place, which is adorned by a handsome frame residence of nine rooms and a large barn, sixty-one by thirty-five feet in dimensions; his present estate covers an area of two hundred and eighty acres, comprising rich farming lands, rolling meadows and beautiful sugar groves. Of late years sheep-raising has been the special employment of Mr. Winand, and he now has a fine flock of two hundred and fifty; he is an old-time Democrat, casting his first ballot for James K. Polk, and now holds the office of Township Trustee; he has six children living—Sarah J., now Mrs. E. C. Penn (see history); William H., born July 24, 1849, married Matilda Ruby, lives in Waterford; Silas F., born May 29, 1853, married Candis Fawlin, lives in this township; Mary J., born March, 18, 1856, married Thomas Williams of this township; John C., born Jan. 7, 1859, at home; Chancey A., born Nov. 2, 1867, at home; four sons died when young—George B., infant; Charles H. and Leroy M. John Winand, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania on the 18th of Sept., 1789; he was well educated in English and German, and taught school quite extensively; he came to Ohio when the country was new, and bought 80 acres of land, for which he paid $500; he had three children—John, our subject; Mary A, and William; the latter died at the age of three years. John Winand, Sr., departed this life April 7, 1870,

aged 81 years, 6 months and 19 days, and his wife died in March, 1873. Two ancient relics are kept in the family of Mr. Winand—an ancient wooden clock, over one hundred years old, owned by John Winand, grandfather of our subject, and a German Bible, printed in 1770.

ENOCH WAGNER, retired farmer; P. O., Shaucks; son of Matthias and Nancy (Delong) Wagner; he was born in Harrison Co., O., January 27, 1826; he lived on a farm near New Philadelphia, and attended the common school until his seventeenth year, when he went to learn boot and shoe making with Charles Antrus of Uhrickville, O., with whom he served two years, receiving $30 the first year and $40 the second year, as wages, besides learning the trade; being now a trusty workman, he continued in the same village one year; from 1845 to 1850 he worked for brief periods at the following places —Shelby, Lexington, Indianapolis and Cedar Co., Ia., when he returned, settling on a farm near Uhrickville, O., where he continued working at his trade until 1864; during the winter of that year he purchased his present place of thirty-eight acres, on which he has lived ever since; he at present rents his fields, and gives his attention to the raising of stock, especially short-horn cattle, of which he has some very fine specimens; he has also been successfully engaged in bee culture for some time; he was formerly a Democrat, but has voted the Republican ticket since the days of Pierce; he married Sarah Wirick, in June, 1867; she is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hetrick) Wirick, born in this township, March 21, 1830; her father was a native of Guernsey Co., O., and her mother of York Co., Pa.; both came to this vicinity in an early day, and after marriage, settled near King Corners, where they raised a family of six children—Sarah, David, Valentine, Catherine, Rosanna and Rachel. Mr. Wagner's father lived and died in Tuscarawas Co., O., raising a family of ten children—Sarah, Isaac, Nancy, George, John, Enoch, Jefferson, James, Harrison and Matthias.

SAMUEL WAGNER, miller; Schaucks; son of John and Christiana (Keifer) Wagner; he was born in this township June 17, 1842; he lived on the farm one mile west of Johnsville until nineteen years old, when he became a clerk in the store of J. J. Cover & Co., some eighteen months. In 1862 he went to Ontario, where he found employment as clerk in a store at New Hamburg; he remained until the spring of 1866. In the meantime he wooed and won the hand of Lavina Morley, a daughter of George and Hannah (Hall) Morley. She was born in Wilmot Tp., Waterloo Co., Ontario, Jan. 23, 1845. On his return to Johnsville, Mr. Wagner engaged in merchandising, in partnership with his brother for a period of ten years, under the firm name of Wagner & Brother; retiring from the from the store in 1876, they became sole proprietors of Shaucks' mills, in which they had purchased a third interest in 1873, an additional third in 1874, and the entire property in 1876. The firm owns a grist and saw-mill, two dwellings, with eight acres of land, the business block occupied by Newhouse & Held, and a dwelling in the southern part of town. The large grist-mill on the Mohican was built in 1844; it now has adequate steam power, and all modern improvements; it has three run of buhrs, and an ample capacity for merchandise and storage purposes; the custom work is in charge of a competent miller of twenty-five years' experience. Mr. Wagner owns his present handsome brick residence of seven rooms, which he built in 1877; he has four children living—George J., born December 15, 1866; Anna C. died at the age of five; Clarence L. was born December the 6th, 1874; Charles R., April 26, 1877; Ivor E., February 16, 1879; his father, John Wagner, was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, May, 1800; he learned the trade of cabinet-making in Germany. In 1837 he emigrated with a family of three children to the United States; one child died on the ocean; they arrived in New York in July; they came by way of Buffalo, Sandusky City and Mansfield—settled first an thirty-five acres in this township. He had nine children; five are living—Valentine, farmer in this township; Elizabeth, widow of Elah Zigler; John K., partner with subject; Samuel, (subject) Henry lives in this township. Subject has been a member of the Johnsville School Board.

C. YOUNG, harness-maker and saddler; Shaucks. Among the intelligent and public-spirited citizens of Johnsville, it is fitting and

proper that we here make mention of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, as a man who has aided largely in building up the business interests and industries of the place. He is a native of Auerbach, Germany, born Jan. 20, 1833; he was carefully educated in the schools of his native town until fourteen years of age, when his father, Peter Young, who was a harness-maker, placed him in his shop to learn the trade; he remained six years, becoming a skillful workman in every branch of the business. As the "Fatherland" did not at that time furnish very remunerative employment for her mechanics, our subject being twenty-one years of age, determined to come to America. Accordingly, he embarked from Bremen, March 1, 1854, and after a stormy voyage of eighty-three days, in which he experienced severe sea-sickness of ten days' duration, and on Easter Sunday a storm that threatened destruction to the good ship, they reached New York City May 24, 1854. Mr. Young worked in a provision store in this metropolis of the New World for about four months; then came to Findlay, O., where he worked some three years in the harness-shop of Mr. Meffet, afterwards working for some time in his own shop. He came to Johnsville about January, 1863, where he found employment one year in the shop of J. H. Shearer, after which he began business in his present shop. At the call made for troops to guard the Nation's capitol, he responded, and served about four months in the 136 Regiment O. N. G., at the close of which he re-enlisted in the 179 O. V. I., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, when he returned to Johnsville, where he has since done a prosperous business in the manufacture and sale of harness and saddles. He now employs three skillful workmen, who turn out every variety of most elegant and durable work, whose popularity is attested by his large sales and a constantly increasing demand. He united his fortunes with Louisa Lieb of Findlay, O., Sept. 26, 1856; she is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany; she was born June 4, 1835, and came to Ohio in 1854 during the same month, but not in the same ship in which Mr. Young came. Thirteen children have been born to them, all living but one—August E. was born July 15, 1857; Sophia, Oct. 10, 1858; George J., June 21, 1860; Joseph P., March 14, 1862; Charley C. and Eliza L. (twins), January 30, 1864; Anna H., April 11, 1866; Mary H., April 9, 1868; Frank F., Oct. 14, 1870; Sarah J., Nov. 10, 1872; Maggie, Sept. 7, 1873; Elmore, Feb. 27, 1875, died Aug. 1875; William, born Sept. 30, 1876. Mr. Young is a member of the School Board, and takes a deep interest in the education of the young. He and wife are active members of the Baptist Church.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BIXLER, farmer; P. O., Shaucks. The subject of this sketch was born March 25, 1807, in Frederick, now Carroll Co., Md. His father, Benjamin Bixler, was born in Adams Co., Penn., and raised in the State of Maryland, which was the birth-place of his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stone. His father was a farmer, and a preacher by profession. He traveled on a circuit for several years in early life, and afterward was a local minister; he was a member of the Evangelical Association. He emigrated to Ohio in 1833, and settled on a farm in this township, where he passed the rest of his life, and died in 1863. William commenced for himself when of age, by farming on the homestead, which has been his only residence since coming to this State. He was married March 28, 1838, to Julia A., daughter of Francis W., and Mary (Beckley) Baughman. She was born April 27, 1818, in Richland Co. Her parents were among the first settlers, coming here in 1816; her father was a miller, and ran a mill for fourteen years in Richland Co., when he retired to a farm on which he died in 1858. They had eight children, four now living—Henry, Mary A., Sarah A. and John. The boys are married; the youngest is living

on the old homestead. Both are members of the Evangelical Association. He owns over 200 acres land with good improvements.

DAVID R. BENDER, farmer; P. O., Steam Corners; was born in what is now Morrow Co., Nov. 13, 1841. He is the fifth child of George and Elizabeth (Reath) Bender, and passed his life under the parental roof until the commencement of the war, when he was among the first to respond to his "country's call," enlisting in Company C., 15th Regiment, O. V. I., and was gone near four years, Shiloh, Yazoo Pass and Vicksburg being among the battles in which he was engaged. He was transferred to the Veteran Corps at Indianapolis and guarded prisoners for a short time, when he was placed on General Hovey's escort. Has since been a farmer except for five years he owned a half interest in a saw mill, doing custom work and dealing in logs and lumber. He was married Sept. 8, 1868, to Anna N., daughter of Jacob and Judith Stull. She was born Feb. 12, 1848, in Richland Co. They have had four children—Minnie M., Wilbur S., Elnora and C. Cookman; both are members of the Evangelical Association.

ELIZABETH BENDER, farmer; P. O., Steam Corners; was born April 12, 1807, in Indiana Co., Penn., and is the second of a family of four children, and the only one now living. Her father, Adam Reath, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1801, and was a weaver by trade, and soon after his arrival he was married to Polly Dorr, of Chester Co., Penn. They soon moved to Indiana Co., and then to Pittsburg, where his wife died in 1814, when he moved to Cumberland Co., where he was married to Peggy Campbell; and in 1840 he emigrated to this State, where he was killed on the following Christmas by a runaway horse. Elizabeth was married June 14, 1832, to George Bender, son of John and Barbara Bender, who was born Sept. 1, 1799, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; he was a farmer by occupation, and in 1840, moved to Ohio, making a permanent settlement in what is now Morrow Co., where cleared his farm, and lived on it till his death in 1868. They had ten children, seven are now living—Polly, Margaret, Elizabeth, David R., George W., Sarah J. and James. All but the youngest are married. Mr. Bender was a member of the German Reformed Church, and she belongs to the U. P. Church at Lexington.

WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Shaucks; the youngest and only surviving member of a family of seven children, was born July 30, 1858, in Morrow Co., Ohio. His father, William R. Ferguson, familiarly known as "'Squire Ferguson," was born and raised in Cumberland Co., Pa., and his mother, Mary M. (Morrow) Ferguson, was born and raised in Franklin Co., Pa. His father was a farmer, and came to this State in 1845, settling on the farm on which his son now lives; this he cleared and improved as fast as possible, and for some time before his death, was one of the leading men in the county, being a successful wool-grower and dealer; he died in the spring of 1874. William received a good education, and when 18, commenced traveling; he visited various places in the East, and went through the Western States and territories to recuperate his failing health. He taught music for some time in Utah, and returned to his native State, substantially benefited by his travels. He was married Sept. 9, 1879, to Emma J., daughter of Henry L. and Leah Shauck, who was born Jan. 6, 1860, in Richland Co. He owns a large farm, good buildings and improvements, and has as fine grades of sheep as can be found in the county. He has so far been identified with the Republican party.

GEORGE W. HERSHNER, carpenter and farmer; P. O., Steam Corners; is among the most prominent and influential men of this Co., and the second of a family of eight children, and was born Oct. 12, 1833, in what is now Morrow Co. His father, Andrew Hershner, was born in York Co., Penn., and raised in Baltimore Co., Md. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Murray, was born and raised in Maryland. His father emigrated to this State in 1828, and soon after entered eighty acres of Government land, on which he now lives. George went to learn the carpenter trade when seventeen, and has made that his chief occupation since. He owns a good farm, but seems inclined to work at his trade and let the boys tend the farm. The people have unbounded faith in his good judgment and integrity, which is attested by

the fact that he is now serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace, and second as Commissioner of Morrow Co., and has also been Township Clerk for some ten years. He was married, Jan. 1, 1857, to Louisa, daughter of John and Mary (Kunkelman) Fernsler, who was born Oct. 12, 1832, in Lebanon Co., Penn., and came to this State near 1850, and died, June 7, 1862, leaving three children—John L., Andrew F. and Daniel A. The eldest two are living in Oregon—one is a minister, and the other teaching school and attending college. He was again married, May 4, 1865, to Emma C., daughter of Samuel and Mary Markward, who was born Feb. 26, 1845, in Cumberland Co., Penn., and came to Richland Co. in 1852. Two children have been born—Samuel Arthur and Mary Cora.

JACOB HALDEMAN, farmer and minister; P. O., Steam Corners; was born July 23, 1816, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; his parents were natives of that county; his father's name was Jacob Haldeman, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Minech. His father was a carpenter, and in 1817 he emigrated to this State, living in Fredericktown, Knox Co., for more than a year, when he moved to what is now Morrow Co., and entered a half section of government land. He worked on the farm when not busy at his trade, and toward the close of his life paid his whole attention to the farm. He died in 1870. Jacob learned the trade with his father, and worked at it most the time for several years; he began for himself when twenty-six years old, by settling on a portion of the old homestead, which he cleared and improved till 1864, when he sold it and moved to where he now lives. He united with the church in early life, and in 1858 he commenced preaching. He traveled on a circuit for three years, and has since been a local preacher in the Evangelical Association, to which all his father's family belonged. He was married Dec. 27, 1841, to Mary A., daughter of George and Magdalene Cook; she was born March 18, 1821, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; by this union nine children were born; four are living—Barbara A., Sarah E., Franklin H. and John W.; the two oldest are married. All the family are members of the Evangelical Association.

J. CHAMBERS HUNTER, farmer; P. O., Corsica; is the fourth of a family of ten children, and was born in Richland Co., Dec. 25, 1828. His father, William Hunter, was born in Center Co., Penn.; and while in his boyhood came to Fairfield Co., O., where he learned the tanner's trade. When twenty years old he came to Richland Co., and entered government land; he was ever after a farmer, and died in 1852. Mr. Hunter commenced for himself when twenty-four years old, and always followed farming. He was married Sept. 25, 1855, to Rebecca J., a daughter of John and Mary Doak. She was born Nov. 16, 1832, in Beaver Co., Penn. He was a Democrat before the war, but has since been identified with the Republican party.

SAMUEL KESLER, farmer; P. O., Steam Corners; was born in Lebanon, Penn., Dec. 5, 1822. His parents were natives of that State. His father's name was Samuel, and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Saunders. His father was a farmer, and emigrated to this State in 1833, locating on the farm on which Samuel now lives. He cleared it with the help of his sons, and lived on it till his death in 1871. Samuel lived under the parental roof, until his marriage, when he commenced for himself. He was married Sept. 18, 1851, to Mary A., daughter of William and Maria Brockey, who was born April 4, 1826, in Pa., and came to Ohio in 1835. They had two children, but both died in their infancy. Mr. Kesler has always lived on the old farm except ten years, that he owned a saw-mill near by. He owns over one hundred acres of land with good buildings and improvements.

ANDREW MECKLEY, farmer; P. O., Steam Corners; is the second of a family of six children, and was born Nov. 11, 1834, in York Co., Penn. His parents were natives of that county; his father's name was David and his mother's maiden name was Mary Kesler. His father was a farmer, and emigrated to this State in 1848, settling on the farm on which Andrew now lives; he died in 1868. Andrew farmed at first in this county, and then for five years each in Crawford and Richland counties; when his father died, he bought the old homestead; he was married June 26, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Rone) Hassler, who was born May 21, 1837, in what is now Morrow Co. Her parents

were early settlers, and entered the farm on which Edward Meckley now lives; they have had five children, three of whom are living—Laura A., Edward D. and Emma O., the eldest of whom is married. He has been Trustee and Assessor four years, and Land Appraiser in 1880. Both are members of the Evangelical Association.

THOMAS POLAND, farmer; P. O., Lexington; was born Dec. 16, 1816, in Franklin Co., Penn.; his parents were natives of that State—his father, John Poland of Franklin Co., and his mother, Rachel (Cookston) Poland of Adams Co. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1832 he moved to Richland Co., where he lived four years. He then bought eighty acres of "school land" in this county, on which he lived for more than thirty years, when he sold it and moved to Indiana. At the age of 17, Thomas commenced working at the carpenter trade which he followed for thirty years. When 19 he walked to the city of Baltimore and returned as far as Pennsylvania, where he worked during the summer, and then came home. He was the first man in this part of the county to pack and ship apples; he was engaged in the produce business several years, and in the lumber trade some five years, during which he owned a portable saw-mill a short time. In all these ventures he has been eminently successful, being now worth near twenty-four thousand dollars. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is a lecturer; he also helped organize a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is one of the Directors. He was married in July, 1838, to Mary, daughter of Lewis and Catharine Grimes. She was born Jan. 18, 1815, in Lancaster Co., Pa. To them eight children were born; six are living—Simon, Mary A., Alexander, Hannah J., Thomas J. and W. Scott. All are married, and the oldest three sons served in the late war.

FREDERICK STULL, saw-mill and farmer; P. O., Steam Corners; is the seventh of a family of twelve children, and was born April 27, 1833, in Cambary Co., Pa. His father, George Stull, was born in Bedford Co., and from there he came to Cambary Co., where he lived till 1843, when he removed to Clarian Co., and resided there till his death; he was a farmer. Frederick learned the trade of a mason, when 17, which has been his chief occupation, and in 1866 he removed to where he now lives; he owns a half interest in a saw-mill at Buckhorn, beside the one at Steam Corners, and also does custom work, and deals quite extensively in logs and lumber; he also owns forty acres of land, on which he lives at present. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is also a member of the Evangelical Association. He was married in 1855 to Mary A., daughter of George and Barbara Sheakly, by whom he had five children; two are living—Solomon P. and George P. The mother died during the war. Two years after, he was married to Sarah Redinger, who died March 6, 1878, leaving one child—Hetty A., one having died in infancy.

ALBERT K. SHAUCK, merchant; Steam Corners; was born May 17, 1854, in Richland Co., O. His parents, Henry L. and Leah (King) Shauck, were natives of Pennsylvania. They came here during childhood, and passed their youthful days in arduous toil; his father assisted in clearing up the homestead, and afterward a farm of his own, which he has improved and rendered attractive as well as valuable. Albert had a good common school education, and spent several terms at Lexington, before he was twenty years old. At that age he commenced teaching school, and has followed it since with unusual success; he has taught at Lexington and Blooming Grove; he has also given considerable attention to music, having studied at Oberlin, and several terms at Mansfield under that able instructor, Prof. McGennis; he has taught music for several years, to which he is much devoted. In the fall of 1879, he went into mercantile business at Steam Corners, under the firm name of Shaucks & Maxwell. They commenced with an entirely new stock, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, notions, etc., which they exchange for country produce; they are doing a good business. Mr. Shauck has been Postmaster since October, 1879. He was married Dec. 29, 1876, to Jennie D., daughter of George J. and Betsey (Cockley) Maxwell, who was born Dec. 20, 1856, in Richland Co. They have one child, named Eustace. Both are members of the United Brethren Church.